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To Betsy Neumann

Congratulations on the
most complete and attractive
pledge book.

The Thetas

March 8, 1942

✓

SIXTY YEARS IN
KAPPA ALPHA THETA





Sixty Years in Kappa Alpha Theta

1870-1929

By

ESTELLE RIDDLE DODGE, *Kappa*
National Historian

Edited by

L. PEARLE GREEN, *Phi*
Grand Secretary

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DEDICATED
to
FOUNDERS
OF

Kappa Alpha Theta

BETTIE LOCKE	BETTIE TIPTON
ALICE ALLEN	HANNAH FITCH

To whose valor and devotion we owe
the privilege of sisterhood in
Kappa Alpha Theta

NOTE OF EXPLANATION

In writing a story of women's activities, no style problem is more ubiquitous than the form of name to use for the married women. It seems absurd to use for college girls the dignified married cognomen acquired years later. Yet to the reader it is *today's* name that identifies the Thetas who appear and reappear in this book. To differentiate by using the maiden name *until* married (with the later name following in brackets), and from there on the married name (with maiden name following in brackets) was first proposed. But—the editor wasn't equal to all the research into dates such a plan entailed, beside the resulting forms were clumsy expedients. So—those Thetas who had acquired a married name when this book went to press appear in the text with the new surname attached to the maiden name with "Mrs" (plus husband's initials) following in brackets. To the reader's own intelligence is left the differentiation between maid and matron.

One other name problem was encountered in writing of one of the Founders—Hannah Fitch Shaw, as the fraternity has called her for years. In reality her middle name, Virginia, was the one by which family and friends knew her, even in college she had been called "Ginie" Fitch. Why Kappa Alpha Theta remained ignorant of this is an unanswerable question, but for the sake of acquaintance "Hannah" has been used throughout this book.

L. P. G.

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*A cup of Theta memories I hold,
Stored in our hearts through many passing years,
A wine it is of very sun-rise gold,
Distilled of love, of laughter and of tears.
Fragrant of youth its fresh aromas rise,
Of girlhood dreams, where Friendship wears a guise
More regal e'en than Love, yet will essay
The little homely tasks of every day.
And in its glowing depths I seem to see
How many faces! With unshadowed eyes
That since have looked on sorrows' mystery
Or smiled at death beneath far alien skies.
A cup of Theta memories I hold,
A wine of youth, of very sun-rise gold.*

CLARA LYNN FITCH, *Kappa*



1871 GRADUATING CLASS AT ASBURY

The first class to include women, the four daring girls who entered in 1867. Three of the four wore Theta badges Commencement day.

GENESIS OF FRATERNITIES

"Of all the Greek badges you see."

COLLEGE fraternities originated in the desire of congenial groups of students to form definite bonds among themselves. The need of something peculiarly their own, created by themselves, to which they voluntarily gave themselves, found expression in these small coteries, known at first as "societies," for the preservation of college ties. They were *secret* societies largely because too often college faculties distrusted anything originated by student initiative. Colleges were made for students, not by them, and everything connected with college life was to be made and handed down to students from a higher source; anything not so made and handed down was contrary to the ideas of college authorities as to what was for the students' "good." That the "good" of these student societies lay principally in the fact that they were created by the students themselves was an idea too new, at first, to be credited.

William and Mary college in Virginia was the home of the first fraternities of which there is record. The Flat hat club became known in 1750 and continued an uninterrupted existence until 1772, as least. This club's memory is today preserved as the name of the William and Mary college paper, *The Flat hat*. The P.D.A. society competed with the Flat hat club in its later years. Then in 1776 both of these were superseded by the first fraternity with a Greek letter name, Phi Beta Kappa. Phi Beta Kappa was secret, its purpose the cultivation of literary appreciation and friendly cooperation. It held regular and frequent meetings. At that time every college student studied Greek language and literature, so words and phrases from Greek were a typical expression of college experience, hence a Greek name for the new club, since as students studied and admired Greek customs and culture, the Greek ideal of friendship seemed the natural expression of their impulse to preserve college ties.

In an address before the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at Columbia university in June 1907, Judge Talcott Williams said: "Phi Beta Kappa was the child of the romantic spirit which had

touched the life of the civilized world with a new light. Under this impulse . . . the youth of every nation flowed into new student organizations. The blackened brand of the carbonari drew together students of every Italian center of learning in the charcoal maker's hut. Germany saw revived the medieval brotherhood of university 'nations.' In France there was a reorganization of a secret order. . . . The spirit which had these fruits abroad brought forth in the fringing colleges upon the edge of our western advance affiliated Greek letter societies which made the cult of friendship a master passion. . . .

"Where youth in other lands had organized for social or political purposes, the affiliation of our colleges was to rest upon devotion to a common ideal of equal duties, of friendship which



PHI BETA KAPPA MEMORIAL HALL—WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

Dedicated 150 years after this first fraternity founded at this college. One of its rooms is an exact replica of the Apollo room in Old Raleigh tavern where Phi Beta Kappa was founded in 1776.

knew neither rank nor possessions, and of personal relations which became powerful influences in higher education. The need of such intercollegiate union to prevent our institutions from becoming mere scattered centers of learning was unseen by trustees and disregarded by faculty. Fraternities antedated by half a century any common organization between the teaching bodies of our American colleges. They aided in producing that knowledge and acquaintance, that common devotion to a common ideal of self-rule which was to prepare the educated men of Amer-

ica for united action when peril overshadowed the Republic."

As a secret society Phi Beta Kappa practically ceased to exist during the Revolutionary war. Phi Beta Kappa soon after that war became, as it still is, an honorary society, membership being bestowed on upperclassmen in leading American universities as a high scholarship award. Other Greek letter fraternities sprang up to fulfill the first purposes of Phi Beta Kappa. Today more than one hundred such chaptered societies (not counting the honorary and professional fraternities) have a part in American college life.

The study of Greek was gradually less emphasized by the colleges as a necessary part of education. Greek letter fraternities preserved what the colleges lost, the Greek impulse and interpretation of learning. Not that fraternity members always have made themselves familiar with Greek language and literature. Often they have learned little more than the alphabet and a few Greek words and phrases. But they have studied and conscientiously tried to perpetuate Greek culture, some of its customs, and particularly the Greek attitude of mind.

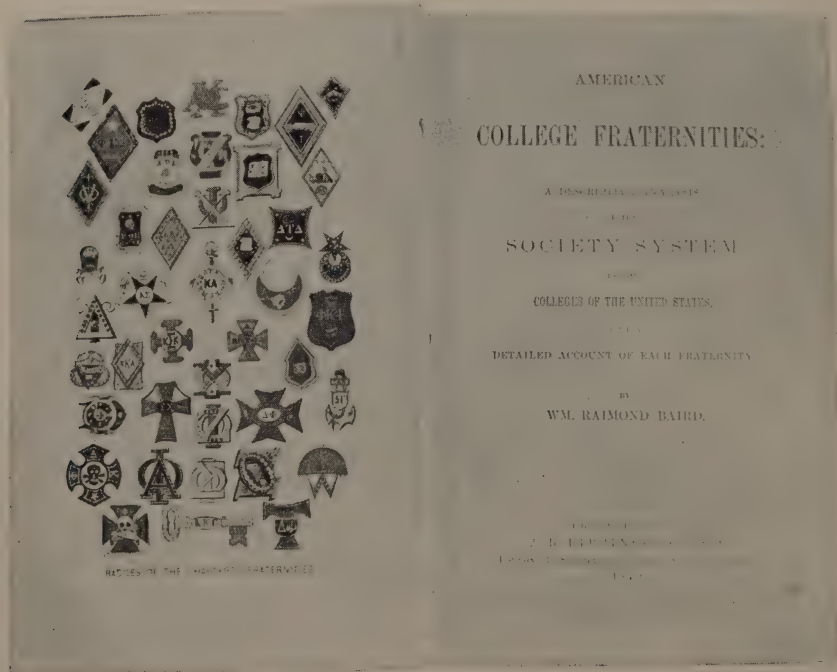
Men organized college fraternities first, because they went to college before women were accorded that privilege. When women were granted the right to attend college, Greek letter fraternities were an established part of college life. It was natural for women students to imitate their brothers in the organization of congenial groups. It was also a logical result of conditions that the first women's fraternity to bear a Greek name and to emphasize Greek ideas should originate in a college where women were accepted as students on exactly the same terms as were men, and where the study of Greek was required.

Besides being organizations to cultivate friendship, the older women's fraternities had an added motive in the desire of women to establish their claim to equal opportunity, not only in education, but in all phases of life. It was one of the early "equal rights" movements, and though that significance has with the granting of such rights been submerged, the women's fraternities still represent the woman student's desire for recognition as an individual.

Kappa Alpha Theta and all similar organizations for college women, were known as women's fraternities until 1882. The

word fraternity is derived from *fraternitas*, an abstract feminine Latin noun, meaning brotherhood, applying to both men and women. The word "sorority" was coined by Frank Smalley, professor of Latin at Syracuse university. The day after the papers had announced the establishment of Gamma Phi Beta's second chapter on June 7, 1882, at Michigan, "Professor Smalley remarked to a Gamma Phi 'I presume that you young women feel very elated over being members of a *sorority*.' The fitness of the term appealed, and from that time Gamma Phi Beta has been officially known as a sorority."* This new word is not in any dictionary published before 1911. It is officially used today only by five of the national Panhellenic group, Alpha Delta Pi, 1905; Beta Phi Alpha, 1909; Gamma Phi Beta, 1874; Kappa Delta, 1897; Sigma Kappa, 1904; the other fifteen are all fraternities. Theta became a fraternity twelve years before the word sorority was coined for Gamma Phi Beta. It was twenty-nine more years before the term was recognized in a dictionary, so, Kappa Alpha Theta remains, as it started, a fraternity.

* Barbee: *Story of Gamma Phi Beta*, page 20



FIRST EDITION OF BAIRD'S MANUAL, 1879

WINNING THE RIGHT TO COLLEGE
TRAINING

*"When first she went to college
Her one pursuit was knowledge."*

EDUCATION for women lagged far behind equal training for men. Woman's place was in the home, said the critics, implying that a college education would take her out of the home, unconscious that it might better fit her to fill her place in the home. The world, it was thought, would come speedily to ruin and dismemberment if young women were allowed to attain such a wild and fanatic ambition as college training.

Still there were ambitious girls who would be educated. Their first champions were the denominational colleges that were early established by the pioneer settlers beyond the Alleghenies. Most of these were opened on equal terms to girls and boys. The state universities, as they became facts in this new section, were also coeducational—at least in theory, and became so in practice when girls demanded admittance.

Another difficulty in the pursuit of a college course by a girl, was the lack of any place where she could prepare for college. There was no system of public high schools. The seminaries for girls "with some notable exceptions turned out 'females' of the eighteenth century *genre*, deplorably deficient in powers of straight hard thinking, unbiassed judgment and emotional control, but skilled in the popular 'accomplishments' of dancing, piano playing, tambour work and marvelous landscape effects in wool or paint. Thus polished off, young women were returned to their homes at sixteen or thereabouts, to carry on, under their mothers' instructions, a daily round of housewifely and social arts designed to 'complete' their education and secure for them the husband and 'home of their own' that constituted the only proper goal of a self-respecting girl."* This situation forced girls who would enter college to be prepared at home by tutors, to go far afield to some one of the few schools of a different

* Goodsell: *The education of women*

type, or to spend a year or two in the preparatory department many a college was forced to establish to prepare its own students for college classes.

Not only did the young women of this pioneer period have to face public disapproval and the difficulty of securing proper preparation for college entrance, but also they had frequently to meet parental opposition.

Lucy Stone told her father she wanted to go to college, and he asked Lucy's mother in amazement, "Is the child crazy?" He had helped her brothers through college, he refused to help her. She earned the money to go by picking berries and chestnuts, and teaching in country schools. When she was twenty-five she had saved enough to enter Oberlin in the fall of 1843. There she worked her way by doing housework at the "Ladies boarding hall," and taught country schools during vacations. She cooked her own meals in her room, spending less than fifty cents a week for food. During the four years she could not afford to go home once, and she had only one new dress, a cheap print. But she graduated in 1847.

When Anna Howard Shaw in the late sixties told her father she was going to college "when she was old enough," he met her declaration with "a slight ironical smile." She too had to earn every cent her education cost, by teaching, sewing, and cooking. At twenty-four she entered Albion college, with eighteen dollars capital. While in college she tutored, corrected papers, did any kind of work offered her, living alone in a little attic room, often having scarcely enough food.

After girls finally got to college how were they welcomed? The following are personal experiences of girls in three colleges where early established Theta chapters still prosper.

Miss Sarah P. Morrison, the first woman to enter Indiana university writes of her experiences: "There was no difficulty in my entering the university. My father thought the time was ripe, gave me the substantial encouragement of a five dollar bill, and bade me accompany him to Bloomington, as the trustees might wish to ask me some questions. The petition I wrote for the admission of women is too long to quote, but most of it easily can be imagined. My purpose was not merely that I might have a college course, but that the precedent might be established that

women should be admitted under the same conditions as men. The momentous day arrived, and the board were to dine with Dr and Mrs T. A. Wylie. While we waited, Dr Richard Owen came in hastily, with a message to me from my father. It was that the board, after hearing the petition read, had examined the law, and finding nothing opposing, declared unanimously 'the doors of the university open to women on the same terms as young men.' One of the Dale Owen name could not but be in favor of women's advancement, and Professor Owen was the man for the message. I understood afterward that he helped to prepare the way. . . . I was alone for some weeks, and kept my eyes on the ground, then came Miss Cox."

This was in the fall of 1867. In January 1868 nine other girls entered, among whom were two charter members of Beta chapter—Minnie Hannamon James (Mrs J. R.) and Lizzie Harbison Dunn (Mrs J. H.). Mrs Dunn said that on the whole the young women were well received by faculty and students, though a few of the young men did not like their coming. By the time Beta chapter was established, May 1870, all hostility had disappeared and when the girls appeared wearing Kappa Alpha Theta badges they were greeted with much cordiality by the men's fraternities, of which there were then five.

When Madelon Stockwell, the first woman student at the University of Michigan, entered in 1872, the men students were so incensed that many of them talked of leaving the university for other colleges. One day early in her college career, as Miss Stockwell left the campus after classes, she found the young men formed in a line on either side of the diagonal walk leading to State street. It was their intention to stare her out of countenance as she ran the gauntlet of young gentlemen who thought "the male mind alone worthy of higher education." Fortunately, she had dignity and poise, and it is said appeared wholly unconscious that all this demonstration could be in her honor, walking serenely down the aisle of crest-fallen men.

Women students at Michigan for several years were treated with indifferent courtesy and life was made as unpleasant as possible for them. The town supported the attitude of the men students. One girl tried for three days before she found a place that would accept her as a boarder. One girl paid for, and oc-

cupied, a pew in a prominent church for a whole year and was never once spoken to by any member of the congregation except the treasurer. In the meantime the minister took every opportunity to mention from the pulpit the unworthy position of college women. The professor of a trigonometry class thought it necessary to register his disapproval, so, for a whole semester avoided calling for recitation on the one woman in the class. Even during the sacred hour of chapel, the men students manifest their opposition, one day hurtling hymn books and apple cores back and forth between the two men's sections over the heads of the girls, seated in the central section. But eventually the women won their way at Michigan too.

An amusing story is told by Jean Alice Christie Bull (Mrs W. L.) an early initiate of Lambda. "The Vermont legislature put through coeducation as well as the founding of the state agricultural college, which was the conception of our fine old Senator Morrill, so there was never any question as to the legal status or freedom of women. The faculty were divided: President Beckham was a staunch friend of the women, so were many of the most apparently conservative older professors. The opposition was more from the young professors, as they came from European postgraduate work, or some in the engineering department who came little in contact with the women. Still, they never actively opposed. It was more an attitude you were conscious of, a sort of veiled disapproval.

"As for the men students, we were always aware there were some who thought they were violently opposed to coeducation. But we paid little attention to them, and they little to us. We thought them rather jejune and sophomoric, and there was a tendency for this to wear off before graduation. Many classes became extremely proud and fond of their women members. Jessie Wright Whitcomb (Mrs George), for three years the only girl in her class, was a real queen in her day. Her class had a slogan 'Only one woman, but she's jes' right!!' (Jess Wright).

"I recall one amusing personal encounter with a man in my class (afterwards, and to this day one of my warmest friends). He came from Williams (non-coed) and joined our class. In English every fortnight we had an hour in which essays submitted by every member were chosen at random to be read. Sel-

dom did one read for more than five or ten minutes before the professor would stop the reader and call another. One day this man, called upon to read his essay, began to read a violent attack on coeducation. This shortly aroused the indignation of some of the men who began to hiss and shuffle their feet. The professor stopped the reader and called another. We girls felt insulted and injured, in spite of many men expressing regret at what they called lack of sportsmanship. Retaliation was in order. Upon me fell the lot. I wrote (how well I remember the book) a seeming review of Mahaffy's *University life in ancient Athens*. To illustrate the differences I contrasted a figure from ancient Athenian college life with a modern youth. Of course the latter was made to exhibit every little foible, habit, and peculiarity of the offending essayist—without a word that could be construed as personal. The class was immediately 'on.' Tumultuous applause greeted every hit, the aforetime critic grew red, some of his sympathizers began to shuffle their feet. The professor called them to order with a gentle request for all gentlemen to remain, all others to leave, then he permitted me to read the whole essay, against the usual custom.

"The name I called my typical student clung for some time. He was chaffed by upperclassmen and his fraternity brothers took him in hand. In my day we never heard any more attacks on coeducation. The idea of the better men seemed to be that the state had put us there; we had all rights and privileges, and whatever their private opinions, it was not right to utter them at college meetings or in the class room."

And so the women came, met opposition with dignity and humor, showed they were still human, lovers of fun and good times in spite of their thirst for higher education. The pioneer work of gaining admission, and a modicum of recognition had been accomplished by the time Kappa Alpha Theta was organized in 1870.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE OPENING OF COLLEGES TO WOMEN BEFORE 1870

Women's Colleges Established

Mount Holyoke	1837	Vassar	1865
Monticello	1838	Wells	1868
Rockford	1840	Wellesley	1870
Elmira	1855	(First degrees 1877)	

Denominational Colleges—Coeducational from first except as noted below

Oberlin (Presbyterian)	1833	Northwestern Christian	1855
DePauw (Methodist)	1837	(now Butler)	
(Opened to women 1867)		Monmouth	1856
Lawrence (Methodist)	1847	(United Presbyterian)	
Antioch (Christian)	1855	Albion (Methodist)	1861
Northwestern (Methodist)	1855	Simpson (Methodist)	1867
		Colby (Baptist)	1871

State Universities (Early ones)

Vermont	1792	Washington	1862
(Opened to women 1871)		Kansas	1865
Indiana	1820	Illinois	1867
(Opened to women 1867)		(Opened to women 1870)	
Michigan	1837	Minnesota	1868
(Opened to women 1872)		Ohio State	1870

KAPPA ALPHA THETA'S ALMA MATER IN 1870

"In a dear little old college town."

SITUATED on a sparsely wooded plain, just south of the main part of Greencastle, Indiana, then a village of less than a thousand, was the campus of Indiana Asbury college, surrounded by a picket fence, reached by a bridge spanning a gully in some places several feet deep. In the center of this space (now known as West campus) was the college building of four stories, surmounted by a cupola where hung the bell and clock famous in DePauw song and story. Under this one roof were all the class rooms, the chapel, library, laboratory, museum, and meeting rooms for the men's literary societies, Philological and Platonian, and here came representative young men of Indiana for their introduction to higher learning and general college life.

This Indiana Asbury college was founded by the Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1837, and named for Francis Asbury, a great pioneer bishop. By 1870 it had become one of the stronger colleges in the middle west. It had passed through days of austere poverty, had struggled through the difficulties of a pioneer institution in a young country, always maintaining a reputation for thorough work and genuine scholarship. It had survived the Civil war in good condition, though many of its students marched away to serve as soldiers in that war.



ASBURY COLLEGE

Built 1840—Picture taken 1873

Students were admitted by examination and the college year-book succinctly states "none will be admitted who are not well prepared." The 1867 catalogue compares favorably, course by course, with the Harvard catalogue for that year. It had a small chemical laboratory, fairly well equipped; a mineralogical and geological museum of a few hundred valuable specimens; a library of about 10,000 volumes. Asbury offered a four year collegiate course in three departments: the classical, leading to a B.A. degree; the scientific, leading to a B.S. degree; and the Biblical, or theological.

College regulations at Asbury were severe. Students were required to attend all class sessions or to be in their own rooms during such sessions. All absences had to be accounted for with excuses the faculty considered valid. Chapel was at 7:45 each morning, and every student was expected to be "punctual" at this service, and to attend Sunday morning service at some



INDIANA ASBURY COLLEGE CHAPEL—1876

church in town, as well as a Sunday afternoon address in the college chapel. On Saturdays there were "weekly exercises" in elocution and oratory. There were few idle hours for an Asbury student, who was required to be in his room at ten o'clock each night, even though he lived at home, possibly some miles from college. Students were forbidden to "make any unnecessary noise" and "no profane swearing, drinking, games of chance, wearing fire arms, obscene language, immorality or disorderly conduct" were permitted.

Opening Asbury's doors to women on equal terms with men was authorized in 1860. But the next year, because of decided opposition from many sources, admission of women students was postponed until the question might be given more mature consideration. For six years the discussion raged pro and con. Bishops preached on the subject, ministers thundered about it, conferences denounced or approved, laymen argued and agonized. It was said that coeducation would lower educational standards because of the inferiority of women's minds. It was said that women would lose their femininity and charm and would become unsexed. It was said that in any case women were physically incapable of doing the arduous work required to secure a degree. And last, but not least, it was asked who would cook the men's meals and mend the men's clothes when all the women were turned loose to run about at college! Clara Leaton Gobin (Mrs H.A.) whose husband was long a member of the Asbury faculty, told the writer that an underlying cause of hostility was the fear that the proposed change would affect adversely Asbury seminary for young women, at the time a flourishing and prosperous institution. Finally, in the spring of 1867 it was decided that the experiment should be tried.

In the fall of that year four girls enrolled; Laura Beswick of Greencastle entered first; soon came Bettie McReynolds Locke, the daughter of Dr John Wesley Locke, professor of mathematics at the college; then Mary E. Simmons and Alice O. Allen enrolled. These first four women students stayed to graduate with the class of 1871, and contrary to prophecy each became an honored wife and mother.

Their welcome was none too cordial. Prejudice was strong. Some said, and others hoped, that the experiment would prove a



FIRST WOMEN STUDENTS AT ASBURY

Laura Bestwick, May Simmons, Alice Allen, Bettie Locke

failure, and that the girls who entered would be frowned down and forced to leave. The greatest opposition, and the hardest to bear, came from the men students. They refused to accept the young women as entitled to equal privileges, and treated them as mere curiosities.

Nevertheless the girls were courageous. It took strength of purpose to enter under such conditions and this strength of purpose carried them through. Perseverance was of their blood and bone. They studied hard, they were always prompt and ready, they strove in every way to meet the tests of their endurance and efficiency with self-control and dignity, and when they were discouraged they went down on their knees and prayed for strength to persist.

Theodore A. Sloane, a member of the class of 1871, says of Asbury's first women students—"They were a few girls among several hundred semi-hostile young men, and the girls had to stand on their dignity and act like women to hold their own and win the respect of faculty and students. In fact, just between us, I don't believe these girls were ever in a prank or scrape or anything bordering on it. If there were any such anecdotes that could be told concerning the girls, I never heard them."

In the spring of 1868 a fifth young woman entered Asbury. The next fall others came, and by the third year those who watched the progress of coeducation admitted it was succeeding. It was that fall, 1869, that Bishop Bowman, president of the college, in his opening address, greeted the students as "Young ladies and young gentlemen," thus for the first time publicly acknowledging the young women as part of the student body.

Women students not only maintained their own scholarship, but the scholarship of the whole college also improved. The girls not only retained their femininity and charm, but homes and home-making seemed to appeal to them as much as ever. Even the objection as to womans' physical fitness was shown to be a fallacy. None of the predicted disasters occurred. All the fuss and fury of the years preceding coeducation were simply wasted time.

In the fall of 1870 the corner-stone of a second building, East hall, was laid, on the newer part of the campus, another large block similar in size and location to West campus. West college



VIEW OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE OF GREENCASTLE FROM ASBURY CAMPUS, 1873

was burned in 1876 and replaced by a larger and more commodious building. In 1883 the college received a large endowment, to which Washington Charles DePauw was the chief contributor. So, in 1884 Asbury college changed its name to DePauw university, to honor this benefactor. Today DePauw has eighteen college buildings, valued with their equipment at a million and a quarter dollars, while the endowment aggregates three million.

FROM DREAM TO REALITY

"Let the fires of future deeds, In our hearts be burning."

OF THE first four girls who entered Asbury, two were drawn together: Bettie Locke and Alice O. Allen, in almost every essential trait complete opposites, had in common a dauntless desire for a thorough education. Bettie was a beautiful girl, bright-eyed, quick in speech and action, impetuous, determined, a fighter for what she deemed just and right. Alice was plainer of face, but sweet and gentle, with soft gray eyes and a quiet, composed manner, tactful, slow to anger, a peace-maker. Both were ambitious to succeed in their college work and to graduate with their class. They became fast friends, studied together, walked together, sat together in classes, encouraged one another, believed in one another.

During part of 1868-69 Alice was out of college, teaching in order to earn money to complete her course. Mary Simmons, another of the four, was out during this year also. Bettie felt lonely among so many jeering and disdainful men, who thought surely the "females" would give up the fight now two of their number were gone. But she worked more determinedly than ever, and stood so well in her classes that some of the young men admired her pluck in spite of themselves. In her home she had always been popular, with many friends among the boys who visited her brothers at Birch cottage, and who sometimes took her out to the staid little sociables, parties, and picnics of the sober Methodist community. The college social life was simple. Several men's fraternities, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Gamma Delta, Sigma Chi, Phi Kappa Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Theta, had chapters at Asbury which occasionally entertained Greencastle girls.

During her sophomore year a member of Phi Gamma Delta asked Bettie to wear his badge. This was not to signify, as it occasionally does today, an engagement, but merely to claim her as a champion of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, a custom then popular. Her brother was a Phi Gamma Delta, and the

boys thought it fitting that she should be allied with them. Bettie said she would consider the matter. In those difficult years of fighting for her education, everything she did was governed by her militant sense of justice to women students. She finally decided she could no more become a mere satellite in the fraternity world than she could in any other phase of life. She told her Phi Gamma Delta friend she would wear a badge if she could be a regularly initiated member, but not otherwise.

The young man took the question to his chapter. They urged Bettie to don a badge. As a chapter they would present her with the handsomest badge money could buy, they said. But she was determined. She claimed a full share or nothing. They decided they could not establish the precedent of initiating a young woman.

As a matter of fact, this was not an unheard-of thing. Other fraternities are known to have initiated young women. Karl



SILVER BASKET BETTIE LOCKE RECEIVED IN PLACE OF THE PHI GAMMA DELTA BADGE WHICH SHE DECIDED NOT TO ACCEPT

W. Fischer in April 1925, *Beta Theta Pi*, tells of the initiation of three young women by Tau chapter of Beta Theta Pi at Wabash college, Wabash, Indiana, in 1861. George Banta, Senior, Phi Delta Theta, in his reminiscences of early fraternity life in Indiana, tells about the initiation of a young woman into Phi Delta Theta. No doubt if all the facts were known, there have been other such instances. But Bettie Locke and the Asbury young men did not know this, so, fortunately for Kappa Alpha Theta, she was not initiated into Phi Gamma Delta. The young men compromised by presenting Bettie a handsome silver cake-basket engraved with the Greek letters, "Φ Γ Δ," a memento she still has in her Greencastle home.

Then said Bettie's father, himself a member of Beta Theta Pi, "Why don't you organize a fraternity of your own?" Betty thought this a good idea, but hesitated; because, she said, who cared about belonging to a trivial little local society, with no national standing, no prestige, no traditional ceremonies and splendors of ritualistic trappings? She knew what a fraternity should be, for she had observed the men's organizations at Asbury. If there were only some women's order already established somewhere, with claims to national organization, then Asbury girls might form a chapter and it might become a part of that order.

Dr Locke, Bettie's father, then made inquiries as to women's activities at other coeducational colleges. He learned that women's literary societies were springing up in such institutions. These were patterned after the men's debating societies, and specialized in literary programs, where orations, essays, elocution, and debate were the order of the day. They usually bore Greek names of a kind, as Philomathean, Clonian, Zetagathean, Adelphian; and were a modern revival of discussion groups such as flourished when Athens was the educational center of the world. But none of these societies was similar to a men's secret order, nor based, as fraternities were, on the Greek idea of friendship and the emphasis of Greek culture and customs.

At Iowa Wesleyan college, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, another college under supervision of the Methodist Episcopal church, were two societies, I. C. Sorosis and P. E. O. Sisterhood. To these societies belonged residents of Mt. Pleasant as well as students of the college. The I. C. Sorosis had been organized at Mt.

Pleasant by a Wesleyan alumna who had previously attended Monmouth college at Monmouth, Illinois, and there belonged to a group bearing the same name.

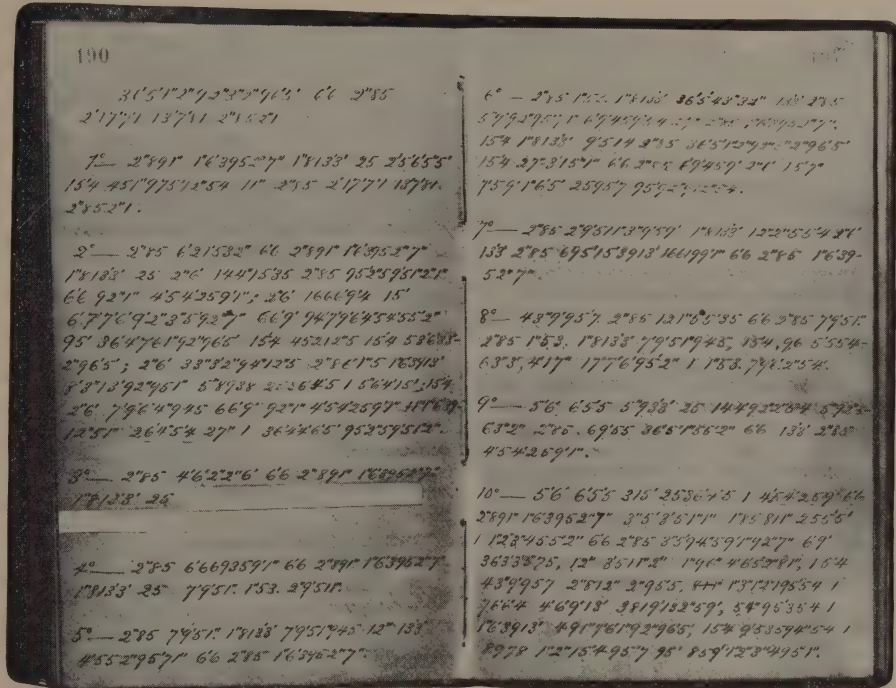
Having quite thoroughly examined the field, Dr Locke decided there was no such organization as Bettie desired to find, so he told her that if she really cared to belong to a fraternity she would have to organize it. She finally adopted his suggestion, realizing, she said, that a fraternity might form a strong bond of union and encourage members to stay in college, making graduation a goal possible of attainment. It might help girls to realize that the advancement of one woman was the advancement of all, that trials and obstacles were trivial in the face of such service. While Dr Locke had not been altogether serious when he first suggested the fraternity, he, too, thought it might prove worth while, and encouraged Bettie to put the idea into practice.

The inquiries he had made consumed the better part of the college year 1868-1869, so it was in the spring of 1869 that Bettie began planning. Alice Allen had returned to Asbury, and to her Bettie confided the idea. Alice was much interested, and together they nursed their little secret all that spring. Quietly they studied the girls in college in order to choose those best fitted to join in the undertaking. Already they had decided their society was to be the basis of a national organization, and they felt keenly the importance of choosing girls with outstanding character and zeal, who could carry the attempt to a successful issue.

There were not many among which to choose, only nine girls being enrolled then. In the spring of 1869 Hannah Fitch entered. Of all the girls they thought she promised the best, though it was too early to tell what her scholastic record would be. She was timid and shy, but she had come a long distance—all of a hundred and fifty miles—to attend college, so no doubt she had great ambition. Bettie and Alice cultivated her acquaintance.

Bettie Locke busied herself studying heraldry as illustrated in the big family dictionary and any other books she could find on the subject, in order to evolve an idea for a badge. With the help of her father she also studied parliamentary usage, to learn how to conduct a meeting, and how to draw up a consti-

tution and by-laws in simple form and forceful language, designed to stand the test of time and changing circumstance. That she was successful was attested by the youthful but adequate little document which formed the basis of Kappa Alpha Theta's law. Though revised and amended many times, it was the same constitution until 1891, when a new one was written.



FIRST CONSTITUTION
(For key to cipher see page 30)

When college closed that spring Bettie and Alice had not yet spoken of their plan to Hannah Fitch, but learning that she stood among the first in her class, they decided she would make a desirable member for their society. They wanted to ask at least one other girl, but had not yet chosen her. In the fall of 1869 with eighteen girls in Asbury, the advocates of coeducation began to feel the experiment was going to succeed. One of the new girls was a Southerner, bright, vivacious, laughing Bettie Tipton. She entered as a sophomore. Hannah Fitch did not come back, but Bettie Lock making inquiries learned she might return later in the year, so wrote her a letter urging her to come

back, and saying she had a profound secret to impart if Hannah returned.

Bettie and Alice went on perfecting their plans. In their inexperience it was natural to turn for advice and encouragement to their friends on the faculty who had made the strongest fight for coeducation. To Dr John Clarke Ridpath, historian, Phi Gamma Delta, and to Bettie's father, Beta Theta Pi, they were indebted for many suggestions. A younger sister of Dr Ridpath, Martha Ridpath, who later became a student at Asbury and a Theta, told how the girls spent one morning in the large, warm kitchen of the Ridpath home, and that Mrs Ridpath in after years reported they had "cut up enough paper to fill a woodbox, trying to decide on a shape for their badge."

When Hannah Fitch did return to college, and heard Bettie's wonderful secret, she was troubled, for her parents disapproved of secret societies, and she doubted if they would allow her to join such an organization. But they trusted her judgment and gave their consent. Bettie Tipton had been taken into the secret even before Hannah's return, and was as enthusiastic as the others. So the four of them set to work to get everything in readiness for the great occasion.

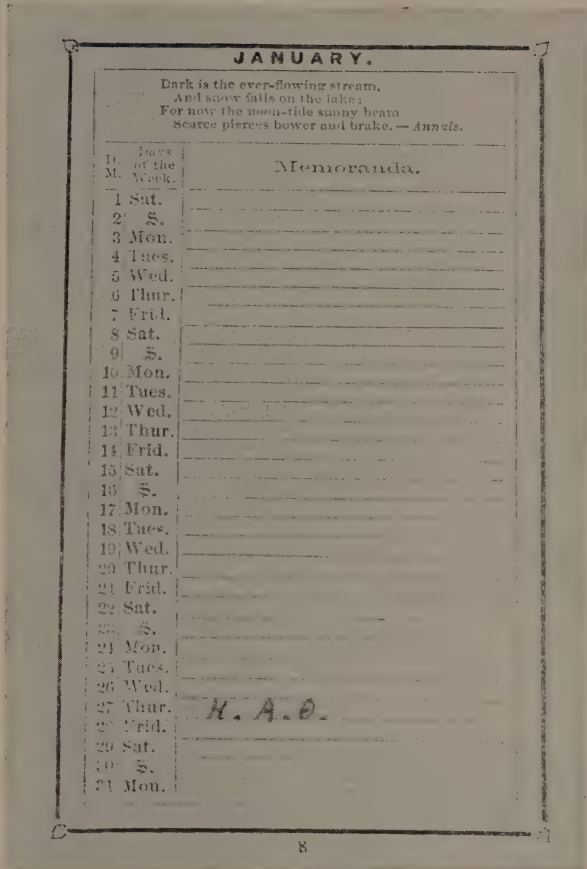
Lou Allen Baker (Mrs Philip S.) sister of Alice Allen, told me about choosing the badge. She said: "They finally worked out a design for the badge, Alice told me, on a blackboard in the mathematics room, behind locked doors. There were already two diamond-shaped badges in college, the Phi Gamma Delta and the Delta Kappa Epsilon. Theirs must be unlike any other. They finally evolved the more slender, graceful outline of the kite. Whether they merely chanced upon it, or had the idea of a kite, I do not know, but it was immediately dubbed *kite* by the college world and so accepted by the girls." Bettie Locke said the girls had not thought of it as a kite until the Asbury boys so named it, but they liked the idea, and so built upon it. The old minutes of Alpha show that the girls did not first choose a meaning and then design a badge to fit the meaning; they designed a badge and then chose a meaning to fit the design. Moreover, their design did not include the tiny gold letters below the white chevron, which give the year of founding. The final details of the design were evolved by the

jeweler, J. Fred Newman of New York, as set forth in letters appearing on pages 267-270.

At last, when college opened after Christmas, they felt they were ready. They had written a simple initiation ceremony, the principal features of which are the basis of Kappa Alpha Theta's present day ritual. It was characterized by earnestness and solemnity, with none of the "funny bits" of somewhat later years; and it was thoughtful, though girlish and immature. This we

are told by the earliest initiates. Early minutes bear witness to the gradual embellishment of the ceremonial, and the introduction of bits of mock initiation. A secret meeting of the four girls was called for the afternoon of January 27, 1870, and Kappa Alpha Theta was formally organized.

There are no minutes of this first meeting. Its date is attested by a little date-book which belonged to Alice O. Allen and which is among the mementos treasured by Alpha chapter. In this little book Alice entered her engagements, and opposite the date January 27 she wrote the Greek letters K A Θ, symbolizing the name of the organization that day formed. The meeting was held in the room of Alice Allen and Hannah Fitch, at the modest cottage home of Mr and Mrs Albert Allen, near



LEAF FROM ALICE O. ALLEN'S DATE BOOK

the college. The girls' room was in an upper gable above the main sitting room of the house. The cottage still stands, on South College avenue, Greencastle, facing what is now East campus; it looks as it did in 1870, except that a porch has been added in front, while a modern college town has grown up around it.

Here the girls met frequently during this year and the next. Every meeting was secret. Not even Mrs Allen knew when a meeting was to be held, except that sometimes Alice or Hannah, with an air of great mystery, asked her if she would please be so kind as to stay on the other side of the house that afternoon. Mrs Allen always consented and was obligingly deaf and blind when the girls came slipping in quietly one by one after college classes. Everything proceeded quietly, and no sign was given the outside world that anything unusual was in progress. Mabel Smith Saunders (Mrs John) a niece of the Allens and a DePauw Theta, tells how Mrs Allen said she "kept as quiet as a mouse" about the early meetings of the Founders, and how after the chapter was established she would be asked by the girls to be cordial to this or that girl, who soon thereafter



BIRTHPLACE OF KAPPA ALPHA THETA

Famous room, with windows under the gable, where Alice O. Allen and Hannah Fitch lived while students at Asbury.

would appear wearing the badge, thus she came to know which girls they were "spiking."

Mrs Shaw used to tell interestingly about this first meeting. "Bettie Locke was the first initiate," she said, "taking her vows before a mirror. Then she initiated Alice O. Allen, then Bettie Tipton, and lastly myself. We were two juniors, a sophomore, and a freshman. A business meeting was held, at which the constitution drawn by Bettie and Alice was adopted, and the name of the fraternity accepted. The badge design was approved and orders given to send to a jeweler to have four badges made." Bettie Locke was the first president, and Hannah Fitch the first treasurer. If there was a secretary, she did not preserve the first minutes, and Mrs Hamilton says there was no secretary's book purchased until about April 1, so there were several meetings (probably five) of which no record was kept.

Here is the constitution as adopted January 27, 1870. It was written in cipher, fortunately for us a simple cipher, as the page illustrated with key shows.

CONSTITUTION OF THE K A Θ

1. This society shall be known and designated as the K A Θ.
2. The object of this society shall be to advance the interests of its members, to afford an opportunity for improvement in composition and debate and elocution, to cultivate those social qualities which become a woman, and to provide for its members associates bound by a common interest.
3. The motto of this society shall be K———A———Θ———.
4. The officers of this society shall be president, secretary, treasurer.
5. The president shall preside at all meetings of the society.
6. The secretary shall conduct all the writings ordered by the society, she shall read the constitution and by-laws of the order to the person being initiated.
7. The treasurer shall attend to all the financial affairs of the society.
8. During the absence of the president, the secretary shall preside, and if needful may appoint a secretary pro tem.
9. No one shall be admitted without the full and free consent of all the members.
10. No one can become a member of this society unless she has been a student of the university or college at least six months and during that time sustained a good moral character, evinced a social disposition, and received a high standing in her studies. No one can become a member of this society who has been a member of a similar secret order. (*This last sentence was intended to mean that no man should be initiated into Kappa Alpha Theta.*)

11. The initiation pledge shall be
12. All writings of this society shall be in characters known only to its members.

BY-LAWS

I. Meetings.

1. This society shall hold its meetings semi-monthly.
2. Two-thirds of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
3. Length of meetings shall be not less than one or longer than two hours, time and place to be appointed by the president.

II. Membership.

1. Every member on coming into this society shall pay a membership fee of one dollar.
2. Non-student members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the society, but are exempt from regular duty. (*"Non-student members" meant faculty members, *honorary members, if such were elected, and graduates. As a matter of fact, only honorary members were ever elected to Kappa Alpha Theta, and in 1893 convention forbid the election of any further honorary members.*)

* Honorary members were elected by only 6 chapters. The list is: *Alpha*—Anna Dickinson, Lida Davis Meek (Mrs W. W.), Emma S. Howe, Louise Fisher McDougal (Mrs Daniel), Sarah Levy Steiner (Mrs Edward A.), Julia Alice Druley; *Beta*—Josephine R. Nichols (Mrs), Ida Moffatt Rhodes (Mrs B.), Anna Belle Ryors Miers (Mrs R. W.); *Delta* (at Illinois Wesleyan)—Mary E. Iliff Gray (Mrs John R.), Laura M. Humphreys (Mrs John F.), Adelaide Farrington Potter (Mrs B. S.), Carrie Wilson (Mrs O. L.); *Lambda*—Julia H. Spear; *Omicron*—Ida Banta Lindley, Susan S. Durtan Cherrington (Mrs S. B.); *Pi*—Minnie Brooks Griffin (Mrs Ransom L.)

There has been considerable discussion as to whether Anna Howard Shaw was an honorary member of Kappa Alpha Theta. The Minutes of the Twelfth Grand convention under date, July 26, 1893, say: "Before passing Art. IV, Sec. IX of the constitution" (a section that abolished honorary membership elections) "business was suspended and the Rev. Anna Shaw was elected an honorary member of Epsilon." Then the Rev. Anna Shaw attended the July 27 and 28 sessions of this convention, according to the report in the *Kappa Alpha Theta* and the convention write-up in the *Chicago Herald*. However, her name did not appear on Epsilon's roll in the national catalogue published two years later (in 1895), nor has it appeared in later catalogues.

III. Order of Business.

1. Call to order.
2. Roll call.
3. Reading of minutes.
4. Correction and adoption.
5. Call of performers.
6. Criticism.
7. Miscellaneous business.
8. Appointing performers.
9. Adjournment.

IV. Performances.

1. The exercises shall consist of dialogues, debates, the reading of select pieces.
2. The president or the members may be excused from performances by vote of the society.
3. The society may hold a public performance at such time and place and manner as it may deem proper.

V. Elections.

1. A vote of two-thirds of the members shall be necessary to amend the constitution or by-laws; a vote of two-thirds to elect or remove an officer.

VI. Miscellaneous.

1. Members shall be required to be present at each meeting unless previously excused by the president.

An order for four badges was sent that day to J. Fred Newman, manufacturing jeweler of New York City. He first had been suggested to the girls by Dr Ridpath, who gave them a letter of introduction and recommendation to Mr Newman, a Phi Gamma Delta brother of his. Several letters passed between Mr Newman and Bettie Locke concerning the design and workmanship on the badges. It was Mr Newman who suggested the slight incurving of the edges of the badge, to give it a more graceful outline, and also the addition of the tiny gold letters below the white chevron, 1870 in Greek for the year of founding. This addition was to fill the otherwise rather large blank space below the chevron.

The four girls kept their new fraternity a profound secret until the badges arrived. Three of these original badges are still in existence. Alice Allen Brant's was lost some time after her death. Mrs Hamil-Bettie Tipton's is in the custody of her foster daughter, passed to her daughter, died in 1924.



Saturday, March 12,
ing, March 14, the four

chapel together wearing their black and gold kites. The chapel was a large room on the main floor of the college building, fitted with pews and a platform. The pews were so fully occupied by men students that the women students sat on a secluded bench in the Amen corner. On this day the Amen corner was the focus of all eyes. The badges were large, measuring an inch from top to bottom and three-fourths of an inch across. No one could fail to see them! The men's badges of those days were huge, but the girls' seemed to have outdone them.

ton still wears hers. possession of the fam-ter. Mrs Shaw's badge Ella, when Mrs Shaw

The badges arrived and on Monday morn-girls marched into the

The young men jeered as usual, and made jokes about the kite and its wearers. But the girls took it in good part, and laughed with their tormentors. They knew they had done something really worth while, so they were not disturbed. Soon the boys themselves realized this was true. They did not so much enjoy baiting the girls now that their jokes were being met by originality and resourcefulness. From this time they rendered the young women a sort of grudging admiration. Dr Ridpath, in his article, *The Beginnings of Kappa Alpha Theta at DePauw*, in the *Kappa Alpha Theta*, May 1890, says: "The young women acquitted themselves so as to win universal applause. The appearance of Kappa Alpha Theta subserved a double purpose. It gave vent and opportunity for the natural disposition of the women students to associate themselves in fraternal relations, and at the same time made sure their position in college. After the establishment of Alpha chapter it was never seriously questioned at DePauw that the women would hold their place, that they would be admitted henceforth to all the advantages of the institution, and would share equally in all its benefits."

Even before the badges arrived the girls had initiated a fifth member, Mary Stevenson, later Mrs H. A. Buchtel. Mary was a dark-eyed little beauty, a freshman even younger than Hannah Fitch. She writes of her initiation: "I see by consulting my date-book I was initiated March 3, 1870. I was then sixteen years of age. This was five weeks after Founders'-day. The founders were older than I and I wondered a little at their kind attentions. I was not versed in 'spiking' or 'rushing' or I might not have been surprised when the bid was given. I was pleased at the opportunity of being associated with these fine young college women. I took the matter under advisement with the understanding that I could consult my mother.



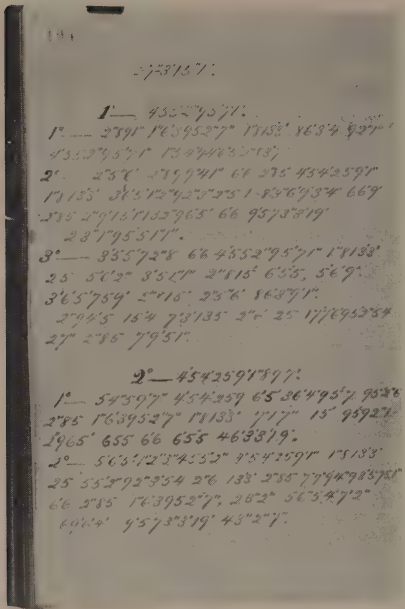
MARY STEVENSON
First girl initiated by Founders

"We five met on the afternoon of March 3 in Hannah Fitch's room. The secretary read the constitution and by-laws, and showed me the design of the badge. They said two of the most prominent professors had given hearty approval of the organization. . . . We considered this a good omen as coeducation was an experiment and a fraternity for women had not even been suggested before.

"One secret we particularly guarded. That was that we were an infant (society) born at Asbury, January 27, 1870. We pretended we had been chartered by a national organization existing—we did not say where. For some years we have been quite proud of the fact that we *were* born at Asbury."

The historian at different times asked both Mrs Hamilton and Mrs Shaw if when they founded Kappa Alpha Theta they had any idea it would grow into the great international organiza-

tion it has since become. Both made practically the same answer. Mrs Hamilton said: "I never did anything important in my life that I did not ask God to bless it. I asked that in regard to Kappa Alpha Theta and I knew He would do it." Mrs Shaw said: "We always prayed that God would bless Kappa Alpha Theta."



BY-LAWS ADOPTED JANUARY 27,
1870

1	1'	1"
A	J	S
2	2'	2"
B	K	T
3	3'	3"
C	L	U
4	4'	4"
D	M	V
5	5'	5"
E	N	W
6	6'	6"
F	O	X
7	7'	7"
G	P	Y
8	8'	8"
H	Q	Z
9	9'	
I	R	

CIPHER USED FOR CONSTITUTION
AND BYLAWS

THE VALIANT FOUR

"Our youth, joy and truth, At thine altar's feet."



B. L. H.
IN 1870



A. A. B.
IN 1871



B. T. L.
IN 1870



H. F. S.
IN 1870

I

BETTIE LOCKE HAMILTON

ELIZABETH McREYNOLDS LOCKE, affectionately known to all Asbury students as Bettie, was the daughter of one of the university's best known and best loved professors. Head of the mathematics department for many years, Dr Locke was a man of fine personality, cultured, affable, gentle in speech and manner, with a keen sense of humor and a fine understanding of the hearts of his students. He was also a sincere, upstanding Christian gentleman, and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, for a number of years holding charges under the Ohio and Indiana conferences. Indeed he came of a long line of churchmen and ministers, several generations before him having been clergymen of note.

He was a native of Kentucky, but lived in Ohio and Indiana since young manhood, and married an Ohio young woman, Matilda Wood. The Wood family were pioneers in Ohio, having lived there during the days of the Indians and the buffalo. Mrs Locke was not of rugged constitution, and she mingled little in society, but made for her family a pleasant, comfortable home, and rejoiced in their pleasures, ambitions and successes.

Dr and Mrs Locke had seven children, but only three grew to maturity: of these, two were sons, William and Edwin, then



BETTIE LOCKE AND HER BROTHER EDWIN

Bettie the only daughter, between the two sons in age. She was born in New Albany, Indiana, at her grandmother's home, while her father was attending a Methodist conference. Before moving to Greencastle in 1860, Dr Locke had been president of Brookville college, Brookville, Indiana. When he brought the family to Greencastle he bought a house near the south edge of town, with several acres of orchard and garden. He was a lover of trees, plants, and flowers,

and made it his pleasure outside of class-room hours to work in the garden and orchard.

In this quiet, enlightened atmosphere Bettie Locke grew up, like her father in looks and temperament, and in her love of nature and books. She was spirited and full of zest in life, brimful of energy, interested in all the world about her, but she loved study and displayed a keen desire for wide reading and thorough information. She was carefully educated; in early life by private teachers, and later in the seminary at Greencastle.

In 1865 the Lockes moved to Baldwin, Kansas, where Dr Locke became president of Baker university. Here Bettie spent a year in the preparatory department of that college. Kansas was a young state, away out west, and Baker was in the pioneer stage, experiencing a difficult struggle for existence. A man

with a family found it hard to subsist on the president's problematical salary. Dr Locke could not stay with Baker, so the next year he returned to Greencastle, and resumed his professorship at Asbury. Bettie then spent a year studying privately with one of the college professors, and entered Asbury in 1867, just seventeen years old.

The story of the struggle she and her companions made to establish themselves in college is a distinct chapter in the annals of Asbury. It is the story of Kappa Alpha Theta's beginnings, for had these girls not held their own against difficulties, Kappa Alpha Theta had never been organized.

Theodore A. Sloane, of her class, who knew her during her four college years, and whose sister became a member of Kappa Alpha Theta, has written of Bettie: "Notwithstanding the part she contributed toward the upsetting of tradition and custom as to the education of women, she was highly regarded as well as duly respected by the men of the class. She did good, solid work as a student, and was one of the best. In daily class-room appearance she occupied a front seat, consistently ready for recitation, attentive, alert, interested in all that might be presented by professor or said by the person reciting; ready and clear of statement in her own recitation. She was of sober mein, with a pleasant manner. She was of medium height, possibly slightly below the average, not of slender bodily build, but not inclined to stoutness; her step was elastic, her bearing erect. Her face drew attention, as in her full open countenance she showed the interest and good will she held toward those she met or with whom she associated. She maintained well the dignity of her position in a class room heretofore the sole sphere of young men. . . . In doing her college work Bettie Locke kept her body, mind and spirit under good control."

During this time Dr Locke and his family lived on South Indiana street, in the pleasant home known as Birch cottage.

Here Bettie entertained her girl friends, for the Lockes were hospitable, did her studying, and helped her mother with the house work. For a number of years Mrs Locke's health was far from robust, and there were many times when the entire care of the house fell on Bettie's young shoulders. She was a capable



BIRCH COTTAGE, BETTIE LOCKE'S GIRLHOOD HOME

housewife and also a diligent student; she carried far too heavy a burden for one of her years, but did it all blithely.

At graduation in 1871 Bettie Locke was among the honor students, and the flowers sent by admiring friends and fellow students were banked from her seat to the end of the platform. Those were the days when a Commencement program included a paper or address by each member of the class. When Bettie stood to deliver hers she was greeted by loud applause. She wore a handsome gown of heavy corded silk, with a court train, for at that time Commencement was an important event, and was honored by one's best apparel. The basque and sleeves of this gown, and the edges of the train, were trimmed with handmade silk ruching, yards and yards being used to ornament the dress. Mrs Hamilton still has the basque of this dress, and quaint it seems, though still pretty, with its creamy sheen and its perky ruchings.

Bettie was ambitious to study medicine, but her father thought she had sufficiently outraged tradition by having a college career, so he discouraged her. The next year, then, she began teaching at the Illinois state deaf and dumb school at Jacksonville. Here she spent four years in interesting work, visiting between terms at Greencastle and at Lebanon, Illinois, to which town her father and mother removed when he became president

of McKendrie college in the fall of 1874. The minutes of Alpha record Bettie's visit to Greencastle in the spring of 1872, and tell how she amused the girls by trying to teach them the finger alphabet of the deaf and dumb students, but finally gave up in despair, telling them laughingly they were "dumber than the mutes themselves." She also visited relatives at Jerseyville, Illinois, and there, during one such visit, she met the young man who later became her husband, Mr E. A. Hamilton, a merchant of Jerseyville. He had been educated at Lawrence college, Appleton, Wisconsin, and was a man of ambition and interesting personality.

Mr Hamilton and Bettie were married in 1876 and established their home at Jerseyville. Here she made many friends, and with Mr Hamilton was active in church and social life. Two daughters were born there, Edna and Eulalia. In 1886 they moved to Independence, Kansas, where they lived seven years. Then, as the daughters were approaching the age for college, they moved to Greencastle and prepared the girls to enter DePauw. They built the home known as Shady Nook on a corner of South Locust street, where Mrs Hamilton still lives. It is surrounded by fine old trees, and for many years had a lovely garden of flowers and shrubs, which Mrs Hamilton loved to cultivate and beautify. She has a true artist's touch in arranging flowers, this artistic gift at one time finding vent in painting.

Edna and Eulalia both graduated from DePauw, Edna in 1900 and Eulalia in 1905. Edna studied nursing in Chicago, and is now the head of the Public health nursing association of Indianapolis. Eulalia married Mr Frank Hartley, and lives in Arcadia, Indiana. She is the mother of Genevieve and Myron Richard. Mrs Hamilton adores these grandchildren, and spends some time every year visiting in their home. Both Edna and Eulalia are members of Alpha, and proud to wear the kite. When Edna was initiated, Mrs Hamilton also took the vows, thus becoming a really initiated member of the fraternity she organized.

Mr Hamilton died in 1922, after a lingering illness of many months, during which Mrs Hamilton attended him constantly. Her own health suffered under this heavy strain, and she has never fully recovered. She enjoys travel when her health permits, and often visits her daughters, or spends a summer in some

interesting place. She is a wide reader, and keeps well informed on topics of the day. She is still active in her church, the College Avenue Methodist, with which she has been affiliated many years.

Seeing Mrs Hamilton today, one would scarcely believe her old enough to have attended college in 1867. Her hair is little tinged with gray, her eyes are bright and have their happy girlhood twinkle. Her step is still elastic and her voice young and clear. She retains her active interest in Kappa Alpha Theta and her love for young girlhood. She is a prominent figure in every college Commencement at DePauw, and is known to every student who has attended the university. On January 27, every year, she is surrounded by flowers and showered with telegrams and letters from all parts of the United States, for Thetas everywhere delight to express their appreciation of Bettie Locke Hamilton.



SHADY NOOK, MRS. HAMILTON'S GREENCASTLE HOME

II

ALICE ALLEN BRANT

IN A LOG CABIN in Indiana, about five miles northwest of Greencastle, a young couple went to housekeeping. They were Kentuckians who had run away from a big May meeting at North Middletown one Sunday, ridden horseback to Maysville, crossed the ferry to Aberdeen and there been married. One of them was "Bill" Allen, a young six-foot dare-devil of twenty; the other "Polly" Evans, a gentle, fair-haired, blue-eyed girl of eighteen. The Allens were Scotch-Irish and had settled first in Virginia and later in Kentucky. The Evans family was of Welch descent.

The cabin was set in a deep forest where the trees were so large and so many that William and Mary often lost their way going back and forth to father Allen's house a quarter of a mile away. A brass candlestick held the tallows which gave the only light that little cabin home had. It was in this home the first two children, the second of them Alice Olive Allen, were born. Shortly after, Mary Allen's father, Mr Evans, relented and gave



THE CEDARS, ALICE ALLEN'S GIRLHOOD HOME



Alice Allen's "Date Book"

In which was entered against January 27, 1870, the words "K A Θ": a record of the date for the first formal meeting of the fraternity at which the constitution was adopted and Bettie Locke initiated, first herself, and then the other three Founders.

the runaways a quarter section of land just over the hill from the log cabin. There they built the house in which the other children were born, and in which Alice grew to young womanhood. In all there were thirteen children in the Allen family, two of whom died in infancy.

Alice Olive Allen was born September 16, 1849. One older child had died and she therefore held practically the place of first-born in a family of eleven children. She attended school in the little brown district school house and at an early age showed evidence of unusual intellectual ability. The family was poor in worldly goods but not in ambition, and gave her every opportunity the schools afforded. After finishing the district school she was sent, at the age of fourteen, to Waveland academy, a seminary for girls some twenty-five miles away.

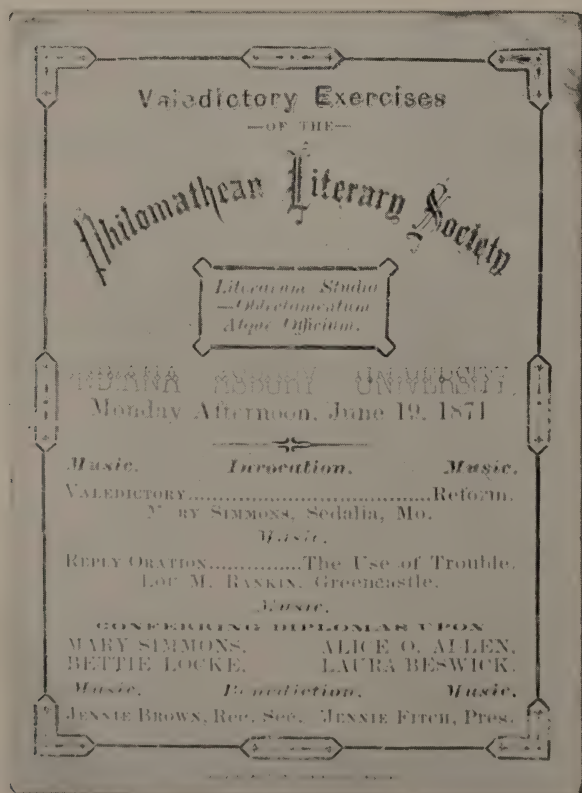
The home of Alice Allen was an ideal one. The mother of eleven children is a busy woman, more busy half a century ago than she would be today with recent inventions and labor-saving devices. Alice's mother was not too busy, however, to share in the hopes and ambitions of her daughter. The younger children of the family have a recollection of a gentle, thoughtful mother, working on a pale blue organdie dress, hand-tucked from hem almost to waist, which Alice wore at one of the Waveland Commencements. She graduated there in 1867.

The training at Waveland encouraged Alice to go farther, and when Asbury university opened its doors to women, Alice took advantage of the opportunity. Twice every day, during her first year in college, she rode her horse, Kate, over the five miles between her home and the college. Kate was a roan mare, hard-headed and hard-mouthed. If she reached the little creek and the water was too uninviting she turned about and went straight back home. All the pulling Alice could do had no affect on her. If she tired of standing at the hitching post in town, Kate pulled a sudden, determined pull until her halter broke. Then she went home and Alice walked. Alice often laughed in after years about the struggles she and Kate had to get an education.

Alice's were struggles! Not only was money scarce in those days, but the unfriendly attitude of many people toward education for girls was a severe test for a proud-spirited young wo-

man. During 1868-1869 she taught in the little brown district schoolhouse where she had gone as a child. The last year she was in college she boarded in Greencastle with Mrs Albert Allen and roomed with Jennie Fitch. Mrs Allen said of Alice: "She was always bright and vivacious, the very life of the table." In June, 1871, Alice was one of the first four women graduated from Asbury.

When Alice's sister Lou was about ten years old she was taken by her big sister to a Commencement luncheon held on the college grounds. The little sister became lost in the crowd and began to cry. When she caught sight of Alice again she was so delighted she called out to her with the old homely nickname the children used on the farm, "Coon! Coon!" Alice was embarrassed to answer to this odd little name given her years before, when, about a year old, she was taken by her mother to Kentucky for a visit. "Cooney" had been a colored nurse at the home where Alice and her mother visited, and Alice had been fond of



1837



1884

the nurse. When they returned home Mrs Allen told her husband how Alice had liked the nurse, and he playfully called the baby "Cooney." That was how it began.

After her graduation Alice began to teach in earnest. Six of her brothers and sisters went to school to her in the little brown school house. In after years her mother often talked of the baskets of lunch she packed daily, and wondered how she ever got enough into them. In those days Alice was something like a fairy godmother to her smaller brothers and sisters. There were trips to Indianapolis when she went shopping and took one of the children with her. She never forgot the baby. At one time she brought him a little linen suit from Indianapolis, another time she had his picture taken. She supplied the younger members of the family with regular subscriptions to *St. Nicholas* and the *Youth's companion*.

Alice was a successful teacher, soon taking the state examination and securing a life certificate. This was an unusual achievement for so young a woman, and her friends were proud of her. She became principal of the high school at Attica, Indiana. There and at Plymouth, Indiana, she taught until 1878. Her educational ideas were decidedly advanced. She believed in deductive reasoning. She gave the child practical illustrations and let him draw his own conclusions. It was in Attica she introduced this method of teaching physiology. Her brother-in-law, Dr Baker, has said: "Some newspapers mentioned this in a complimentary way and it was regarded as the first attempt of a public school teacher, not a specialist, to do a sensible thing in teaching. How far her work hastened better and more reasonable methods of teaching science cannot be said, but it undoubtedly had its influence. The fervor of her spirit was inspiring, penetrating to the halls of old Asbury and giving a hint to one of the teachers there, who at once began to use a similar method."

After teaching seven consecutive years Alice took a position in the high school in Evanston, Illinois. She did not remain there long, however, but resigned to be married September 22, 1878, to Mr T. J. Brant, a classmate in college, then superintendent of the Fremont county schools in Iowa.

One of the most distinct remembrances her sister Myrtle has

is of the wedding. The bride's dress was of striped silk, trimmed with fringe and buttons, and with a long train, the first Myrtle had ever seen. There were large cakes with delicious frosting, and a deep-toned Presbyterian preacher, Dr Ezra Fisk, a life-time friend of Mr Allen's. After the wedding Alice went with her husband to Iowa, where she taught until 1881, when she and Mr Brant gave up the teaching profession and he went into banking.

In August 1882, a little daughter, Edith, was born and shortly afterward they moved to Utica, Nebraska. Dr Baker has said of Mrs Brant: "It was here for twelve years Alice shed those sweet influences of experience and observation gathered through her years of hard but delighted work. She always seemed happiest when doing something for others. Her musical, energetic voice was attractive; her manner so winning and true that friends were rapidly made and strongly knit to her. She soon became a moving factor in the community. Her indomitable energy appeared here as it had before while teaching. It was the tireless, restless Alice of the old school years, dignified by the thoughtful study of life and sweetened by the sympathies freely given to alleviate the sufferings of others. She was an active member of the W.C.T.U. and for a long time conducted a temperance column in a daily paper. She engaged in all the charities of the church and no one ever attributed her work to selfishness; she was too conscientious for that. What she did was done as a joy, she never refused a call for aid."

In 1888 a son, Marion, was born, and home duties were increased, but that did not lessen her interest in the community. She went to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. After seeing the exposition she visited in Greencastle. It was while at the old family home during that visit she was stricken with heart trouble. She tried to persuade herself and her friends her weakness would soon pass with rest and their loving care, but it did not.

The summer of the following year, August 10, 1894, she passed to rest. Mr Brant brought her home for burial, and many old friends were present to pay their respects to one whose life had been a gracious example of gentle womanhood and kindly thought. She lies in the churchyard at Brick Chapel,

about one mile from the old Allen home near Greencastle, where spreading trees and blooming flowers make beautiful a quiet, peaceful spot. The simple stone at her grave bears the single word ALICE. When Alice Allen's friends are asked what they remember as her outstanding characteristic, they always say "her gentle spirit of self-forgetfulness."

Her daughter, Edith Brant, came to live in Greencastle with one of her mother's sisters after Mrs Brant's death. She attended DePauw, where she too became a member of Alpha. This daughter is now Mrs Fred Travis, of Cocoa, Florida.



BRIDGE AND ROAD
ALICE AND OLD KATE TRAVELED TO COLLEGE

III

BETTIE TIPTON LINDSEY

TO THE prosperous farming community near Mt. Sterling, in the Cumberland hills of northern Kentucky, came in an early day the Tipton family from Virginia. Here they lived for three generations and developed one of the richest plantations in the state, known through all that part of Kentucky for its thoroughbred horses and cattle and its bountiful crops of corn and clover. This home was called Magnolia Balm, from the hundreds of magnolias which bloomed on its spacious lawns, and was a beautiful home of the true Southern type, with many negro cabins and faithful servants who remained devoted to the family interests during and after the Civil war.

Another well-known family of this neighborhood was the Black family, also of Virginia stock, but originally from Ireland. Miller Black's daughter, Amanda, married Burwell Tipton, and they went to make their home at Magnolia Balm then, about 1850, one of the loveliest country homes in Kentucky. Their friends were many, and Magnolia Balm was the center of hospitality for all the country round.

Several children were born, the eldest being Bettie, a fair-haired, blue-eyed, beautiful girl, who mothered the other children, and whose sunny temperament made her a great favorite with neighbors and friends. Bettie was early known for her gift of humor. As hostess she assisted her mother in making every one welcome and comfortable, and in dispensing the light-as-air beaten biscuit and delicious fried chicken for which the Tipton table was famous. And it was she who started the fun among children who came with their parents to visit the plantation home. Soon after she was born her grandparents, Mr and Mrs Miller Black, moved to Indiana, and settled at Greencastle.



TAKEN IN SPRING 1870

Bettie and her brothers and sisters went to a private school in Mt. Sterling. Bettie was an apt

pupil, especially in mathematics and anything which bordered on the scientific. At seventeen she finished this school, so well prepared that she entered Asbury in the fall of 1869 as a sophomore. During the summer of 1869 Bettie had visited at the home of her grandmother in Greencastle, and that was how she came to know of Asbury and conceived the idea of going there. She made friends rapidly in Greencastle and became popular, her fund of humor and good cheer making her easily a dominant figure in any gathering.

Dr Edwin Locke, the small boy in the home at the time his sister was in college, has said Bettie Tipton was "a real bread-and-butter miss, almost as broad as she was tall, but with a lovely face and manner, laughing eyes, and a heart bigger than Putnam county." (Putnam is the county in which Greencastle is situated.) Bettie Locke and Alice O. Allen soon singled her out, and made her a third party to their idea, then in the formative stage, of a Greek letter fraternity for women. She was enthusiastic, and when Jennie Fitch returned to college later that year, Bettie joined the other two girls in urging her to become a member. Bettie also took an interested part later in the formation of the Philomathean society.



MILLERSBURG COLLEGE WHERE BETTIE TIPTON GRADUATED

Here she established a Theta chapter which lived one year, 1871-72, though names or number of members are unknown.

The next fall she was eager to return to Asbury, but her younger sister Maggie (now Mrs Young of Mt. Sterling) was then ready for college, and she prevailed on Bettie to go with her to Millersburg college in Kentucky, as it was nearer home and Maggie did not care to go so far away as Greencastle. Mrs Young now says she regrets Bettie did not return to Asbury. "She was the most intellectual member of our family," Mrs Young avers, "and was very ambitious. I was young and shy, and I dreaded leaving home, so I depended too much on Bettie, and deprived her of her great desire, to graduate with her classmates at Asbury."

Millersburg college was a school for girls, and did not rank as high as Asbury. Bettie was graduated here in the spring of 1871, and wore her Theta badge. After graduation she returned to her home at Mt. Sterling, where in 1873 she married Mr John Lindsey. They lived in Mt. Sterling ten years, and then moved to a farm home near Sturgeon, Missouri.

In her early girlhood Bettie had become a member of the Methodist church, South, and she remained an enthusiastic worker in the church all her life. She soon took a prominent part in the community life at Sturgeon, and was known far and wide for her charitable deeds and kindly personality. She and Mr Lindsey had no children, but they adopted a little girl, Cora Johnson (now Mrs W. E. Cason of Dallas, Texas) who remained with them until the time of her marriage, and to whom Mrs Lindsey was a genuine mother. Mrs Cason writes: "I would never have known by any act of hers that I was not her own flesh and blood. She was kindness itself. I always went by the name of Cora Lindsey, and only a very few knew I was not her own child. She raised, or rather cared for, several boys. One she took from an orphan's home, but he wasn't strong, and died in her home. She took a negro boy when she was living in Kentucky, and brought him with her to Missouri. When he was about twenty-three, like all boys, he decided he wanted to see the 'bright lights,' so he ran away. He was injured on a railroad, which caused paralysis. He was an invalid for months, and she was the one who cared for him. When he died, she was holding his head in her arms. Color made no difference to her if people were suffering."

Mrs Lindsey always assisted the weak and helpless. Mrs Cason tells an incident illustrative of her interest in all who needed help or protection. "A friend of hers was walking on the street in Sturgeon when a loose board in the sidewalk caused her to fall and to be badly hurt. She was in bed for some time and then had to go on crutches. Mama said to her: 'Why not sue the city?' She said she had nothing to sue with, so Mama asked her to let her defend the case. She took it up, plead the case, and got damages."

In the summer of 1909 Mrs Lindsey went to Kentucky on one of her frequent visits. Soon after arriving at the home of her sister, Mrs Young, she became ill with acute Bright's disease. She suffered for two weeks, and physicians gave no hope of her recovery. She died July 19. The funeral was in Mt. Sterling, and hundreds of old friends saw her laid to rest in Macpelah cemetery, a beautiful old burying ground on a hill overlooking her native county. Here roses and magnolias bloom, and Kentucky blue grass riots. Several sisters of Mrs Lindsey still live in Mt. Sterling, and a brother, Mr A. L. Tipton, has a farm home near. Another sister lives in Kansas City. They all remember "Sister Bettie's" love for Kappa Alpha Theta, and when Thetas come to Mt. Sterling, are always happy to make them welcome, and to tell of the days when Bettie was a girl and wore a black and gold kite.

IV

HANNAH VIRGINIA FITCH SHAW

WHEN Asbury university closed in June 1869, there was one student who went home a disappointed young person. This was Hannah Virginia Fitch, the girl who had come all the way from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to enter Asbury. Lawrenceburg is nearly one hundred and fifty miles from Greencastle, away down in the southeastern corner of the state, just across the state line from Cincinnati. In 1869 one hundred and fifty miles was a long distance for a young girl to venture away from home just to get an education.

As long as she could remember Hannah Fitch had looked forward to going to college. As a little girl she had heard her mother tell that *her* father, Walter Hayes, had bought a scholarship at Asbury so that his son, Jennie's uncle, might go to college. His own son had never used the scholarship, but his stepson had attended Asbury, and Jennie had heard discussion and praise of the college all her life. She had read about it in the church paper, which came regularly to the family home. In 1866 the Centenary of Methodism had been celebrated, and Bishop Bowman, president of Asbury, had spoken at Lawrenceburg in behalf of the college. And then in 1867, when the announcement went abroad that girls were to be admitted to Asbury, Hannah had felt that life would never be complete until she became a student there.

Her father and mother believed in education for young women. Mr Fitch said that if he had to choose between educating his sons or his daughters, he would favor the daughters, because a boy receives an education "rubbing up against the world" in the course of earning his living. They had therefore encouraged Hannah's ambitions, and when Henry, the brother next in age, was ready for college, the two went together to Greencastle. This was in January 1869, the second year young women attended Asbury.

Hannah's first taste of college life was enough to dampen the ardor of any girl. In the first place the college itself fulfilled none of her dreams. Those were days when the middle west was poor in material things. Greencastle was only a village, less progressive and less modern than Lawrenceburg, so near to a metropolis. The one big old college building was dingy and

weather-beaten; the life at the college was circumscribed and humdrum. And more important than this, to the girl who had dreamed of a happy college life, there were so few girls, with so slender a foothold in the real life of the institution, that they scarcely seemed a part of the college at all.

In her own home town Hannah Fitch had been not unimportant. As the daughter of DeWitt Clinton Fitch, she was a member of a well known and prominent family in that part of the state. Her father, in fact, came of a long line of pioneers, who, having settled in Massachusetts from England in 1637, had always taken a large part in the lives of their communities. Mrs Fitch, Hannah's mother, belonged to the first family in Indiana, for her grandfather, Joseph Hayes, had been the first man to enter a claim for land in the Indiana territory. The farm he took in 1801 was called the State-line farm, and when Hannah Fitch was born there fifty years later, it was still owned by the family, and had become one of the best and most prosperous farms in all southeastern Indiana. It was only a few miles from Lawrenceburg, to which town her parents had



HANNAH FITCH'S BIRTHPLACE—STATE LINE FARM, LAWRENCEBURG, INDIANA

moved when Hannah was a few months old, and where her father was a successful merchant and banker.

To come to Asbury, then, where she had expected to find a richer and fuller life, with the inspiration of intellectual and friendly companionship, and to find herself neglected, shut out and even shunned, was a distinct disappointment. Hannah was shy and retiring, but she had a keen and eager mind, and she hungered to realize her ambitions. She had worked hard at high school, for Lawrenceburg was one of the few towns that had such a school then, though it had not yet achieved a full four years' course. Hannah had finished this school when she was fifteen, but, since she was the eldest of nine children, had stayed at home to share in the home duties until Henry also was ready to go to college.

Indiana Asbury University.

RECEIVED 1977

Harriet C. Fitch

FACULTY.

TERM. 187 *O*

Mental and Moral Science.

Normal Speech.
 English Literature.
 Normal Instruction.
 Mathematics.
 Greek.
 Latin.
 German.
 French.
 Hebrew.
 Syllabics.
 English Grammar.
 Grammar.

M. S. G.

Excessed Absences.
Excessed Absences.
Department.

181
100

THE MAN FROM THE PRESIDENT

Allen went to her home in the country every evening, so she saw little of her. On the whole, Hannah had felt like a stranger in an alien land, and it had been a hard experience.

In the fall Henry went back to Greencastle without his sister. Hannah had not fully decided whether she would ever return, but at any rate she knew she did not want to do so immediately. Soon after college opened, however, she received a letter from Bettie Locke, who urged her to return, and said she had a profound secret to tell her. Later Hannah did return, and she found that a few more girls had enrolled, among them

pretty Bettie Tipton from Kentucky. When Bettie Locke told Hannah the important secret, she was dismayed. It had to do with the organization of a Greek letter society for young women, and Hannah's parents did not believe in secret organizations. Nevertheless, she wrote them about it, and asked if she might belong to such a society. After some weeks of correspondence she won their consent.

And then came Kappa Alpha Theta! It marked the turning point in Hannah Fitch's whole existence. She has since said that it seemed like "a turn of fate" that she, the timid, shrinking girl who appeared in an early ambrotype with toes turned in and head down, should have been a pioneer in a movement that changed conditions for all the girls in college, and later in other colleges for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of other girls.

When Bettie Locke and Alice Allen graduated, and Bettie Tipton left Asbury, Hannah was the only one of the original four in college. She was president of the chapter and to her indomitable spirit Theta owes much of its prestige and permanence. She always said that girls who came after her were as much to be credited with Theta's success as she was, for they carried on the work after she laid it down. But Hannah Fitch was actually the one person whose bravery and determination carried Theta through the discouraging early years and paved the way for the establishment of chapters whose strength gave Theta permanence. Theta was Hannah Fitch's inspiration, and she worked for it with all her strength. She forgot all her timidity in her zeal for her fraternity. She became a leader in college, and a girl who left her mark upon her world. She was largely instrumental in organizing the Philomathean society, a literary society for all girls at Asbury, she was Philomathean's first president, and she made of that society a power in college literary work. She was also on the editorial staff of the *Asbury review*, the college paper. This was an unusual honor for a girl, Hannah being the first girl to hold it.

On Washington's birthday, 1870, a classmate brought a friend of his, Mr Archibald Shaw, Phi Kappa Psi, and introduced him to Hannah. After that, she used to say, "he somehow kept coming." He was the first to congratulate her when she appeared with her Kappa Alpha Theta badge.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY
—OF THE—
Philomathean Literary Society
*Literarum Studia, Ordo-
Inventum Atque Officium*

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY.
Thursday Evening, June 15, 1871.

MUSIC.	INVOCATION.	MUSIC.
DECLAMATION.....	DREAM of Eugene Aram.	
	MINNIE HOYT, Greencastle.	
	MUSIC.	
ESSAY.....	CONQUERING Difficulties.	
	JENNIE ALLEN, Greencastle.	
	MUSIC.	
DECLAMATION.....	ALEXANDER'S Fall.	
	JENNIE BROWN, Greencastle.	
	MUSIC.	
DISCUSSION.....	Question: Considering Christ as Man, were the Jews justified in condemning him?	
	Affirmative—ALICE O. ALLEN, Greencastle.	
	Negative—ELLA J. JONES, Greencastle.	
	MUSIC.	
ORATION.....	We Hold the World as the World.	
	ROSE RANKIN, Greencastle.	
	MUSIC.	
ESSAY.....	Work and Play.	
	LILLIE HANNA, Greencastle.	
	MUSIC.	
ORATION.....	VISITATION.	
	ELLA JONES, Greencastle.	
MUSIC.	BENEDICTION.	MUSIC.
	JENNIE BROWN, Rec. Sec. JENNIE FITCH, Pres.	

Valedictory Exercises
—OF THE—
PHILOMATHEAN
*Literarum Studia, Ordo-
Inventum Atque Officium*
LITERARY SOCIETY,

Wednesday Afternoon, June 19, 1872.

MUSIC.	INVOCATION.	MUSIC.
VALEDICTORY.....	ELLA JONES, Greencastle.	
	MUSIC.	
ADDRESS.....	JENNIE FITCH, Greencastle.	
	MUSIC.	
CONFESSION OF FAITH.....	ROSE RANKIN.	
	ELLA JONES.	
	BENEDICTION.	MUSIC.
	ELLA SLOANE, Rec. Sec. ALICE O. ALLEN, Pres.	

In those early days when so few girls were enrolled in college they dressed simply, even wearing white aprons to class over dark frocks. These were dainty aprons, with pretty little edgings of embroidery or lace, but aprons nevertheless. Sunbonnets also had their accepted place in the wardrobe, and some of them were nicely ruffled, tucked and quilted. Hannah Fitch had a slat sunbonnet which was quite the proper mode. Some of the men wore knitted scarfs with bright colors in them. Hannah knitted one for Mr Shaw, a long, elegant scarf with rainbow stripes at each end.

Hannah often played the organ for the college chapel exercises. She loved music, and all the time she was in college she had her own organ with her. She used to play for the girls to sing in fraternity meetings, and all her friends liked to hear her play the popular music of the day.

Mr Shaw graduated in 1872. Soon after that eventful Washington's birthday, he had asked Jennie Fitch to marry

him, but she told him she wanted to finish her college course. She used to say this was the only time in her life she thwarted him, but he was afterward glad that she completed her college work. They were married soon after her own graduation in 1873, thus confuting the old contention that college girls do not marry, and they went to housekeeping in the town where Hannah had always lived. They were never rich in wordly goods, but a wealth of love filled their home, which was always peaceful and happy. The love affair which began in college never waned. Mr and Mrs Shaw were more devoted to one another every year they lived.

They had eight children, four of whom are living and filling responsible positions in their professions. One is a daughter, Ella Margaret, who followed in her mother's footsteps by attending DePauw university and becoming a member of Kappa Alpha Theta.

For a number of years previous to her death, Mrs Shaw's health was poor. In 1922 she attended the Theta convention in St Louis, and that was the last time she ever went any distance away from her home. For many months she was confined to her bed, and Mr Shaw gave up everything else to devote all his time and attention to caring for her. Though suffering greatly at times, Mrs Shaw never seemed like an invalid. She was cheerful and full of fun, she loved a good joke, she liked to visit with neighbors and friends when she was able, and her loving influence went out to all in her neighborhood all the time.

She died December 3, 1924. The funeral was at the family home in Lawrenceburg, and she was laid to rest in the Lawrenceburg cemetery, a quiet, beautiful burying ground. A delegation of Thetas from Cincinnati attended the funeral. One of them, Ethel Atkins, who knew Mrs Shaw well during the years of her invalidism, wrote soon afterward: "I wish every Theta could have known her as I have known her, for she has been a wonderful inspiration to me. Her life was a monument to all Theta holds most dear. She had faith that never faltered; faith in her God, faith in all mankind, faith in girls everywhere. She had independence, for she cared little for the ways of others if she felt they did not lead along ways of truth and light. She persevered through her life in college, and her life was a con-

stant endeavor to lead others to a truer life by noble example. Intellectually, she attained high scholarship. She demanded of herself that things be well done. Socially, her life expressed a marvelous influence for good. Every one was warmed by her gentle, thoughtful, kindly life. Her thoughts were always for others, her code of life was love."

Storia. Involucro. 16. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 8

The inspired soul went with its ever varying emotions
 seeks a deliverer, while the intellect with just its reason
 by every method it tries to reason a way, the
 heart longs for sympathy - for human sympathy.
 And God who created man in being and mind
 implanted in the heart and conscience, will also give
 the power of utterance - a tongue fit to tell
 of the Great Being. Language and music give
 power to express with wonderful exactness the thoughts
 and emotions of the human mind. Words and tones
 are the hands of that electric chain which is truth
 thought free from mind to mind, and feeling free
 heart to heart, through the greater or smaller circle
 of human society. We speak with their own and
 every word is a language as free as the
 air, and man never can utter a more

Following under through company, a day from the
hurry as to literature which comprises all compari-
sons of Italy and contrasts it to a certain de-
gree, and the permanent relations of the two
lands was with gratitude and strong interest
the literary treasures are carefully handed down to
be within character, we must not forget that we
are entitled to a number of interesting and interesting
of the west of France, selling evidence and in Italy
the most beautiful result of the work of the
Italian. It is not a small thing to be able to

What is to be done is in the name of the most high

In the land to which we're going, where language
will be perfect and images be without restraint, we
will employ our own untrained, but our own purest
tongue, with grace to prepare a place for us.

December 22, 1891

The review of your speech has been a pleasure to me. I wish the manuscript after your speech is delivered.

J. A. F.

ESSAY BY HANNA FITCH FOR ASBURY CLASS

Red ink note at end by John Clarke Ridpath

FIRST DAYS

*"Our little loving band
Firm for thy cause will stand."*

SOON after Kappa Alpha Theta's appearance on the Asbury campus the Asbury chapter of Phi Gamma Delta paid its measure of respect and appreciation by suggesting a coalition of Phi Gamma Delta and Kappa Alpha Theta, so as to make a brother and sister order, as it were. Early Thetas say this was probably more or less a political move on the part of Phi Gamma Delta, as the men's fraternities were active in college politics, and though feminine participation in such matters had scarcely become a matter of much importance, Phi Gamma Delta was sufficiently far-seeing as to foretell a time when it might so become. This offer was a shrewd, if none-the-less sincere, tribute to Kappa Alpha Theta's possible future position in the college world. The early minutes of Alpha show this offer was considered and declined. The girls wished to preserve their fraternity from "entangling alliances," and to steer an independent course. As a fraternity, Kappa Alpha Theta had no distinct political leanings.

Nor had it any distinct literary tendencies. The Founders have said early meetings were not primarily literary in character. Fraternity business, the extension of the order, the gradual building up of ceremonial, customs, and policies, the encouragement of scholarship, the cultivation of fine friendship and the spirit of Greek culture, and finally the sharing of unadulterated fun, were the purpose and the practice of the first days. It is true members read their college essays and declamations before the assembled sisters. These were the "performances" provided for in the by-laws. But this was for the purpose of practice and criticism, in order that the performers might more creditably acquit themselves before the larger college audience. Each student at Asbury was required to take part in the "weekly exercises" in "elocution, oratory, English composition, and rhetoric." Juniors and seniors were required to appear on the

chapel platform with such offerings once each term. These exercises gave rise to literary societies such as Platonian and Philological, which Asbury boys organized years before girls appeared in college.

There arose a literary society for young women, called Philomathean, to which all girls in college belonged. Thetas first suggested this society, and assisted in organizing it in the spring of 1870, soon after Kappa Alpha Theta's own organization. Hannah Fitch was its first president, while other Thetas held that office repeatedly in succeeding years. Mrs Shaw has said the essays and orations written for Philomathean were practically the only literary ventures of the Thetas. She herself later did some writing for the college paper, but few of the girls were interested in such activities.

As soon as the fraternity achieved a recognized position at Asbury, the members began looking for other fields to conquer. These were not easy to find. There were not many coeducational colleges then, and those which admitted women hedged them about with restrictions. Secret societies even for men were more or less under the ban, and their growth slow and tentative. There was one college with conditions similar to those at Asbury, where the girls thought they might be able to organize a second chapter. This was Indiana state university at Bloomington, opened to women the same year Asbury was. The two pioneer colleges were friendly rivals, drew the same class of students and ranked equally high. At this juncture Dr Locke again gave some valuable assistance. He had a friend in Indianapolis, Dr William Hannamon, who was a trustee of the state university, where his daughter was studying. The Thetas decided to make her acquaintance.

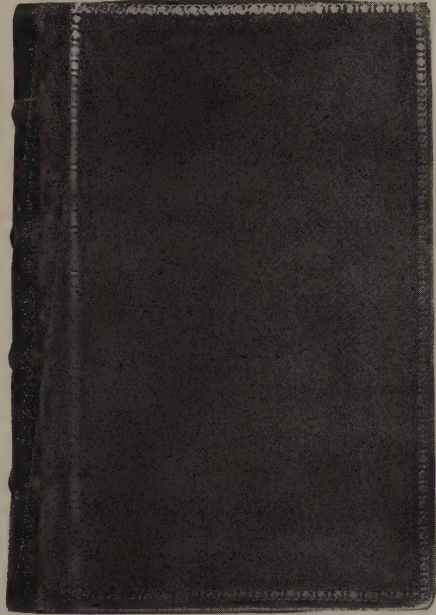
The first constitution of Kappa Alpha Theta made no provision for the establishment of chapters in other colleges, although such development was in the Founders' minds from the beginning. As soon as another chapter was in prospect the girls amended the constitution to provide for establishing such chapters, retaining Alpha as the head of the fraternity under the name "National chapter."

April 12, 1870, the first secretary's book made its appearance; a small red leather-covered book into which was written

the first roll of members and the first constitution. The latter appears at the back of the book, painstakingly printed out in cipher, if you please! For the girls had decided that all secret writings should be kept "in characters known only to the members." The cipher was simple and easily interpreted. One wonders at the unsophistication of college girls who imagined such a device likely to conceal their innocent secrets. The minutes of the first five years appear in this little book, so accurately kept that all important happenings of the early days are recorded.

This book has had an adventurous history. Treasured by the chapter as its most important document, the book was nevertheless often desecrated by the mischievous hands of "brothers." Irving Brown's history of DePauw says: "It was a favorite trick of the boys to waylay the secretary on her way to or from meetings and to take her record book away from her. Hence the secrecy as to the place of meeting." Yet the little book was always rescued and continued to be the chapter's most valued archive.

Much later, after other secretary's books had been filled with minutes, the little red book, having been carried to an anniversary meeting, mysteriously disappeared. For many years it was lost, and tradition was that Phi Gamma Delta had it. But in the summer of 1923, when the historian was visiting Greencastle on a quest for early data, Bettie Locke Hamilton produced the little volume from a trunk in her attic where she had safely placed it after rescuing it. Her brother was a Phi Gamma Delta, so perhaps the rescue was not so difficult.



In this Book are recorded the minutes of Alpha meetings from 1870 to 1875. Book: 5 1/2 x 8 inches, about 5/8 inch thick. Binding: fine grained red leather, no lettering. Pages: linen paper, numbered and ruled with faint blue lines.

The minutes, dated April 12, 1870 read:

Chapter held meeting in Jennie's room at two o'clock P.M.

Meeting was called to order by President Bettie M. Locke, and after proper arrangements E. Jennie Jones was initiated.

Motion was made and carried that a vote of thanks be sent Prof Ridpath for his kindness toward us. . . . Music was talked of and Jennie Fitch and Mollie Stevenson were appointed committee for instrumental music.

Motion carried to initiate Alice Allen 2nd at our next meeting. Jennie was appointed to make the proposition to her. Decided to meet every alternate Thursday at Mrs Allen's directly after close of recitation. Decided that junior and senior members of the society should read their chapel performances before the chapter. Following performers were appointed for next meeting: Bettie Locke, essay; Bettie Tipton, declamation.

Secretary was ordered to write a letter to Miss Hannamon inquiring about organizing our society at the Indiana state university, Bloomington, Indiana, also to send a note to Mr Pyke declining his proposition for forming a combination of the two orders, Phi Gamma Delta and Kappa Alpha Theta.

Subject of degrees (in Theta) was discussed, but arrived at no conclusion.

Business closed with election, following officers being elected: Alice O. Allen, president; Bettie M. Locke, secretary; Jennie Fitch, treasurer.

Mollie moved to adjourn, motion was carried, and thus closed one of the happiest meetings of the Kappa Alpha Theta society.—B. M. LOCKE, *Sec.*

("Jennie" of these minutes is Hannah Virginia Fitch, Jennie being a nickname she carried through college days in Greencastle.)

The next meeting assigned a meaning to the two stars on the badge, and appointed a committee to amend the constitution so as to provide for new chapters. All preparations were being made for the installation of Beta. Minutes of this next meeting follow:

April 22, 1870. Chapter held meeting in sister Fitch's room. Meeting was called to order by president Alice O. Allen, then followed the initiation of Alice Allen No. 2.

The notes to Prof Ridpath and Mr Pyke were discussed. . . .

Words representing stars were presented to the society by the secretary and accepted.

Committee of three Alice O. Allen, Jennie Fitch, and Bettie Locke, was appointed to amend the constitution.

Motion was made and carried to divide the list of performers into sections. Secretary read her chapel performance and was slightly criticized by sister Jennie Fitch.

It was decided to authorize Newman to send badges to other chapters when such are necessary.

No letter from Bloomington yet.

No further business, meeting adjourned.—B. M. LOCKE, Sec.

Early in May a letter was received from Minnie Hannamon saying she had chosen three friends, and they would hold themselves in readiness to be initiated. The meeting of Alpha on May 9 was therefore of great interest to the little band (now seven) as they prepared for this new experience.

I. A. U., May 9, 1870. Chapter held meeting in sister Nelson's (Mary Stevenson's) room. Wishing to be on a level with one another, we all took seats on the floor.

After opening meeting secretary was called on to read the amendments of constitution; all were accepted by the chapter.

In the midst of our work Nelson had a caller, but he finally left without taking sister with him, for which we were thankful.

No performers on account of change in time of meeting.

It was decided what the white bar should represent.

Miscellaneous business wound up in a jollification, in which Nelson was unable to partake, being unavoidably detained below stairs.

Sister Bessie (Bettie Tipton) having an engagement at two o'clock left.

No further business, meeting adjourned.

Ere we meet again we hope to welcome a new number of sisters to our ranks.—B. M. LOCKE, Sec.

11

I. A. U. May 9th 1870.

Chapter held meeting in Sister Nelson's room. Wishing to be on a level with each other, we all, except Sister Bessie who was in another apartment, took seats on the floor. After opening meeting Sec. was called on to read the amendments of Const. & By-laws; all were accepted by the Chapter.

Sec. was authorized to go to Bloomington with copy of same, all expenses to be paid by Chapter. In the midst of our work Nelson had a call, and such a call! but he finally left without taking Sister with him, for which we were very grateful. No performers on account of change in time of meeting. It was decided what the white bar should represent.

Miscellaneous business wound up in a jollification, in which Nelson was unable to participate. Being unavoidably detained in the Drawing room Sister Bessie having an engagement at two o'clock. No further business, meeting adjourned, and its members left to the best of their advantage. Ere we meet again we hope to welcome a new, of sisters to our ranks.
B. M. Locke, Sec.

Ind. Asbury University.

Chapter met in Sister Nelson's room immediately after College.

Sec. was called on to give an account of her trip to Bloomington; which she did. Some of the Sisters paid their share for defraying her expenses.

Virginia and Wazy had to leave before close of meeting, but a quorum being left business was continued. Sec. was ordered to send for three badges; she was also directed to excuse herself from her proposition to Mrs. Wright by informing her that we had determined not take in any married women at present.

Nothing further of importance meeting adjourned.

P. S. Since our last meeting two Sisters from Bloomington have visited us; they reported Chapter progressing finely at it. They Sec. to send an order for four badges for them, which she did.

Sec. Bettie Locke

The amendments to the constitution accepted at this meeting were:

PREAMBLE

Hoping to cultivate a feeling of confidence and reliance among our most worthy fellow students, and believing that this can best be accomplished by means of a secret order; wishing such to rank with the first in America, we do hereby organize ourselves into a society to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

(Art.) 4. This organization shall consist of chapters established in such colleges as may be deemed worthy by the *National Chapter*.



BIRTHPLACE OF BETA CHAPTER

Bettie went to Bloomington on May 18. She was entertained by Minnie Hannamon, and the initiation was performed that afternoon in Minnie's room, three girls presenting themselves for the rite. They were Minnie Hannamon, Lizzie Hunter, and Lizzie Harbison. The fourth, Louise Wylie, had qualms of conscience at the last moment,

and stayed at home, fearing a secret society for women was not the proper thing. After Bettie had returned home the three initiated girls persuaded her that her fears were groundless, and initiated her a few days after their own entry into Theta.

The last Theta meeting of that college year is recorded as follows:

Indiana Asbury university. (No date. Probably May 23, 1870.) Chapter met in Sister Nelson's room immediately after college.

Secretary was called on to give an account of her trip to Bloomington, which she did.

Some of the sisters paid their share of the expense.

Virginia and Weazy (Alice Allen No. 2) had to leave before close of the meeting, but a quorum being left, business was continued.

Sec. was ordered to send for three badges.

Nothing further of importance, meeting adjourned.

And later:

P.S. Since our last meeting two sisters from Bloomington have visited us; they reported chapter progressing finely at B. They requested Sec. to send in order for four badges for them, which she did.—*Sec.* BETTIE LOCKE.

These old minutes breathe an atmosphere of girlish enthusiasm and zest which attests the vital interest their fraternity provided the Asbury girls. Mrs Shaw has said there was something magic about it. It put new life into the girls after their discouraging experiences in a men's world, and now they were ready to cope with anything. Chapter meetings were the bright spots of college life. Here the girls met and sang together, then joined in the business of the sessions with sparkle and joy. They sat in a circle on the floor and planned for the years to come. Many of the older chapters which still preserve some vestige of this custom in their Sunday evening song-fests about the fireplace, do not know the custom originated in Alpha's desire to "be on a level with one another." Each girl had a chapter name, her familiar or nickname being entered on the attendance roll and used in chapter meetings. If she had no nickname, one was given her. Such names as Cozette, Judy, Jack and Jill, Foxy, Roxy, Punch, and Trixy are scattered through the early minutes, and necessitate some translation to make the minutes wholly clear. Alice O. Allen was Cooney, Bettie Locke was McReynolds.

At first, meetings were in the afternoon, but later they were in the evening. Parents were not complacent about having their daughters away from home alone at night. Greencastle streets were neither paved nor lighted, and an evening trip across town on a dark winter's night was quite too adventurous for a well-bred young lady. Still, in course of time, the evening meetings became customary. Time and place were kept secret, and the girls came by circuitous routes and obscure side streets, flitting along cautiously by twos and threes in order that no one might recognize them and guess their destination. The young men delighted to surprise them and give chase to their fleeing forms.

When Greencastle streets were snowy or muddy, as they usually were in winter, this made for inconvenience and wet feet.

Mrs Hamilton tells a story of how, one dark night, three girls were on their way to a meeting when they came to a wide mud puddle across their path. They hesitated, wondering how to get across, when an old man passing offered to help them. He picked up each girl in turn and carried her pick-a-back across to dry ground.

When college opened in the fall of 1870 Bettie Tipton did not return to Asbury; all the rest of the Thetas came back full of enthusiasm and brimming with hopes and plans. Hannah Fitch bloomed out from a shy little girl into a forceful and resourceful young woman. Bettie Locke and Alice Allen, seniors, were to finish college in the spring, and Hannah realized she alone of the original four would be left to carry on. The three later initiated girls felt the same responsibility. Mary Simmons, a third senior returning to college, was initiated this fall, with two sophomores, bringing the chapter membership to nine. Freshmen were observed and plans for spring "spiking" discussed. The Philomathean society also demanded considerable attention. Good times also claimed some thought.

Chapter meetings were every other week, and the minutes speak of them as "lively," "delightful," "our usual good time," etc. The type of good time was simple and unpretentious. No expense was attached. There were even no regular dues until the fall of 1871, when "Motion was made and carried that each member be assessed the small sum of ten cents per term to defray the cor. sec's expense."

The corner-stone of East college was laid in the fall of 1870, and into it, among other souvenirs, went a Theta badge. This fall three or four of the other girls in college organized a group which affiliated with I. C. Sorosis of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Laura Beswick, the one other girl of the senior class, and Kate Preston, a freshman, both Greencastle girls, were moving spirits in this organization. But it did not continue a year for there were not enough girls in college to support two women's organizations, and the new group had little assistance from the Mt. Pleasant I. C. and none at all from Monmouth, which chapter, according to early members, did not even know of a chapter at Asbury.

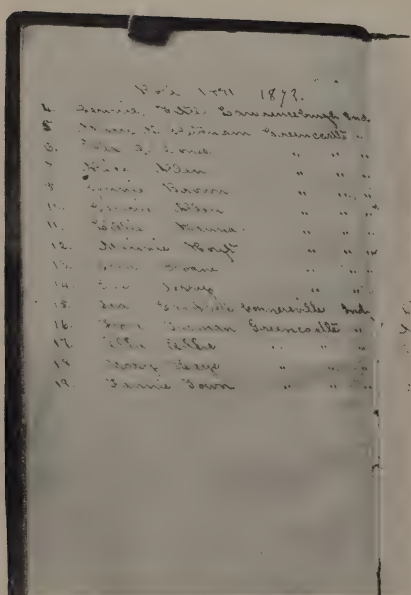
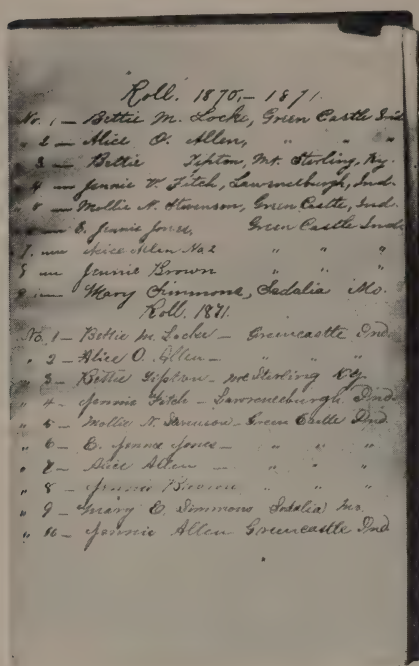
The first Theta banquet was in November, 1870. Alpha minutes describe it:

Birch Cottage, Nov. 5, 1870. Chapter held meeting just after dusk. After the necessary arrangements were complete Jennie Allen was initiated, with imposing ceremony. . . . Then followed inauguration of the new officers. . . . After performances came miscellaneous business. . . . Members compared notes about the I. C's, a new society that is soon to be introduced in I. A. U., we understand. . . . About nine o'clock preparations were made



ALPHA PICNIC—SELLER'S CAVE, 1875

Present: Ida Allen, Ellen Hoyt, Mary Stevenson, Martha Ridpath, Carrie Talburt, Alice Allen, Etta Miller, Flora Tingley, Lydia Hanna, Flora Turman, Lou Allen, Mary Nickey, Josephine McNeil, Kate Webb, Lelia Washburn, Emma Blake, Mary Hays, Anna Knowles, Anna Downey, Agnes Fisher, Mary Hoyt, Stella Hinkle, Lauretta Campbell, Belle Hanna.



ROLL CALL PAGES FROM ALPHA
MINUTE BOOK
January 1870-June 1872

for supper. "Nor did the soul of any at all feel the want of an equal banquet," such was the variety and extent of our feast. Tappie's (Jennie Brown's) chicken was very nice. . . . We feasted and toasted for over an hour, after which we washed our faces and wrote a letter to our dear absent sister who could not be with us at our banquet. Each Theta wrote a few lines to Bessie (Bettie Tipton). . . . As Saturday lasts only until twelve o'clock we found it necessary to change the order of exercises shortly before that time. Then came the making of beds, which was quite entertaining. Before midnight we nine were snugly tucked away in our lowly beds, and by two o'clock we were almost asleep. By seven o'clock we were all talking again, well knowing it was Sunday morning and we would soon have to adjourn. After partaking of the remains of the feast and reassuring ourselves we had made McReynolds (Bettie Locke) as much trouble as possible . . . we left in good order, feeling that our banquet would ever be among our pleasantest memories of college days.

After this, there was at least one such jollification each year, and when Theta had added a few years to her age, the banquet came to be an anniversary celebration, held as near January 27 as possible.

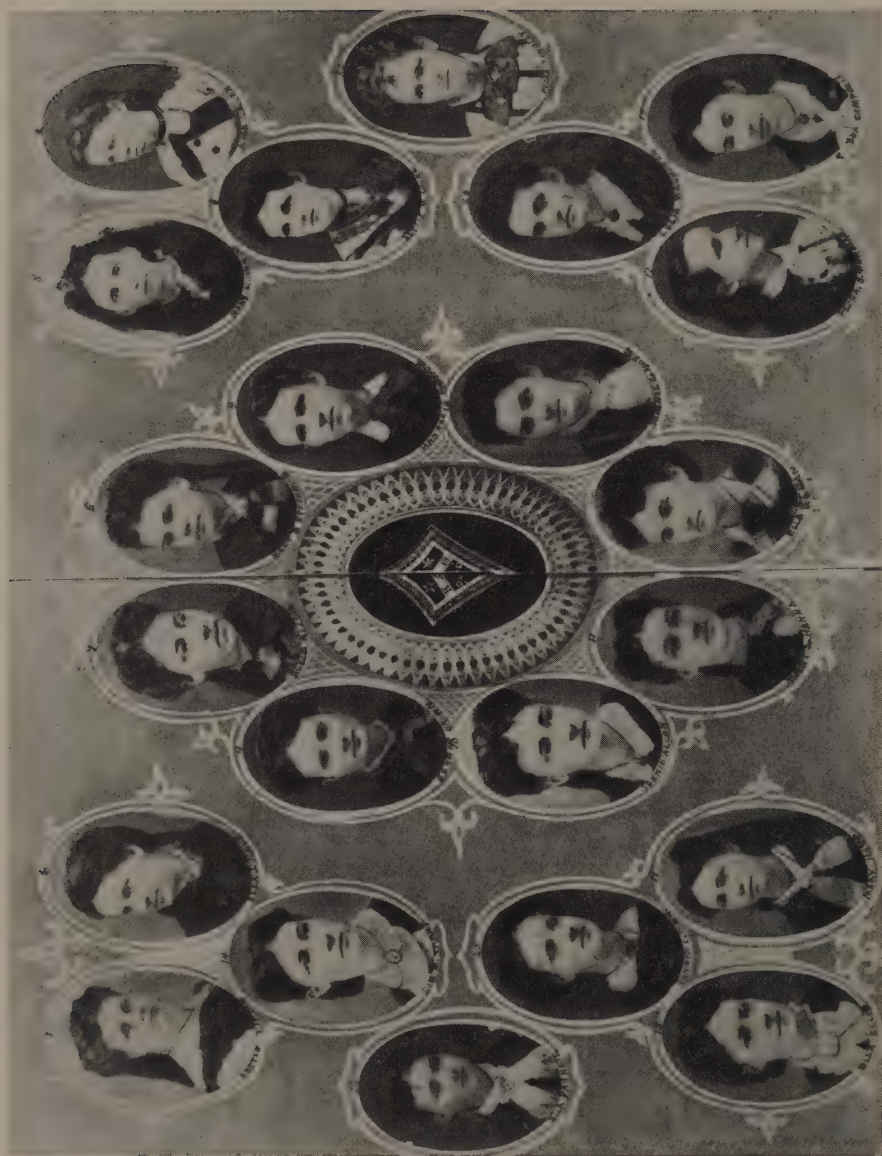
In November 1871 Alpha elected its first honorary member. The minutes for November 4 say: "As Miss Anna Dickenson is to lecture at Asbury next Saturday, Nov. 11, it was moved and carried that we make her a propo-

sition, and if she accepts, to pin her immediately. Bertie (Jennie Brown) was instructed to send for a chapter badge for use on this occasion." Miss Dickenson accepted, and the girls pinned her with great pride. Anne Dickenson was a famous lecturer on temperance and woman suffrage. She, too, had fought her fight for education, and one of her well-known books was *A plea for education*. It gave the girls great satisfaction that so brilliant a woman should appear on the platform wearing Theta's starry kite."

The badge ordered for this occasion served through several years as a chapter badge. It was used for initiation ceremonies, and when new chapters were installed. At least three of the early chapters, Delta, Eta, and Theta, were introduced to Theta through this badge. Some years later it was worn by another honorary member who understood the girls had intended it as a gift, so carried it away with her.

Near the end of the first secretary's book is recorded one of the early good times which shows how completely the original prejudice against women students had disappeared:

"About three o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1871, the Betas and Thetas were warmly tucked away in carriages, under buffalo robes and blankets, shawls, veils, comforters, and with nice hot bricks at their toes. At the above-mentioned time the gay crowd was first starting from sister Artie's to a party at Emma Farrow's ten miles in the country. Mr Hickman and Artie jumped into their spring wagon and led off the grand procession. When we were about there, just for a little fun this charming couple whipped up their white mules all on a sudden, and we all turned our horses' heads to the right and in a minute we were all flying after the white mules and spring wagon. By five o'clock our long ride was at an end for we had then reached the home of our hostess. Mr Farrow and Emma came out to welcome us. After giving a kind greeting to all, Mr Farrow assisted the half-frozen Betas with the horses, while Emma led the laughing, shivering Thetas into the house. For half an hour there was much talking, much frizzing of the hair, and one might say a heap of primping done. In the midst of all this our leader, in accents loud and clear, made known to us that a blacking brush was needed across the hall. When all were ready we descended



FIRST ALPHA GROUP PICTURE

The four Founders and the 18 girls initiated up to June 1873

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| B. Tipton—E. Jones | A. Allen—M. Stevenson | M. Simmons—A. O. Allen |
| E. Parrott | J. Brown | B. Locke |
| S. Terry | J. Allen | F. Tingley |
| F. Towne | M. Hanna—E. Sloane | L. Washburn |
| E. Ellis—M. Hays | | F. Turman—I. Campbell |

to the brilliantly lighted parlors, there we spent the next two hours in lively conversation and much merriment. In the midst of the gayety supper was announced—and what a supper! It would be impossible to name the half of what was set before us. We had everything the season afforded. After justice had been done to all the edibles the following toasts were announced by the Rev Mr Buchtel:

Queen Victoria, response, Mollie Stevenson.

Our President, Mr A. N. Grant.

Present occasion, Mr J. C. Hall.

May Ruperta always have something warm around her! Ella J. Jones

The kiss of love on the lips of innocence, Mr W. B. Browder.

May we all part with regret and meet with pleasure, Minnie Hoyt.

The tallest pole knocks the persimmons, Mr Thomas.

Thanksgiving poem, Mr C. W. Pearson.

Our hostess, Lillie Hanna.

“At the close of the last response the Betas gave us their jolly good song, *So say we all of us*. We then returned to the parlors and passed the rest of the evening very pleasantly indeed. One in a thousand, the ever new and exciting trick game, together with several old games, was played, much to the amusement of the crowd. The hours passed quickly by and it was soon time for us to take our leave. While the girls were putting on their wraps some of the boys had gone for the horses while the rest had gathered around the big fireplace to wrap up the bricks. And such a time as they had! After bidding our kind friends at the Farrow mansion good night we proceeded to the carriages, where we were soon tucked in snugly and on our journey home. We reached our pleasant homes all safe and sound just as the old clock chimed out the hour of twelve. Long will this evening be remembered, and when far down life’s pathway we pause and look back, we shall view this night with great pleasure.”



The proper place to wear a fraternity pin is always a debatable question. This picture illustrates the 1871 style.

Theresa Luzoder Gregory, Beta, and her daughter, Helen, who was the first Theta daughter to be initiated by Kappa Alpha Theta. This daughter, Mrs. Ferd. Lucas, has daughters who are active members of Alpha now, 1930.



Bib from original "regalia" now in Alpha's archives

A DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT, 1870-80

*"And we worked and hoped for Theta;
To conquer all the earth."*

SUMMER vacation began soon after Beta's establishment. The next fall Beta's four members, and Alpha's six, all returning to college, the two chapters quickly became close friends, working together with a forward outlook for the fraternity. They exchanged frequent letters, they visited one another, they planned the further extension of the "society." Alpha was the head, but Beta took no second place in plans and work. They went through the pioneer years together, and came to know each other well.

Beta was a chapter without a charter for eleven years, being established before chapter charters were devised. Alpha had discussed the advisability of securing from the state legislature of Indiana a charter for the fraternity, but did not do so, because it would have been necessary to make public the constitution, and the constitution was a sacred secret! Beta was, practically speaking, Alpha's twin, and needed no charter to establish its relationship with the fraternity. But in 1881 Beta had need to possess such a guarantee of its position, so wrote Alpha asking for a charter, which was thus late bestowed upon it.

The minutes of Alpha and Beta for 1870-71 show continued constructive growth of the fraternity. The establishment of more chapters was the subject of most earnest consideration. Full authority for establishing chapters was Alpha's, but Beta was always consulted. During this second year three chapters were started: one at Cincinnati Wesleyan college, installed about Christmas time, 1870, by Hannah Fitch; one at Moore's Hill college, Moore's Hill, Indiana, organized in the early spring of 1871; and one at Millersburg college, Millersburg, Kentucky, also organized that spring by Bettie Tipton.

Two of these chapters, at Cincinnati Wesleyan and Millersburg, were short-lived, in fact they could scarcely be said to have been established, as neither ever initiated any one after

the charter group. These two chapters were in seminaries for girls only. When the charter at Millersburg was withdrawn, Alpha minutes stated: "we have learned that chapters in female colleges do not prosper, for many reasons." The Moore's Hill chapter, Indiana Gamma, existed longer, but was not permanent, for the college enrolled too few girls for a growing chapter, and the faculty disapproved of secret societies, especially for young women.

There was much correspondence with and about other colleges, too. Alpha minutes of December 15, 1870, record the resignation of Hannah Fitch as recording secretary, as she was "fully occupied with her duties as corresponding secretary." Much of this early correspondence came to naught, as many college faculties were reluctant to allow women equal privileges with men, and as comparatively few women students were actually taking a full college course. The fraternity idea for women had to grow gradually, following behind the growth of coeducation. The struggle, or failure, of these early established chapters, led to a temporary cooling of interest in extension. For



FIFTY PER CENT OF INDIANA GAMMA'S LIVING MEMBERS AT THE 1925
GRAND CONVENTION

*Elizabeth Philips Ludlow, Abbie Humphrey North, Kate Ward Young,
Martha Sparks.*

some time, Alpha and Beta were the only securely established chapters.

In these early years the ritual of initiation was gradually developed. The first initiation service was simple and earnest. Soon small innovations were introduced, and in time an elaborate ceremony developed, which in turn gave way to simplification and standardization. The pledge of initiation has never changed, but nearly every other episode as now used was introduced after the first year. According to Alpha minutes a grip was used first in January 1871.

Bettie Locke's father told her that usually in fraternity initiations there was a solemn part and a funny part. Bettie, herself, was such an intensely earnest young person she could not think of a funny part. So her father jokingly made a suggestion which she adopted. This detail was introduced, as Alpha's minutes attest, at the initiation of Mary Simmons and Jennie Brown in September 1870. It has since been shorn of its humorous significance and woven into the initiation ritual as a symbolic episode. The epigrammatic name in this part of the service was suggested by Mary Stevenson. At this initiation Alpha also sang the first Theta song, entitled, *Let them come in*.

Beta was responsible for much of the initiation ritual development. In 1872 Elizabeth Hughes introduced the feature signifying, in a beautiful way, the connection of each initiate with the long line of Thetas who preceded her into the chapter. Somewhat later, Flora Bryan Weir (Mrs J. C.) introduced the symbols still used in the last episode. The speech for this last episode was written in 1889 by Anna Botsford Comstock (Mrs J. H.) Iota. Each new chapter added to the ritual some form of its own, or altered existing forms to suit its own ideas, though everywhere the original episodes remained the same.

"For all this enlarged initiation there must be a distinctive dress," writes Elizabeth Hughes, "and thus our 'regalia' sprang into existence. Each member of Beta made a costume of black paper muslin. Each officer was responsible for the costume of her office. As president, I remember, I had to make a large bib of black, with a crown cut out of red and stitched on the front. Each officer made something emblematic of her office. These were afterward discarded."

"Regalia" is mentioned many times in Alpha 1872-73 minutes, and there was much correspondence between chapters on the subject. A letter from Beta to Alpha dated November 1873 says: "We have at last got our regalia finished. We trimmed ours in red." May 5, 1873, Alpha minutes say: "The regalia made its *début* after exhausting the inventive power and both the manual and pedestrial strength of all the members." Alpha's costumes were black with yellow trimmings. A few pieces of this old regalia are still in the chapters' archives. Indiana Delta (now Gamma) had purple and yellow regalia at first. The Theta colors, black and gold, were not chosen until 1875.



ORIGINAL REGALIA, STOLE
Preserved in Alpha Archives

From the first Beta was a singing chapter, having among its members some talented musicians, as well as some verse writers. In June 1872, it is recorded that several members of Beta visited Alpha and "when a desire was expressed for some songs, we were informed that sister Mary Foland was a poetess, so we, the national chapter, sent an earnest request to her that she write us a song." Soon a number of songs

were written and sung, most of these early songs being solemn and hymn-like, as was much of the music of the day. They were usually set to the music used in churches and college chapel exercises.

The first convention of Kappa Alpha Theta was at Bloomington, Indiana, November 15, 1872. There were three living chapters, Alpha, Beta, and Indiana Gamma. Alice Brewer

Kappa Alpha Theta Songs

Indiana Beta Chapter

Alma Fellows

April 10, 1874

COVER OF BETA'S MANUSCRIPT SONGBOOK, 1874

was Indiana Gamma's delegate, but was unable to attend. Hannah Fitch and Mary Stevenson were elected as Alpha's delegates, and both went to convention.

Mary Stevenson Buchtel (Mrs H. A.) writes of this occasion: "We had a grand time socially, I remember. I was entertained at the home of the Misses Hughes, where we were in a continuous reception while in the house. We gave one morning to business. The evening was given to a party, much like any other party of fine young folk. The weather was cold and we got home late. I shall not forget the warm iron the motherly Mrs Hughes had placed in the foot of my bed. It saved my life."

This convention discussed prospects for the establishment

2. We do not, like some friends we know,
Pass "dogg" around to eat.
Oh, no! more elegant by far
We take our!

And when our feast is over
With hearts and spirits light.
With Theta grip from hand and lip
We bid a glad "good night"

Chorus. O, Theta dear!

O, Theta dear!

O Thetas dearest, truest,

Thy'll cherish thee for aye.

With willing hearts will work for thee
And sing thy praise for aye.

IV

Jubilee Song. (For my Country to of thee)

1. O Theta now to thee

With hearts both light and free
Thy praise we sing.

We'll spread thy name o'er sea,
O'er hill and vale and lea,

Until the world, as we,
Thy praise shall sing.

2. Come, sisters one and all,

And answer to the call,

O, Theta dear,

Come join the choral throng

of chapters, at least three colleges being under consideration at the time: Antioch college, Antioch, Ohio—though no chapter was ever placed there; Illinois Wesleyan college, Bloomington, Illinois; and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. The subject of issuing charters to new chapters was settled by a motion to write out such charters by hand on parchment. The constitution was amended to provide a \$5.00 charter fee. Beta's additions to the initiation ceremony, and regalia for that occasion, were discussed.

In February 1873 Alpha wrote Minnie Hannamon, Beta, who had graduated and was living in Indianapolis, to prepare the way for a chapter at Northwestern Christian university, now known as Butler college. In the national archives is a letter written in November 1873, signed by Laura Henley, Beta, telling how this chapter was launched. It says: "Sister Theresa Luzadder and I were up at Indianapolis the first of September and initiated two girls, Mellie Ingals and Nannie Cunningham. Their school had just begun and they were the only two of the six or eight chosen ones that had then started into college. The



GAMMA, 1879

Stella Vance, Haddie Kuhns, Emma Schenck, Jennie Hannah, Callie Rudy. (All married, three had seven Theta daughters, other two had only sons.)

others living off at some distance had not yet returned. We initiated those two and told them to let us know as soon as they got two or three more, then we would write the national chapter and have the girls there send them a charter and the constitution, etc. They wrote us a few days since that they have two more girls now and of course would like to have the papers necessary for fully establishing the chapter. I think the prospects for Theta at the Northwestern are exceedingly bright. We asked several of the professors to give us the names of the smartest girls in college and the list every time was headed by Mellie Ingals' name, and following hers immediately was Nannie Cunningham's." This new chapter, the fourth in Indiana, was Indiana Delta—later Gamma.

Kappa Kappa Gamma entered the University of Indiana in 1873. It had been organized at Monmouth college in October 1870, and this Indiana chapter was its fourth established. Here Theta and Kappa became keen rivals in the rushing field, though friendly relations prevailed. For some years, the two chapters made a practice of entertaining one another at open meetings, Kappa acting as hostess one time and Theta the next. The men's fraternities were cordial to both, but Beta Theta Pi seemed partial to Theta and Phi Kappa Psi to Kappa. Flora Bryan Weir (Mrs J. C.) writes of those days: "We ate 'dorg' with the Betas, danced with them, and with all the other fraternities, as well as with the 'Barbs.' In return for all these favors we gave many delightful parties and picnics. We had one wonderful party at the surburban home of Dr Maxwell. The flower-bordered paths, the winding walks, leading to sequestered pergola nooks, the Japanese lanterns, the music, the delicious menu, how delightful everything was! I'm sure two or three engagements resulted that night, leading to 'and they lived happy ever after.'

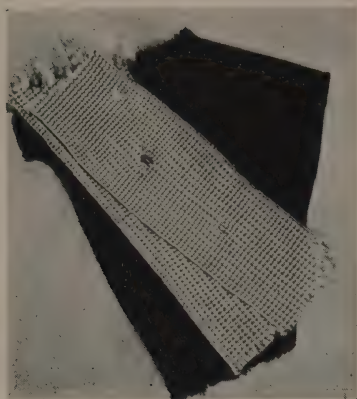
"We indulged our Cinderella instinct by having an occasional masquerade. We had one at the home of Ada Blair Anderson (Mrs William). Mattie Rogers Smith (Mrs Samuel) and I were the same size; we dressed as Highland lassies. Over these costumes we wore nuns' garb. Occasionally we removed the outer dress, to hear some young man say: 'I had an engagement with a little nun, what has become of her?'

"At a party at the spacious home of Dr Dodds we gave a playlet, women only admitted. Margaret Dodds was my man sweetheart, and I'm sure I blushed when she clasped me to her heart and kissed me!

"These glimpses will show that in Beta chapter we were busy and happy. I can make no better wish for present and future Thetas than that they may be as much so. If it is true that every word uttered, every song sung, every laugh floating on the air, becomes forever after a part of the place, how much of us must be preserved in Bloomington, Indiana. The serenades under our windows, the books college lovers read together —!"

Kappa Kappa Gamma came to Asbury in 1875. With the establishment of a chapter of another fraternity, came a new custom, too—pledging, for which there had been before no necessity. Thetas of the first days were hand-picked; chosen with deliberation, quietly watched for months, then bidden and badged at once when the chapter felt sure of their quality. While the number of young women at Asbury was large enough now to support two women's fraternities, yet there were not so many girls but that both fraternities often chose the same girl, and there was much excitement as to which she would choose. This necessity for exerting some effort to win girls added zest to fraternity life.

With Kappa Kappa Gamma came the necessity for "colors," too. Theta's choice of the black and gold came about in an amusing fashion, according to Josephine McNeil Walker (Mrs F. A.). "I always think of Mattie Evans Martin (Mrs E. S.) in connection with it," Mrs Walker writes. "She was having a 'spiking' conversation with some girl. The Kappas had also been telling her all the good things about their organization, and she mentioned that they had told her their colors were the two shades of blue. At this time colors had not been adopted or even discussed in Kappa Alpha Theta. But Mattie's mind was working rapidly, and when the girl asked 'What are your colors?' she demonstrated with the badge and showed her that our colors were black and gold. At the next fraternity meeting (I think it was one called for the purpose) she related the incident, the others approved, and the black and gold were then



ORIGINAL SAMPLES USED IN
CHOOSING KAPPA ALPHA
THETA COLORS

and there voted the colors." There are still cherished among the mementos at Greencastle bits of the black cloth and yellow wool braid used by the chapter at the time in "matching up" the colors. Long streamers of this braid—the kind formerly used for binding skirt hems—were worn by pledged members to announce their choice to the world.

When Indiana Delta (later Gamma) was a year and a half old it entertained the second Kappa Alpha Theta convention, May 15, 1875. As a pass word is first mentioned in Alpha minutes at an initiation immediately following this convention, it probably was adopted by this convention. This pass word was a single word, the second of the two now used as question and answer. The other word was adopted as Alpha's own pass word on September 14, 1876, according to the chapter's minutes. The two were combined and made the fraternity pass word at the convention of 1889.

On the way home from this convention several members of Beta stopped at Greencastle and there Alpha gave them authority to proceed with the negotiations to establish a chapter at Illinois Wesleyan college. This first real chapter outside of the state of Indiana was chartered June 9, 1875, and named Illinois

*Kappa Alpha Theta
Compliments Ohio Beta
Third Anniversary.
Friday Evening, May 31st, 1878,
Miss H. S. Hunt.*

INVITATION TO A CHAPTER BIRTHDAY PARTY

Alpha. Minnie Hoyt, Alpha, was sent to initiate the five charter members.

Ohio Alpha (later Epsilon) at Wooster college, was established a few days later, June 12, by correspondence. In those days it was customary, travel being tedious and expensive, to send a distant group full instructions by registered mail, empowering the girls to initiate themselves. This chapter at Wooster, established through Beta's initiative and Alpha's sending of ritual and constitution, was one of the strongest of the early chapters. It was always on the lookout for new ways to advance the fraternity's interests. Immediately after its installation, it began seeking further fields for extension. In the spring of 1876, with the consent and encouragement of Alpha, Ohio Alpha installed Ohio Beta (later Zeta) at Ohio university, Athens, Ohio.

Alpha was working to establish the desired chapters at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Flora Tingley, whose father was an Asbury professor, had an uncle who was a professor at Allegheny college. Through correspondence with him Flora was put in touch with a group of four girls, among whom the leader was Austa (Augusta) Densmore. Flora invited Austa to visit her in Greencastle, and there she was initiated with the understanding that on her return to Allegheny she would initiate the other three. "I distinctly remember when she came to be initiated," writes Josephine McNeil Walker (Mrs Frances) "and how we all met her at the old chapel door and pinned a badge on her before the Kappas might notice she wore none."

Austa was present at the third convention, in Greencastle, March 2, 1876. This was a gala affair. It coincided in time with the annual oratorical contest for Indiana colleges, which was that year at Greencastle with students present from far and near. The Theta convention business sessions were at the home of Agnes Fisher, president of Alpha. A banquet was served in the evening at the home of Carrie Talburt. (The same house, by the way, changed and rebuilt to suit modern needs, is the present home of Alpha.) To the banquet were bidden a hundred guests, the Kappa Kappa Gamma chapter was represented, and fraternity men from several colleges were present.

Theta was six years old and had an active chapter for each year of her age. (Indiana Gamma at Moore's Hill had disbanded in 1875.) Enrollment reports at convention fixed the number of initiates as 174. All chapters, except Ohio Beta just chartered, were represented. Alpha proposed that provision be made for regular conventions, and the constitution was revised to provide for triennial conventions. Thus legislation follows after practice, as two conventions had preceded any constitutional provision for such gatherings. Monthly dues of members were increased to twenty-five cents.

Other interesting features of this convention—"No Theta badge is allowed to be worn by any belonging to any class lower than the freshman." Nearly all colleges, at this time, had preparatory departments. All fraternities pledged students in these preparatory departments, and often initiated them. Kappa Alpha Theta had always discouraged the initiation of such preparatory students, and now, in 1876, positively forbid such initiations.

This convention again provided for the keeping of the Constitution and by-laws in "characters known only to members," though in practice only the first, original constitution was so kept.

"The constitution and by-laws of the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity" as revised by this convention will be found at the end

Broadville, S. C.,
April 23rd 1876

Dear Miss Abbott,

The Convention and other documents have most cordially received last evening. I was the more welcoming inasmuch as their appearance and the absence of all knowledge of this place, one in a rather awkward situation and caused me all manner of rather painful sensations. Had just the day before,

written to Miss Lingby asking information. Will you tell her for me that I have no fears.

I have not seen any of the girls to whom I have been introduced and I will be the recipient of the sympathy which the Theta girls will be strong enough to give a warm greeting to all at Wellesley.

My regards to the faithful girls of Kappa Alpha Theta. Hope to write of Chapter for you soon.

Most truly your friend,
Miss Lingby

of this chapter. It is interesting to note the use here of the word 'fraternity,' instead of 'society' used in the original constitution. 'Fraternity' was coming into general use to distinguish a Greek letter organization from a literary society.

The Allegheny college chapter was destined to a short life. Austa Densmore initiated the three other girls, Margaret Hartman, Alma Albertson, Carrie Wythe, and they enjoyed a happy chapter life during the spring of 1876. Margaret Hartman, writes: "Three of us were seniors, the other a junior. At the end of college everything was left in the hands of the junior, Carrie Wythe. None of the rest of us were in Meadville the next fall. Among the new students was Ida M. Tarbell. Carrie tried to interest her in the society, but did not succeed. So, discouraged she decided to make no further efforts to enlarge the chapter." It was not until 1881 that Mu was firmly established at Allegheny.

Many flourishing local societies have become chapters of Kappa Alpha Theta. It is interesting at this point to note one which did not. In October, 1876, there were letters from Alpha Phi, established at Syracuse in 1872. Alpha Phi now proposed a union with Kappa Alpha Theta, and considerable correspondence ensued. Alpha consulted the other Theta chapters, but the negotiations did not end in Alpha Phi joining the ranks of Theta. The last mention of the matter in Alpha's minutes is in December 1876. In September 1885 again are found in Iota's minutes references to a possible affiliation with Alpha Phi to form a new society "Alpha Theta"—this was during the crisis, when differences between chapters threatened the division of Kappa Alpha Theta into two fraternities. In 1881 Alpha Phi established a second chapter at Northwestern university, Evanston, Illinois, the same year that Delta Gamma, established at the Lewis school, Oxford, Mississippi in 1874, and Gamma Phi Beta, established at Syracuse university in 1875, began to be generally known as women's fraternities.

In the fall of 1876 the University of Kansas, Lawrence, and Ohio Wesleyan, Delaware, were considered as fields of extension for Theta. Definite action in regard to Kansas was postponed "for a more favorable opening." Correspondence, most of it through Ohio Alpha at Wooster, with the group at Ohio

Wesleyan was continued until 1878. Ohio Alpha was eager to install this group as a Theta chapter; a vote of the fraternity was favorable; but faculty opposition discouraged the group, so the matter was dropped.

The first Kappa Alpha Theta song book was issued in the spring of 1877, Beta being the editor. It was a small paper bound pamphlet with a yellow cover, containing words—but no music—for eighteen songs. Among these songs are three still popular in the fraternity: in the 1925 song book—*Prayer*, page 3; *Welcome song*, page 10; *Unity and action*, page 38.

An official coat of arms was adopted in 1877, for use in college annuals and similar publications. An engraving firm in Indianapolis made the design under direction of Indiana Delta (later Gamma). All chapters were “advised” to use it. Earlier each chapter had used any fairly expressive design that suited its taste.

Baird’s *Manual of college fraternities*, first edition, was issued in 1879. Alpha minutes record, under date of January 24, 1879, that “a letter was read concerning a catalogue of fraternities a gentleman in New York wants to publish, and he is waiting to get records of Theta and Kappa. The Cor. Sec. instructed to answer and give him the entire number of Thetas and date of establishment of chapters in the different colleges.” A copy of this interesting first Baird, published in Philadelphia by Lippincott, was loaned the writer by Karl Wood Fischer, historian of the Indiana university chapter of Beta Theta Pi, whose research has brought to light many choice bits of information about early fraternity life in Indiana. The manual is a complete résumé of fraternities and college societies then existing, brought together in a 200 page book which furnished a wealth of information never before available. Compared to recent editions, it is a thin little volume, but it immediately became, what it has always remained, the leading authority on college fraternities.

In the preface Mr Baird, Beta Theta Pi, acknowledges the author’s thanks to a number of “ladies and gentlemen, without whose kind assistance he would often have been at a serious loss.” Martha J. Ridpath is named as the compiler of information regarding Kappa Alpha Theta. Seven “ladies’ societies” are

powered to make all arrangements for its own conventions, elect its own officers. Henceforth conventions were to be "biennial" rather than "triennial."

Extension received much attention at this 1879 convention. Each chapter was assigned some part of the Union in which to seek locations for new chapters. The women's colleges, such as Wellesley, Smith, and Rockford were discussed, and it was deemed permissible, notwithstanding Alpha's early experience with "female colleges," to establish chapters at such institutions, conditions proving otherwise favorable. But no college was to be considered unless it was "equal in breadth of culture, extent of course and number of students to those where chapters now exist." Convention also adopted a grip and a pass word, not the original ones, nor yet the present ones, but ones which served for the time.

Before this convention Kappa Alpha Theta had been a provincial little midwestern society, with the seat of government remaining at the point of origin, seemingly a necessary plan in the beginning. Now Kappa Alpha Theta's infancy was passed. It was reaching out, timidly to be sure, but none the less definitely toward representative government, toward an organization broad enough to meet growing needs of a growing body. The change was made happily, chapters working harmoniously, the paramount thought of each being to make changes that would best further the interests of the fraternity.

Michigan Alpha (later Eta) was finally established at the University of Michigan. Alpha had been seeking an opening in Michigan for a number of years, when in October 1879 letters were received from young men friends at Ann Arbor naming a group of girls at the University of Michigan who would "entertain a proposition." Accordingly, correspondence began with Jane Eyer and Caroline Farrish, and on December 10, 1879, Emma Blake, Alpha, went to Ann Arbor to initiate six girls. The four chapters reported by Beta in 1875 as "almost established" had all been installed. One of them, at Allegheny college, had failed to prosper, but the fraternity was now on a firm and permanent basis, so the tenth anniversary, January 27, 1880, was celebrated by Alpha with rejoicing and "an oyster supper at the restaurant."

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE K A © FRATERNITY

As revised at 1876 Convention

PREAMBLE: Hoping to cultivate a feeling of confidence and reliance among our most worthy fellow-students and believing this can best be accomplished by means of a secret order, wishing such to rank among the first in America, we do hereby organize ourselves into a fraternity to be governed by the following Constitution and By-laws:

Article I.

Sec. 1. This fraternity shall be known and designated as the Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity.

Sec. 2. The motto of this fraternity shall be K——— A——— ©———.

Article II.

The object of this fraternity shall be to advance the interests of its members; to afford an opportunity for improvement in composition, elocution and debate; to cultivate those social qualities which become woman, and to provide for its members associates bound by a common interest.

Article III.

Sec. 1. This organization shall consist of chapters established in such colleges as may be deemed worthy by the National Chapter.

Sec. 2. Each chapter shall adopt this Constitution, but shall make its own By-laws and such other regulations as may be necessary, provided they conflict with no article of the Constitution.

Article IV.

Sec. 1. The officers of the fraternity shall be president, vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, chaplain, and marshal.

Sec. 2. The president shall preside at all meetings of the chapter.

Sec. 3. The vice-president shall preside during the absence of the president.

Sec. 4. The recording secretary shall record the proceedings of each meeting, conduct all writings not otherwise provided for, and shall read the Constitution and By-laws to any person being initiated.

Sec. 5. The corresponding secretary shall keep up a regular correspondence with all the chapters.

Sec. 6. The treasurer shall attend to the financial affairs of the chapter.

Sec. 7. The chaplain shall open each meeting with devotional exercises.

Sec. 8. The marshal shall introduce the candidate for initiation and respond to the signals at the door during chapter meeting.

Article V.

Sec. 1. No one shall be admitted to membership in this fraternity without the full and free consent of all its members.

Sec. 2. No one can become a member of this fraternity who is a member of a similar secret order and vice versa.

Sec. 3. No one can become a member of this fraternity, except in some special case, unless she has been a student in the university or college at least six months and during that time sustained a good moral character, evinced a social disposition and received high standing in her studies.

Article VI.

Every person on being initiated to this fraternity shall answer in the affirmative the questions contained in the following pledge:

Article VII.

Each chapter on being organized shall pay a charter fee of five (5) dollars to the National Chapter.

Article VIII.

Sec. 1. The dimensions and general outline of the badge shall always remain the same—one inch by three-fourths.

Sec. 2. No Theta badge is allowed to be worn by any one belonging to any class lower than the Freshman.

Sec. 3. The Constitution and By-laws of this fraternity shall be kept in characters known only to the members.

Article IX.

Any one purposely breaking the pledge in any way shall be dealt with according to the discretion of the fraternity.

Article X.

A vote of two-thirds of the fraternity is necessary to amend the Constitution.

Article XI.

The colors of the fraternity shall be black and gold.

Article XII.

No new chapter can be established without the consent of all the chapters of the society.

Article XIII.

Sec. 1. A convention of the fraternity shall be held every three years.

Sec. 2. Each chapter shall be entitled to three delegates to the convention. The said delegates shall be furnished with credentials properly signed by the president and recording secretary of the chapter they represent.

Form: This is to certify that _____, _____ and _____ have been elected by _____ chapter of the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity as delegates to the triennial convention to be held at _____, on the _____ day of _____ (month) in _____ (year).

Sec. 3. The delegates shall be required to present their credentials to the committee on credentials before being entitled to seats in the convention.

Sec. 4. Every question shall be open for general discussion, but where a vote of chapters is called for upon any question the chairman of each chapter's delegation shall cast the vote for said chapter.

Sec. 5. All reports of committees and all motions shall be presented to the convention in writing.

BY-LAWS

I. Meetings.

This fraternity shall hold its meetings weekly at such a place and for such a length of time as is desired.

II. Order of Business

1. Call to order by the president.
2. Roll-call by the recording secretary.
3. Devotional exercises by the chaplain.
4. Reading of the minutes.
5. Correction and adoption.
6. Initiations.
7. Call of performers.
8. Criticism.
9. Miscellaneous business.
10. Appointment of performers.
11. Adjournment.

III. Performances.

Sec. 1. The literary exercises shall be held at such times and consist of such performances as the fraternity desires.

Sec. 2. The fraternity may hold a public performance at such times and in such places as it may deem proper.

IV. Elections.

Sec. 1. A vote of two-thirds of the members shall be necessary to amend the constitution and by-laws.

Sec. 2. A vote of two-thirds is necessary to elect or remove an officer.

Sec. 3. Elections of officers shall be held semi-annually.

V. Miscellaneous.

Sec. 1. Members shall be required to be present at each meeting unless previously excused by the president.

Sec. 2. No Theta badge is allowed to be worn by any not belonging to the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity.

VI.

It shall be the aim of each member of the chapter not only to continue in the good standing she has maintained, but to make as good a grade as possible improving on the former.

VII.

Each member shall be required to treat each sister with such regard as shall *plainly* show our relation to each other, regardless of whatever slight offences may occur, thereby renewing the pledge.

VIII.

Each member shall pay a reasonable fine in violation of By-laws VI.

Theta have had an important part in making the experiment (for each it was regarded at the time) of coeducation a success.

That Theta has grown so remarkably is due to the untiring zeal and enthusiasm of the younger members - Each one has seemed to vie with the other in trying to work for her advancement.

And I feel that I owe more to those who have followed me than they owe to anything I have ever done. In this I do not include Betty and Alice, for I know that without them we would not have been the first in the field.

I am as
ever with K.A.Θ. Hannah D. Shaw

TROUBLESOME DAYS

"May thy gold yield its dross to the fire."

HAVING no precedents to follow, Kappa Alpha Theta had to build a fraternity policy through what experience and mistakes taught. Overcoming opposition to coeducation and to 'societies' for women were compelling motives for ten years; then a search for a common denominator within the fraternity itself became the pressing problem, on the solution of which depended the life of Kappa Alpha Theta.

With the establishment of Michigan Alpha the fraternity entered the one western university then well known in the east. The University of Michigan was large (for that time), well endowed, well equipped, with a faculty of recognized prestige. Far different this university from the struggling little denominational colleges scattered through the middle west, where most of Theta's chapters had been established. Michigan Alpha had a different outlook and soon its influence was felt in fraternity councils. This chapter thought Kappa Alpha Theta should be more conservative, and should establish chapters only in colleges of well recognized standing and exceptional endowment. It disapproved of small colleges with meager endowment and few women students from which to draw fraternity members.

Thus Michigan Alpha checked the enthusiasm for extension awakened at the 1879 convention, from which delegates had gone home with a desire to establish the fraternity far and wide. Within the next few years college after college proposed as the location for a chapter was vetoed by Michigan Alpha.

Alpha was disposed to accept the counsel of Michigan Alpha, though not unreservedly. Some of the proposed colleges Alpha felt were desirable fields. But the constitution had been amended in 1879 so that no chapter could be established without the consent of all existing chapters. Frequently Michigan Alpha's consent was secured only after great pressure from all other chapters. Such experiences created discontent and restlessness within the fraternity. Alpha was between two fires.

Sept. 14 1880
 To the ladies of K. A. T.
 Dear Sisters,
 I am glad to hear that I am now a regular college student, and desire to be more firmly united to K. A. T. I wish to ask if I may be considered worthy of wearing a badge. Of course I cannot be associated with any chapter at present but perhaps will be able to meet with you some time in the future.
 As to my work in Purdue University, I am not yet sure.

In November 1880 its minutes record—"A letter was received from Bloomington in which they express displeasure at our seeming to use the veto power so often in regard to their establishing chapters." Others expressed similar displeasure. Each faction had right on its side, but Michigan Alpha was disposed to be autocratic in its stand and for the first time the unity of Kappa Alpha Theta was threatened.

Indiana Delta had long desired to establish a chapter at Purdue university, Lafayette,

Heart from friends unswerving
 Albany during course.
 By the close of this year
 if my health does not in any
 way I shall be a regular member.
 Since coming here I have
 not forgotten the good principles
 that were instilled in me while
 with you. I can not tell you
 how much I miss the fraternity
 my associations here are for the
 most part pleasant—but
 of a very different character
 from those at Albany.
 I am aware that I am asking
 a favor—and that it is not
 customary to badge members
 in colleges where there have no chap.
 but I shall be satisfied
 should your decision be favorable.
 In making this decision I

wish you to consult your
 best interests.

If the Cor. Sec. is willing
 I would be glad to correspond
 with her that I may know
 something of K. A. T. work in
 Albany and elsewhere.

With much love

Your well-be Sister,
 Anna S. Hill

FIRST THETA AT PURDUE INITIATED BY ALPHA, IN RESPONSE TO PLEA OF
 THIS LETTER FROM PLEDGE WHO HAD CHANGED COLLEGES

Indiana. There was faculty opposition at Purdue, besides Theta had not accepted the agricultural college, so-called, as a proper field. So, though Indiana Delta repeatedly presented a plea for a chapter at Purdue, the plea was always refused. In April 1880, Indiana Delta secretly initiated Margaret Erisman, a former Butler student who had transferred to Purdue. Minutes of Indiana Delta for April 16, 1880, describe this initiation: "Society met in Pythonian hall after the joint inaugural of the literary societies. Some of the young ladies of Purdue had come up to attend the oratorical contest and . . . Margaret Erisman was initiated. The Pythonian boys kindly offered us the use of their hall and helped to get all intruders away. No sooner had the door been locked than Nina was told to turn down the gas. She turned, but turned it entirely off, leaving us in total darkness. Miss Maggie, thinking something terrible was about to happen, was preparing to take refuge in the bookcase when sister Amethyst relighted it. Everything went off pleasantly until Nina went to turn up the gas, when a second time she left us in darkness. Sister Amethyst again slipped from the room (none of us carried matches) and returned with a lighted paper, and peace was restored. It was impossible to maintain the dignity supposed to be possessed by all Thetas, so amid much giggling Miss Maggie became our sister. Society immediately adjourned, as the escorts of the young ladies were waiting impatiently in the chapel."

The following fall, Indiana Delta invited five Purdue girls (Mamie Frazer, Mary Beach, Anna Foster, Alice Farnsborough, Hattie Van Natta) to Indianapolis and initiated them, hoping that after the fact, a chapter might be secured at Purdue. However, Alpha stood firm, and no charter was issued. The six girls conducted a *sub rosa* chapter for a time, but finally disbanded. Who says women can not keep a secret! The story of this *sub rosa* chapter was kept secret until 1915 when Alpha Chi was installed at Purdue and one of these original Purdue initiates attended the functions.

Indiana Delta itself was in disfavor with the Butler faculty, which made pledging at Butler difficult. Operating against college sentiment created undesirable conditions, and Alpha had seriously considered asking the fraternity to withdraw Indiana

FOUR OF THE SIX PURDUE STUDENTS INITIATED *Sub Rosa* BY GAMMA*Alice Farnsborough**Mary Boech**Anna Foster**Margaret Erisman*

Delta's charter. This Purdue initiation strengthened Alpha's disapproval, which was more unfortunate for Indiana Delta than it suspected, since Michigan Alpha would have approved the withdrawal of this charter, as Butler college was small and hard pressed financially at the time. But no such step was taken, because at heart Alpha was loath to lose any chapter so long as there was a possibility of strengthening and rebuilding it.

In June 1880, Theta Gamma Chi at Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa, was chartered as Iowa Alpha. This was the first local to be absorbed by Theta, and marks a change in extension methods. From now on local groups in a steadily increasing number are found seeking a charter, where formerly the fraternity was seeking opportunities to organize groups in colleges of which it approved. In October Alpha began correspondence

with girls at Cornell which resulted in the establishment of the first New York chapter, January 29, 1881.

Ohio Alpha at Wooster college entertained the 1881 convention, February 19. All chapters were represented except Iowa Alpha and the less-than-a-month old New York Alpha. As was customary, the presiding officer of convention, Anna White, was a member of the entertaining chapter, the secretary was Leila Keeley, also of Ohio Alpha.

Here Michigan Alpha advanced its views on extension and urged a more conservative policy. These views prevailed, for when charter grants were considered, of the many chapters proposed, only one at the University of Kansas (proposed by Michigan Alpha) and one at Northwestern (proposed by Alpha), were approved. No chapter at Northwestern resulted from this convention action as the girls at Northwestern with whom Alpha was corresponding, decided not to organize a fraternity. See page 134.

An amendment requiring only a two-thirds vote of chapters to admit a new chapter was proposed, and defeated. However, an amendment was passed providing that when a vote on a proposed charter was called by mail, failure to respond within three weeks should be construed as consent.

At this convention Alpha suggested renaming chapters in the order of their establishment, and was empowered to so rename them. Alpha's plan was a simple one—to use in order the letters of the Greek alphabet. In carrying out the renaming, chapters that had ceased to be active were merely omitted entirely. The names as adopted in April 1881, were:

<i>Original Name</i>	<i>New Name</i>	<i>College where Chartered</i>
Indiana Alpha	Alpha	DePauw
Indiana Beta	Beta	Indiana
Indiana Delta	Gamma	Butler
Illinois Alpha	Delta	Illinois Wesleyan
Ohio Alpha	Epsilon	Wooster
Ohio Beta	Zeta	Ohio University
Michigan Alpha	Eta	Michigan
Iowa Alpha	Theta	Simpson
New York Alpha	Iota	Cornell

From here on, the new names—those by which these chapters are known today—will be used exclusively in this book.

After this convention, Eta sent Lee Bird Barron (Mrs E. A.) to establish Kappa chapter at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, where twelve girls became charter members March 18, 1881.



KAPPA CHAPTER—CHARTER MEMBERS

*Josephine Brown, Grace Houghtellin—
Roberta Niesley, Kate Ridenour, Clara
Gillham, Ida Bay—Cora Pierson, Carrie
Heyward, Margaret Eidemiller, Alice Bar-
tell—Julia Watson, Elizabeth Wilder.*

to get a vote on establishing a chapter at the University of Vermont, the secretary since her chapter, Eta, was opposed to the granting of such a charter, refused to call the vote. Beta thereupon called the vote on its own authority. Having received no negative votes within three weeks, Beta speedily established Lambda chapter at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, and called on the president of the Grand chapter to issue a charter.

Alpha was astounded at this turn of affairs. Never before had such a situation arisen. It withheld the charter and asked Beta for full particulars. Eta was indignant, and was soon joined in its position by Iota, which, though a new chapter, had extension opinions similar to Eta. Eta held it against the University of Vermont that the Morrill grant had made an agricul-

The attempt of the 1881 convention to restore unity of thought and action among chapters was futile. Trouble grew. Alpha minutes for April 8, 1881, say: "We are not at all pleased with some of the proceedings of the last convention. The Cor. Sec. was instructed to write all chapters giving them our views and asking them to let us issue charters as heretofore." The chapters agreed that *issuance* of charters naturally rested with the president of the Grand chapter, but such agreement did not solve the difficulty. The secretary of Grand chapter was from Eta. When Beta wished

tural college part of that university, failing to remember (if it knew) that exactly the same situation existed at Cornell, and also that Vermont had been a well known and highly ranked university before the University of Michigan was established, or the Morrill act passed by Congress.

This Vermont difficulty was not adjusted when in June 1881, Alpha received letters from Delaware, Ohio, "in which a local composed of eighteen active members and a good list of alumnae asked to be 'lifted' into K A Θ." Alpha regarded this as a continuance of former negotiations with Delaware (begun in 1876), so "hailed this opportunity with joy, as we have long wished a chapter at this school." The chapter was established and a charter issued forthwith.

Eta again protested, and now Alpha, who considered that it had acted within its rights, felt as did Beta, that Eta was unreasonably dictatorial. The chapter at Delaware did not live long, as faculty disapproval took definite form, so only the



MOTHER CHAPTER OF DELTA CHI ALPHA

Became a Kappa Alpha Theta Chapter, June, 1891. No further Theta initiations at Ohio Wesleyan until Gamma deuteron installed in May, 1924.

twenty charter members were initiated into Ohio Gamma. However, Alpha minutes of March 3, 1883, say: "Letter from Delaware, Ohio, saying they still had their charter." (Why 'Ohio Gamma' since the new order of names had become effective two months before its establishment, remains one of the unsolved questions in fraternity history.)

Next Epsilon followed Beta's example, establishing a chapter at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pennsylvania. Its action was bolstered by Alpha's chartering of Ohio Gamma however, since this was really the establishment of a chapter planned when Augusta Densmore was initiated at the 1876 convention. For that reason Alpha consented to issue a charter and try to persuade Eta to view the matter as fulfilling an 1876 promise.

It was during this time of controversy over charters and the validity of installations, that Beta decided that if the right of a chapter to exist depended upon the possession of a charter, it had better get a charter too. So Beta asked Alpha for a charter and promptly received it as related on page 69.

The secretary of the national chapter again having refused to call a vote when Beta proposed a chapter at Hanover college, Hanover, Indiana, Beta in January 1882 again went ahead and established the chapter. Eta's protests became emphatic. Alpha found itself in a deeper quandary. Eta and Iota even threatened to withdraw from the fraternity unless a charter was denied at Hanover college. Much correspondence ensued. A letter from Alpha to Iota, dated May 9, 1882, shows the former's attitude: "We had a called meeting an hour ago to consider your last two communications. We were very indignant at the unconstitutional action of Beta, and will do all in our power to correct it. For it is not only a wrong to your chapter, but to the fraternity at large. We shall try to have Miss Hammond, the president of the Grand chapter, go down to Bloomington tomorrow and convey our formal censure of their proceedings, and forbid the issue of charters to Burlington, Vermont, and Hanover, Indiana.

"At the same time we do not consider the present occasion one to warrant you in wholesale crimination, or in contemplating a resignation of your charter. Nor to say 'If Bloomington won't obey the constitution, we won't belong to such a frater-

nity.' It is for you to help us. One chapter cannot run a whole fraternity alone, nor do we wish to do so. No chapter in the fraternity will approve the action of Beta.

"We think the fault lies in a defective correspondence. You will remember that it was agreed at the last convention that if letters requiring approval of prospective chapters be not answered in three weeks, at most, the silence is to be construed into consent. Did you state your opposition to the aforesaid chapters to Bloomington within the prescribed limit? Beta may have something to say for herself and our dealings with her or the newly fledged chapters: as they are in possession of our initiation service and general secrets of organization we cannot provoke them needlessly or they may publish what they know, which danger we would be very slow to incur.

"We are proud of Iota, she has done nobly, and we heartily endorse the high standard she advocates, but as the Alpha chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta we would remind you that a misunderstanding often makes great harm where none is intended. We will let you know all we know when we give you the result



BETA AND ITS MINUTE BOOK

of Miss Hammond's visit to Bloomington. We will probably have it all settled at our regular meeting Friday night. Eleanor Igleheart, Cor. Sec. of Alpha."

Finally, after conference with Beta and letters to all other chapters, Eta and Iota were overruled and the charters for Lambda and Nu issued.

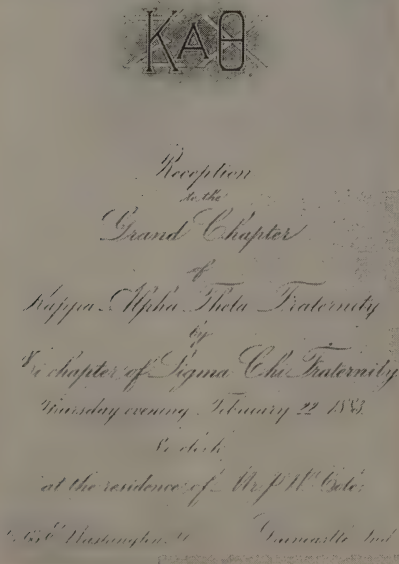
This same year, charters were denied groups at Cincinnati Wesleyan, Adrian, Hamilton, Hillsdale, and Denver, because both Eta and Iota objected.

Since such difficulties called for thorough and concerted consideration, Alpha prepared to entertain the next convention, making careful plans for the program and for every feature of business and entertainment.

The convention, February 22-23, 1883, was attended by delegates from every chapter except Zeta at Ohio university and Theta at Simpson college. Alpha girls spared no trouble or expense to make this a delightful convention from a social standpoint, as the chapter wished to show its good will and to have good will predominate in the convention. Alpha's friends

among the fraternity men joined in plans for convention's pleasure. The men offered the use of their halls, they planned dances, parties, banquets, assisting in every possible way to make the occasion a success.

No minutes of this convention have been found, possibly because the secretary from Eta neglected to write them up and send copies to other chapters. The only record of convention known to be extant is a letter written to Iota, by its delegate, Jessie Boulton Thorpe (Mrs C. M.). In *Freshman and senior*, a story by Jessie Wright Whitcomb (Mrs



SIGMA CHI ENTERTAINS THE 1883 CONVENTION

George) who was Lambda's delegate to this convention, the chapter describing a fraternity convention at Greencastle, is supposed to have had this Kappa Alpha Theta convention as its model. In the summer of 1923 Lillian Southard of Greencastle, an active member of Alpha at the time of this convention, found in her attic a number of Theta mementos and souvenirs, among which was an envelope of papers relating to this convention. From these it has been possible to reconstruct the program.

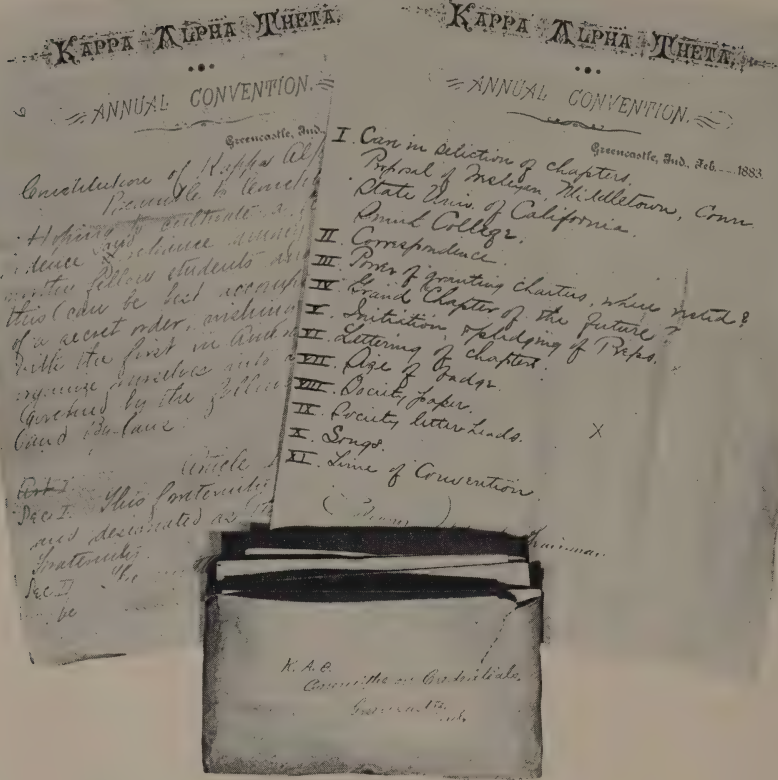
The subjects discussed were:

- I. Care in selection of chapters.—Proposal of Wesleyan, Middletown, Connecticut, State university of California, Smith college.
- II. Interchapter correspondence.
- III. Power of granting charters, where vested?
- IV. Grand chapter of the future.
- V. Initiation and pledging of preparatory students.
- VI. Lettering of chapters.
- VII. Size of badge.
- VIII. A fraternity journal.
- IX. Fraternity letter-heads.
- X. Songs.
- XI. Time of convention.

Extracts from Jessie Boulton's letter tell of the two days' work and fun:

".... I left Ithaca Tuesday, Feb. 20. Four o'clock the next day found me at Meadville, where I met three girls. At the Greencastle depot I was met by two young men (one of them being a brother of some of the Greencastle girls) and taken to my hotel. There I found that two rooms opening into one another had been procured, in one of which were Miss Hills and Miss Van Hoosen of Ann Arbor, and in the other Miss Holland of Butler university and I were to take up our abode.

"After dinner on Thursday, Feb. 22, we were to have our first session. If you have smelling salts, please produce them now. We held our first and second sessions in the Phi Gamma Delta rooms, and the third in the Sigma Chi rooms!!



1883 CONVENTION PAPERS

Think of the generosity of the Greencastle boys and the glorious freedom of western ideas! I thought of the possibility of our Cornell boys tendering us the use of their rooms and smiled. At the rooms we were met by a half dozen boys, one of whom made us welcome in a very neat speech, in which he told us they felt *very much honored* by our acceptance of their hospitality! The gentlemen then retired and our convention was opened. A committee on credentials was appointed . . . and made out a list of delegates. . . . Then the convention opened in earnest with singing and prayer, after which we listened to an address of welcome from one of the Greencastle girls. The president was Miss Hammond, president of the retiring Grand chapter, and secretary, Miss Bertha Van Hoosen, who has been secretary of Grand chapter.

"Reports of the various chapters were called for, of which

I can give you only a summary from memory. . . . There were thirteen chapters, all of which were represented but Indianola, Iowa and Athens, Ohio. Most of them are in a flourishing condition; Irvington (Gamma at Indianapolis) however, on account of opposition in the faculty has only five members at present. Meadville has seven, and Hanover has less than either, I think.

" . . . First was a discussion in regard to new chapters. Four were proposed, Wesleyan college, Middletown, Connecticut, Smith college, Northampton, Massachusetts, State university of California, and some college in Virginia. The first two were accepted unanimously, the third was voted down by a large majority, and the fourth was laid on the table with a fair prospect of remaining there. It was now five, so we adjourned, to meet the next morning at eight.

"I went with Miss Igleheart to supper. . . . I was charmed with her remarkably good sense and her cultivated mind. She seems to have things pretty much her own way out there.

"The next thing on the program will require a new supply of strength to bear the shock. The Sigma Chi men gave a reception and banquet to the K A Θ ladies! The banquet was held in a private home and the reception and dance in the Sigma Chi rooms. Each of the ladies was provided with an escort. . . . There were about 70 couples present, I think. The Sigma Chis had brought their brothers from miles around! The banquet was elegant, and everything went off in good style. . . . We had no chaperons!!! I left the scene of festivity at about half-past two, but the younger people [the writer was all of 20 years old] stayed until four.

"The next morning we went to chapel at half-past seven, where after singing and prayer we were entertained by a very good senior oration.

"A little after eight we again assembled and . . . proceeded to talk of the Grand chapter. A great many complaints were made by the various delegates. Some said the chapters did not know what the Grand chapter was for; others that the work of the president and corresponding secretary were not clearly enough defined; others that the whole system was a failure, it had been tried for four years and should now give place to some-

thing else. . . . Discussion was being hot and we were no nearer the point than when we began. A committee was appointed to prepare a motion. Miss Hills, Miss Igleheart and myself being appointed, retired. We headed our motion with the statement that there should be a Grand chapter for the purpose of giving charters, etc. we stated explicitly the duties of the president and corresponding secretary, giving each enough to do to satisfy all complainers, and put the business of the fraternity entirely beyond the control of any one chapter or faction. We went into convention again and passed our motion with but one dissenting vote. . . . The success of our plan astonished us somewhat. We had made no radical change; we had merely defined the duties of Grand chapter. . . . We . . . then considered constitutional revision. . . .

"It was now time to prepare for initiation. Three girls were to become Thetas. It would have done your hearts good to see the long line of girls. There were fully sixty present, if not more. . . . After the initiation we went home for dinner and returned in the afternoon with a sense of an enormous work before us to be finished before supper time. We went to work with a will at the constitution. The most important changes were raising the charter fee to ten dollars; changing the article on the size of the pins so as to give a choice of three sizes; and the prohibition again against the admission of prep. students.

"The subject of reports every term was brought up and approved, and a committee appointed to present a form for printed blanks for this purpose. . . . I moved the appointment of a committee to draw up a new constitution embodying the new articles and suggestions. Miss Van Hoosen and myself received the appointment. We adjourned at half-past five. I was to leave town at nine o'clock the next morning and we were to go to the K A Θ banquet at 7:30. . . . We snatched our supper and worked steadily until the gentleman who was to accompany me came after me.

"The banquet was simply elegant. . . . The decorations were beautiful. I shall mention but one thing which struck me particularly. There was a large mirror in the parlor (the banquet was given in a private home) and in the middle of this was placed a large K A Θ badge made of black and gold satin.

You have no idea how exceedingly beautiful it was. There is no use telling you we had a lovely time, how could we help it? Miss Van Hoosen and I arrived at the hotel about four o'clock and there was the remainder of the constitution staring us in the face. We bravely went to work on it, however, and finished it about five o'clock.

"Of course you all want to know what the girls were like. Of most of our chapters we can well be proud. The Greencastle girls could not be nicer and the Ann Arbor girls I am very enthusiastic over. Wooster and Burlington sent some extremely nice delegates and judging from them I would say we might rank them very high. The K A Θ girls have not a great deal of business capacity but Theta certainly is not lacking in girls that would be a credit to themselves and their friends anywhere. I feel more assured than ever that our K A Θ is something to be proud of."

The fraternity possesses no records that show who were elected officers of the Grand chapter at this time. Even Alpha's minutes, usually so explicit as to details, fail to name them. However, from indirect references to the Grand chapter in Alpha minutes it seems possible that Kate West, Alpha, was president during the first year of the next biennium, and that the secretary was a member of Beta, possibly Grace Woodburn, Beta's official delegate at that convention. In January 1884 Kate West left DePauw to enter the University of Michigan, and Alpha minutes of February 8, 1884, state that "Grace Ward was unanimously elected president of the Grand chapter."

The chapter at Connecticut Wesleyan university, Middle-



BANQUET PROGRAM 1883
CONVENTION

town, Connecticut, was established by Lambda, through correspondence, in May 1884. Iota, which had suggested a chapter at Smith, conducted a diligent correspondence attempting to establish it, but national fraternities did not enter Smith.

A group at the University of California had first made inquiries in 1880. A letter from William D. Ames, Beta Theta Pi, at the University of California, was received by Alpha in the spring of 1884, recommending the girls who were petitioning. Repeated requests for consideration came from this group, and also from a second group, at the University of California, in the next few years, but were always refused because of the opposition of Eta and Iota. Petitions from the universities of Texas, Cincinnati, Missouri, Boston, Wisconsin, and Syracuse were also discouraged, and, all chapters having agreed at the 1883 convention to abide by the constitution, no new chapters were established. Kappa presently joined Eta and Iota in thwarting any extension, principally because it did not favor a petition from the University of Missouri.

Eta entertained the 1885 convention, March 26-27. Delegates attended from twelve chapters—Theta and Xi being unrepresented. The president of the Grand chapter was present, and expected to be president of convention, but Eta claimed the privilege of reverting to the older custom, where the delegate from the hostess chapter had presided, so Clementine Houghton, Eta, presided. Kappa's delegate, Mayme Hudson, was chosen secretary.

Eta, Iota, and Kappa not only prevented the granting of any charters at this convention, but agitated for the abolition of existing chapters in small colleges. The only result of the discussion of possible locations for new chapters was instructions to all delegates to "investigate" the universities of Southern California, Wisconsin, Ohio, Cincinnati, and Boston. Because of the criticism of their colleges, delegates from the chapters in small colleges forced through an amendment providing that no charter might be withdrawn without the consent of all other chapters. Kappa delegates were delegated on their way home to go to Indianola and investigate the standing of Theta, which had never sent a delegate to convention. These delegates were authorized to withdraw the charter if that seemed to them ad-

visible. The charter was not then withdrawn, though Kappa reported Theta maintaining a difficult existence on account of prejudice against fraternities.

At this convention the differences between factions in the fraternity were sharply drawn, Alpha taking middle ground between them, trying to play the part of peacemaker. It suffered from this position, as peacemakers sometimes do. The presidency of the Grand chapter was taken from the mother chapter and given to Epsilon, Kate McSweeney being elected president, with Altha Watson, Delta, secretary.

Though the ultra-conservatives had prevailed, they found it difficult to hold their extreme position, since they had raised a storm of antagonism and indignation among the chapters in small colleges which they had tried to force out of the fraternity. Rather than see their policy defeated, Eta and Iota began to take steps looking toward withdrawal from Kappa Alpha Theta. Iota minutes for September 19, 1885, record that "Our union with Ann Arbor was discussed. Motion carried that the corresponding secretary write Ann Arbor that first we desire to remain with her, and if they are willing we would unite with Alpha Phi to form a new fraternity." All such plans fell through, as later Iota minutes show, partly because the two chapters could not agree on a name, partly because of a suggestion of uniting with Sorosis, the well-known women's club, established in New York city years before by Jennie June, partly because Iota was not really so ready to withdraw from Kappa Alpha Theta as was Eta.

Negotiations with Alpha Phi having proved unsatisfactory, and those with Sorosis appearing more promising, Eta asked Kappa to join her and Iota in forming Intercollegiate Sorosis. Kappa had sympathized with some of Eta's ideas, but thought this was going entirely too far. A difference of opinion within the fraternity was one thing, but the division of the fraternity itself was quite another. Kappa was alarmed by what it considered disloyalty, and immediately warned the other chapters of what was afoot. A meeting of the Grand chapter was called at Wooster, February 25, 1886.

Alpha minutes of February 14 say: "Letter from Wooster saying Ann Arbor and Cornell wish a postponement of the con-

vention, as they do not know how to act." The meeting was nevertheless called. Lenore Hanna, who had succeeded Kate McSweeney as president of the Grand chapter, held the chair, and Julia Holland, Gamma, was secretary in the absence of the delegate from Delta. Eta refused to send a delegate, but presented her reasons for grievance in a lengthy document. Iota's delegate was present, and took a courageous stand for the principles which actuated her chapter. Lenore Hanna Cox (Mrs L. J.) has given her reminiscences of the meeting thus:

"Having just been elected president of the Grand chapter in place of Miss McSweeney I knew very little of the workings of the fraternity at large. . . . However, I knew my duty to Kappa Alpha Theta and to Epsilon chapter, so I went prepared for anything. We met at the home of one of our members with Epsilon chapter for audience. My mental picture of the room, the groups of girls, even the personality of some of the delegates is very vivid. I remember how carefully I tried to weigh the arguments for and against, having a feeling that college rivalry might obscure the issue, but in the end the Grand chapter decided for the expulsion of Eta. Everybody felt it was a serious affair. Each delegate seemed to be making an earnest and sincere effort to be entirely unprejudiced, and when the result was announced, I think we were all a little scared. . . . The evening session was devoted to chapter business, as I remember; largely financial, a euphony for saying that means of raising money was the important subject."

The resolution adopted by this called convention read: "Owing to the condition of affairs in Eta chapter, in that it has prevented the fraternity from increasing the number of its chapters, even in worthy colleges, that it has assigned no satisfactory reasons for its conduct, the seeming lack of fraternity spirit in the chapter as evidenced by the smallness of its number, and failure to respond to the calls of the fraternity upon it, the charter shall be withdrawn from Eta chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta."

Iota retained its allegiance to Kappa Alpha Theta. Fifteen members of Eta, ten undergraduates (including one affiliate from Alpha) and five alumnæ, withdrew from Kappa Alpha

Theta and became the charter members of University of Michigan Sorosis, which still flourishes.*

Later two of the fifteen (one alumnæ and one undergraduate) severed their connections with Sorosis and were reinstated as Thetas in good standing. The other twenty-two initiates of Eta, mostly at this time alumnæ, remained true to Kappa Alpha Theta, formed an informal Theta club to work for the re-establishment of Eta, which they accomplished seven years later, in 1893.

Iota's influence in this called convention was strong, and its decisive stand, supported by Kappa, Lambda, and Epsilon, convinced the Grand chapter of the inexpediency of establishing chapters in colleges where struggle and insecurity were inevitable. Jean Christie Chandler (Mrs W. L.) Lambda's delegate, has written: "The handful of women almost on sufferance in eastern colleges felt the seriousness of their aspirations—that they were really in a men's curriculum for university, not high school, work and that there was too much of what we would now call 'small-town stuff' in the fraternity. Though Eta had first advanced such views, the holding of such views was not the cause of its expulsion. The delegates from Kansas, Wooster, Cornell, and Vermont clearly stood for development of the fraternity along broader lines and for more careful search of standards scholastic for proposed new chapters. The time had come for an independent cosmopolitan fraternity rather than a small local society."

During this convention's deliberations the charters of Gamma, Butler college, and of Zeta, Ohio university, were called in too.

At the close of this 1886 called meeting of the Grand chapter, eleven chapters remained in the fraternity. Alpha and Beta were estranged after years of harmonious cooperation. Lambda, Epsilon, Iota, and Kappa were united in the belief that a new order must rule. Delta and Mu, being neither very small nor very prominent, took a mild middle ground. Theta and Nu, in the smallest colleges of any of the remaining chapters, felt ag-

* Members of Eta who withdrew and formed "Sorosis": Fannie Skinner Winship, Ella Cochran Merrill, Carrie P. Bell, Nellie Borland, Alice Borland, Bessie West, Kate West (affiliate from Alpha), Julia Skinner Thompson, Florence Whitcomb, Laura Whitley, Louise Reed, Clementine Houghton, Clara Wilson.

grieved and fearful for their position. Xi alone was little concerned with the storm which threatened the fraternity's existence, for Xi had never been represented at a convention, had not kept in close touch with proceedings, and was having trouble enough of its own to maintain existence in a college where after ten years of coeducation, the opposition to it was strong.

While this upheaval had originated in one chapter, it probably would have happened inevitably sooner or later, without Eta's initiative. Certainly it did not end when Eta left the fraternity. Solidarity was gone. Alpha took up the thankless task of weaving together the scattered remnants of Theta's fabric, carrying the burden with the help of Delta, which held the secretaryship, and directing voluminous correspondence toward restoring harmony and reestablishing progress.

FINANCIAL FOUNDATION

"Hello, treasury, you're a friend of mine!"

WHEN Kappa Alpha Theta was organized the fraternity seems to have had little need of money. In the first year Alpha exacted no dues from members. Correspondence with other chapters, and about possible chapters, becoming rather voluminous, it was voted by Alpha, November 17, 1871, that each member pay "the small sum of ten cents per term," to defray the expenses of the corresponding secretary.

At the first convention, in Bloomington, November 15, 1872, it was decided to issue charters to new chapters and charge \$5 for each charter, using the money to defray the expenses of establishing the chapter. Need for more money led to the increase of this charter fee to \$10, by action of the 1883 convention.

When convention met, March 26, 1885, it levied the first general tax on chapters, "a tax of two dollars yearly upon each chapter to defray expenses of the Grand chapter, surplus to go toward the expenses of convention." (Notice the optimism of that 'surplus' plan, in view of the fact that with fourteen chapters this tax would bring in yearly the munificent sum of twenty-eight dollars.)

This convention took further financial action when it voted "that each active member be taxed fifty cents to print the first edition of the *Quarterly*." Whether this fifty cents was to cover a volume, or a single issue, is an open question—also the amount this tax yielded, though Kappa managed by soliciting advertisements, etc. to get out a magazine within the available funds—a policy that has been continued successfully ever since.

When the 1887 convention convened it was obliged to give serious attention to finance. If Kappa Alpha Theta was to be a national organization, holding regular conventions, and doing the things such an organization needed to do, there must be a regular dependable source of income.

Before, when the fraternity needed a song book, Beta had published one and paid the bill itself. When a second edition was issued, enough copies were sold to pay the bill. Now, both a third edition—this time with music plates—and a catalogue were ready to go to press. How were they to be financed?

Until now convention expenses incurred in the convention city had been paid by the hostess chapter. Delegates had paid their own traveling expenses, or collected the same from their individual chapters, which probably explains why chapters frequently were unrepresented at convention. No longer could a chapter be expected to pay all expenses of entertaining a convention, when convention was a progressively larger and larger gathering. It was also imperative to develop a system that would insure a delegate present from every chapter.

While conscious of such difficulties, the 1887 convention had no proposal before it for a constructive financial system. It merely passed temporary relief measures as shown by the following legislation. The charter fee was raised to \$15. Alpha was empowered to assess each chapter for money to print the catalogue. It was voted to assess each chapter "\$1.25 for the *Journal*, for each member at close of the fall term"; and to help the magazine a bit more it was voted that "a fine of one dollar be imposed upon each chapter delinquent in the required contributions to the *Journal*." And finally it was put into the constitution that "a bill of the expenses of the convention shall be presented by the entertaining chapter to the convention at its last session, and an assessment levied on the various chapters sufficient to cover these expenses." Who was to collect and disburse the money was never mentioned: between conventions business was managed by the Grand chapter, one member from each chapter, whose only designated officials were a president and a corresponding secretary.

Records show that collecting levies on chapters necessitated endless correspondence and caused vexatious delays. How to provide adequately for the financial needs of the fraternity became a more pressing problem. Chapters were increasing in number, and as each new chapter added a new member to the Grand chapter, that executive body was becoming so unwieldly in size that delay and inefficiency were inevitable.

When the 1889 convention met with Beta (the third convention it had entertained) but twelve of the then eighteen college chapters sent delegates. It was the second day before any business could be transacted, as Kappa's delegate was delayed, and until she arrived no quorum was present, the quorum stated by the constitution being "delegates from two-thirds of the chapters."

Financial problems again pressed for solution, but again convention had no plan to meet such problems except to vote temporary relief by collecting funds to meet immediate demands for money.

To publish the catalogue, Alpha was empowered to make an additional assessment on each chapter—this time \$5 a chapter. Beta stated that \$150 must be paid before the song book was printed, and \$150 more before delivery: \$70 was at hand, raised by \$10 contributions from each of seven chapters. Convention voted to raise the balance by assessing the newer chapters \$10 each, too. Delta presented a bill of \$10 incurred by the member who acted as corresponding secretary of Grand chapter. To care for this it was "carried that \$5 now in the treasury of the Grand chapter be applied and that the remainder be raised by immediate assessment." A discussion of magazine finance led to a vote retaining \$1.25 as the price of a year's subscription and compelling two thirds of each chapter's members to subscribe to the magazine. The editing chapter was given "full control of all journal finances between conventions." At convention this chapter was to render a bill and "all profits, or losses, are to be disposed of by the convention then sitting." Then Kappa amazed convention by announcing a profit at hand of \$28, which was given to the Grand chapter.

To get a bit more income, the charter fee was again raised, this time to \$25. Since no voice could be raised against such a plan, as all present already had their charters, it was the easiest and surest way of voting more funds—though its returns were problematic. What if there were no new chapters established?

Then to insure delegates at convention the constitution was again amended thus—"a bill of expenses of convention, including the traveling expenses of the one delegate from each chapter, shall be presented to convention at its last session by the enter-

taining chapter and an assessment be made on the various chapters according to the number of members, sufficient to cover expenses." This might be called the first per capita tax, though it was a tax collected to pay existing bills, not to supply income to meet bills as they were made.

A further financial paragraph is inserted into the constitution by this 1889 convention. "The income of the Grand chapter shall consist of the charter fees of newly established chapters and twenty-five cents from each initiation fee of each chapter to be paid on or before May 15 of each year." The first national initiation fee, a policy soon dropped, not to be resumed until 1903, when the endowment fund was established.

A bill for this convention's expenses was presented at the last session "and approved." But no mention is made as to the amount of this bill, or what the assessment would be to meet it.

During the next two years the conviction grew that a new form of government, and a more adequate finance plan must be adopted. Chapter after chapter fell in line for a change, under the urging of Iota, Kappa, and Epsilon.

An editorial in the November 1890 issue of the *Kappa Alpha Theta* says: "It need not take anyone very long to see that we can bear much improvement in our general government. What we need is to bring our chapters into closer relations with one another. We have grown so large now, that the government upon the plan adopted by most of the men's fraternities, it seems to us, would be more efficient . . . a great deal of time and bother would be saved by not having to wait for each and every chapter to act separately upon any measure."

By the time convention gathered in Burlington, Vermont, July 1-3, 1891, the discussion had crystallized into a demand for change, which brought about a reorganization from which the present plan of administration and legislation has gradually evolved.

Psi (installed May 29, 1890) sending her first delegate to a convention, had small knowledge of conditions existing, and was free from prejudice born of former convention experience. So, when financial matters were discussed, Psi's delegate, Winifred Sercombe, so frankly expressed a conviction as to the need

of reorganization, that she was made chairman of a committee to draft a plan of reorganization. Miss Sercombe writes:

"There were those in the convention who felt there must be something more, something we did not understand, some power that could *do things*, and we waited with bated breath for it to reveal itself.

"The awakening came with the discussion of finance. Mystery fades before the dollar. Each delegate rose and gave the items of her expense account to the convention. The amounts were added then and there, and the total apportioned among the chapters according to the membership previously reported. This was in July. In September the delegate must report its assessment to her chapter, must collect the money, reimburse herself, and if there was a surplus, forward it to a chapter less fortunate. It would be January, or later, before the delegate received the money expended by her for convention expense.

"And this was a great surprise to the one who did not understand. Where was the treasurer? There was none. Who paid the running expenses of the convention? There was no one. Was there no money anywhere? There never was any money. It was always collected afterwards.

"Such a condition of affairs seemed almost impossible, certainly unendurable. There was a whirl of indignant protest, ending with 'If that is all, there is no use amending the old constitution.' Let us have a real organization, a president who presides, a secretary who attends convention meetings, and above all, a treasurer!

"Then for a few minutes things moved with rapidity, and I found myself a committee with power to appoint assistants, to draw up a plan of government, and report to the convention the next morning.

"Perhaps we didn't work that night! We certainly didn't sleep, but the next morning found the plan ready. Of course it was crude; the mere outline of a government to be filled in and polished as experience gave clearer vision to future workers."

The plan Miss Sercombe and her committee gave the convention provided for a treasury and a treasurer. Per capita dues were inaugurated, based on an annual budget to be drawn up by the treasurer. These per capita dues were payable in

February, and included a fraternity magazine subscription for each active member, the national treasury assuming financial responsibility for the magazine. On a hastily drawn tentative budget, the per capita for the biennium, 1891-93, was set at \$4.00 annually.

Another source of income after 1891 was to be *alumnæ* chapters, the establishment of which was authorized by that convention. For *alumnæ* chapters, the charter fee was fixed at \$10; while *alumnæ* per capita dues varied in early years, being some times as low as one dollar and some times as high as two dollars.

Financially speaking, this next biennium was a strenuous two years. Expenses of two conventions were to be paid, the one just held and the one-to-be in 1893, since henceforth necessary funds were to be amassed before the events on which they were to be spent. Other items of expense, too, continued to need larger appropriations.

So, after the 1893 convention, the treasury was again empty. To carry on until the regular collection of dues in February 1894, Alpha came forward and paid her 1893-94 tax in advance. Even then the 1895 convention's officers had to borrow money to reimburse delegates for their expenses. The two early treasurers, Florence Sawyer Bransby (Mrs J. R.) and May Brown Torrey (Mrs Frank) struggled with all these difficult adjustments and met them ably.

In spite of care and diligence on the part of successive Grand treasurers, finance continued to be the weak spot in Kappa Alpha Theta's organization. The first time a balance in the treasury "after all bills were paid" was reported to convention was in 1901. This balance was \$973.82, convention having cost \$1,749.81.

Enterprises authorized by this convention were new editions of song book and catalogue, printed educational syllabus, report forms to be printed and distributed to chapters, biennial visits to chapters by District presidents, and, a between-conventions meeting of Grand council. The only provision for increased income was to raise the college charter fee to \$40, which brought in no extra money, as no chapters were established during the next two years. Publishing the song book and catalogue alone wiped out the "balance," as the two cost \$1,066.02.

So, in spite of the skillful care of Mary Scott, Grand treasurer, the estate report made to Grand council after Miss Scott's untimely death in July 1902, showed the fraternity treasury not only empty, but in debt to Miss Scott's estate for money she had advanced from her personal accounts to meet incoming bills.

To meet such an emergency, the Grand council was forced to use its constitutional power and raise the per capita assessment from \$3 to \$5 for the year 1902-03. To make it easier for chapters to meet this raise, it was arranged for per capita to be collected in two installments \$3 in November, and \$2 in April. The alumnae tax remained at \$2. There were 401 active members of college chapters, and 175 active members of alumnae chapters that year, so with this raise in dues, the maximum income was only \$2,355.00. Routine items of expense had to be met; the magazine for 1902-03 cost \$766.82; the 1903 convention bills totalled \$2,111.49. Again the treasury was empty. In order to get the delegates home from the 1903 convention, Grand council had to borrow \$700. Fortunate was the fraternity, to find friends ready to make, or secure, such debts.

Miss Scott's death had left a Grand council composed entirely of new, inexperienced members, so they brought to the financial problems of the fraternity a lack of knowledge of previous financial difficulties and an inexperience, similar to that which had enabled Psi's delegate to reconstruct organization at the 1891 convention.

To Edith D. Cockins, editor on Grand council, was given the added duties of acting-treasurer. Miss Cockins' keen mind anticipated the difficulties to be faced at the 1903 convention, as related above, since no mathematics could stretch income from existing sources to meet essential expenses. Solving these problems was the first consideration in all council discussions, so it was prepared to make to the 1903 convention constructive proposals for a better financial system. Convention approved these proposals. They became law, laying the foundation for the present day prosperity of Kappa Alpha Theta.

Miss Cockins' first proposal was that instead of a fluctuating per capita based on possible or probable need, the college chapter per capita be set at a definite figure, unchangeable except by constitutional amendment. It was so set, at \$5.00

annually; and her plan of installment payment, \$3 in November and \$2 in April was substituted for the earlier plan of full payment February 1 each year. The alumnæ per capita was fixed at \$2 and made to include individual fraternity magazine subscriptions, as the college chapter per capita did. (The 1905 convention reduced this alumnæ per capita to \$1.50.)

In addition, Miss Cockins recommended, and this convention took, the greatest forward step in the fraternity's financial history, the establishment of an endowment fund. This endowment was to be accumulated through the collection of a national initiation fee of \$3 per initiate. From this endowment fund Grand council could borrow, or convention could definitely appropriate, sums for emergencies.

For the first time in the history of Kappa Alpha Theta a permanent fund began to accumulate. By 1905 a respectable credit balance was shown in the general treasury too. Under the able administration of Edith Cockins, treasurer until 1911, the treasury met every demand on it, and the fraternity steadily increased the services for which money was necessary. The increase in size of chapters, as well as an increasing number of chapters, both college and alumnæ, also increased income materially.

When convention met in 1909, the endowment fund had grown to a figure that led Miss Cockins to recommend a system of loans to chapters to assist in the building or furnishing of chapter houses. Convention approved such loans, and adopted the Council recommendation that the interest on the endowment fund be used to create a Council contingent fund, on which Grand council might draw for unusual expenses, emergencies, or needs not provided for by the general treasury.

The Scholarship fund was beginning to have more calls for loans than it had funds, so this 1909 convention voted a gift of \$500 from the endowment fund to the Scholarship fund, and provided that henceforth one-fourth the annual increase of the endowment fund (seventy-five cents from every \$3 national initiation fee) should go to the Scholarship fund.

The first time the Grand council needed to borrow from the endowment fund was after the expensive Pasadena con-

vention, in 1911, following a biennium when an unusual number of publications had made unusual demands on the treasury. But the endowment fund was by this time well above \$5,000, so met its original purpose easily.

Martha Cline Huffman (Mrs Y. B.) was elected at the Pasadena convention to succeed Miss Cockins, and she served as Grand treasurer the same number of years, eleven. Mrs Huffman has a natural financial instinct, so her administration as Grand treasurer earned the fraternity a fine reputation for promptness and accuracy in all business.

During Mrs Huffman's treasureship, 1911-22, conditions changed tremendously. The fraternity grew rapidly in chapters and in membership. Costs of every kind, both in and out of fraternity, rose greatly. It included the difficult war years. Through all such trials, Mrs Huffman's level-headed guidance and generous understanding brought the fraternity successfully, so that its financial foundations were strengthened each successive year.

Even before the war more income was needed, and largely through Mrs Huffman's suggestions it was found. In 1915, Kappa Alpha Theta contracted to be its own jewelry salesman, profits being set aside as the foundation for magazine endowment. Far more important financial developments were recommended by Mrs Huffman to the 1917 convention, developments that have had far reaching influence, too, in keeping alumnae actively informed and interested. Life subscriptions to the fraternity magazine became a fact. Any alumna could become a life endowment fund member by paying \$9. But more important, every initiate, from September 1917 on, automatically became an endowment fund member for life when she had paid the increased national initiation fee, \$12. From now on the interest of the endowment fund was to be set aside for the use of the fraternity magazine. The new source of income, profit from jewelry sales, was to form the Council contingent fund, deprived of its first source of income when the endowment fund earnings were turned over to the magazine. The gift of the Scholarship fund, from the endowment fund collection of initiation fees, was set at one dollar from each such fee. Mrs Huffman estimated that under this

plan, in ten years the annual earnings of the endowment fund would be sufficient to support the magazine. The ten years have passed, and the prophecy proved accurate.

Mounting costs of everything and the establishment of Kappa Alpha Theta's central office, brought about an increase in per capita taxes in 1922—the first increase in twenty years. The maximum annual college chapter per capita was set at \$10 and the maximum annual alumnae chapter per capita at \$3.00. Grand council was empowered to recommend at each convention what these taxes should be during the next bien-nium in order to balance the budget. The college chapter per capita was then set at \$7.50, at which figure it remains today. The alumnae chapter per capita was set in 1922 at \$2.50, but was raised by alumnae vote at the 1926 convention to the maximum, \$3.00, with the proviso that alumnae chapters would then receive a larger allowance toward the expenses of alumnae chapter convention delegates.

At the present time the sources of general treasury income are—charter fees, \$40 for a college chapter charter, \$10 for an alumnae chapter charter; annual per capita dues, \$7.50 for college chapter members, \$3 for alumnae chapter members; sales of publications; fines. The endowment fund income sources are—national pledge fees, \$3 from each pledge; and \$8 of each national initiation fee, the other dollar of which goes to the Scholarship fund. The Council contingent fund is made up of profits from jewelry sales. The Friendship fund is made up of voluntary Founders'-day Birthday penny collections and other gifts made to the fund direct.

The general treasury pays routine expenses, salaries, traveling expenses of officers, for supplies and equipment, and Grand convention costs. The endowment fund principal is loaned to chapters for building, furnishing, etc. while its interest supports the fraternity magazine. The Council contingent fund pays for Council meetings, extra visiting of chapters, and emergencies that may not be foreseen in time to be included in regular budgeted expenses. The Friendship fund, as its name suggests, is for the use of members unfortunate and needing some friendly aid temporarily, or regularly.

Salaried officers in Kappa Alpha Theta have been a prac-

tice since 1891, when convention voted \$300 for magazine expenses *and* editor's salary, "she also to have whatever more can be made from advertisements and subscriptions." In 1893 the editor was given a definite stipend, \$25 for each issue of the magazine published. This salary was continued for sixteen years, until 1909. In order to provide one salaried officer who should give a full working day constantly to fraternity business, the positions of Grand secretary and editor were combined with a definite salary for each office, plus "one-half the net profits of the Journal." In 1911 the Grand treasurer was added to the list of salaried officer, she to receive \$100 a year.

From this action the Central executive office developed, being permanently established in 1922, with not only a salaried secretary, but also appropriations for clerical assistants and office rent and equipment. The annual central office budget today approximates \$4,500.

Little official traveling was done by fraternity officers in the earlier days. There were no funds for such activities, even if they had been thought desirable. Today the traveling budget is large, as each college chapter is visited annually either by its District president, or by a member of Grand council. Grand council members are expected each year to visit as many chapters as time and strength make possible. The fraternity biennially sends three delegates to the National Panhellenic congress, and there are annual meetings of Grand council.

The largest single item of expense to the general treasury is the biennial Grand convention. For the gathering of the fraternity's legislative body the national fraternity pays the traveling expenses and hotel bills for all officers, and for one official delegate from each chapter, college and alumnæ, as well as all incidental expenses of convention itself. The official party for the 1928 convention numbered 125: 18 officers (4 members of Grand council, 11 District presidents, alumnæ secretary, assistant alumnæ secretary, Scholarship fund delegate), 56 college chapter delegates, and 50 alumnæ chapter delegates.

This chapter takes no cognizance of the Scholarship fund, now totaling approximately \$50,000; nor the more than a million dollar equity in the chapter houses Kappa Alpha Theta chapters own, as these are fully covered in other parts of the

history and are not strictly speaking part of the national income and expense.

A copy of the last annual report of the Grand treasurer, is inserted here, as the most potent description of the fraternity's present financial stability, though figures given in this chapter are later than the report.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

June 1, 1928, to February 1, 1929

GENERAL TREASURY FUND

Cash receipts

College chapter dues	\$ 6,243.00
Alumnæ dues	4,060.00
Alumnæ association dues	91.50
Alumnæ clubs	161.50
Subscriptions	15.50
Installations	40.00
Publications	16.80
Interest transferred for Journal	3,807.35
District refunds	59.63
Convention refunds	269.23
DePauw fund	1,509.02
Miscellaneous	185.81
Scholarship fund	9.25
Fines	50.00
Credit Central office on Fund transfer	814.41
	<hr/>
	\$17,333.00

Cash on hand, June, 1928	\$14,478.54	<hr/> \$ 31,811.54
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Cash disbursements

Salaries	\$ 2,640.00
Central office	1,312.14
Printing	1,185.91
Convention	14,357.05
Extension	550.00
Alumnæ secretary	300.00
Districts	583.56
Journal	1,396.73
Council	801.06

FINANCIAL FOUNDATION

DePauw fund to savings	1,509.02	
Miscellaneous	246.12	
		<hr/>
		\$ 24,881.59

Cash balance, February 1, 1929\$ 6,929.95

ENDOWMENT FUND

Cash receipts

Initiation fees	\$ 1,971.00
Pledge fees	2,397.00
Life subscriptions	43.50
Securities sold	8,237.50
Song books sold	177.00
Interest	3,071.69
	<hr/>
	15,897.69

Cash on hand, June 1, 1929 2,237.68

\$ 18,135.37

Cash Disbursements

Investments	\$ 7,429.62
Catalogue	62.05
Scholarship fund	869.00
Song books	7.67
Interest transferred for Journal	3,807.35

\$ 12,175.69

Cash balance February 1, 1929\$ 5,959.68

COUNCIL CONTINGENT FUND

Cash receipts	\$ 646.01
Cash on hand June 1, 1928	1,086.06

\$ 1,735.07

Cash disbursements 1,180.82

Cash balance February 1, 1929\$ 554.25

FRIENDSHIP FUND

Donations	150.71
Cash on hand June 1, 1929	5.00

\$ 145.71

Cash disbursements\$ 175.00

\$ 29.29

Total cash balance February 1, 1929 Continental national
bank and trust company, Chicago\$ 13,414.59

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

*Assets**Cash*

Cash in Continental national bank and trust co. of
Chicago\$13,414.59
Cash in Savings account for DePauw memorial 1,509.02
Cash in Savings for Friendship fund 1,336.11

\$ 16,259.72

Investments

25 Utility & Railroad bonds\$24,376.01
Loans to 32 chapters 72,250.00

\$ 96,626.01

Total assets\$112,885.73

*Distribution of net assets by funds**General treasury fund*

Cash\$ 6,929.95
Investments 5,904.31

\$ 12,834.26

Endowment fund

Cash\$ 5,959.68
Investments18,471.70
House loans 72,250.00

\$ 96,681.38

Council contingent fund

Cash\$ 554.25

Friendship fund

Cash\$ 29.29
Savings 1,336.11

\$ 1,306.82

DePauw Memorial savings\$ 1,509.02

WATCHING THETA GROW

*"From sunset's gates to Eastern shore,
Send up your anthem o'er and o'er."*

GROWTH is essential in any organization that would be a permanent, valuable entity. No society can hope to become national—which was the ambition of the Founders of Kappa Alpha Theta—without extension. And yet—if there is one word which is anathema with the majority of Thetas it is "extension." All, from an instinctive desire to cherish rather than share a precious thing. Stopping to think, brings the realization that extension, in the fraternity sense, merely means growth. But for extension Kappa Alpha Theta would be today just Alpha chapter at DePauw university.

Growth, or extension, in Kappa Alpha Theta has been by changing methods: (1) Alpha as the active agent of growth; (2) each chapter as an evangelist of growth; (3) convention as an instigator of new fields; (4) unanimous approval by Grand chapter of any chapter's evangelizing campaign; (5) extension by unanimous vote of college chapters, only to a group courting Theta after a year's existence as a local; (6) extension to such an established group by a 90 per cent vote of chapters; (7) and, the latest experiment, colonization, so far tried but twice.

Created as a college organization, Kappa Alpha Theta's growth necessarily was dependent on educational developments. Since the future of a college is problematic; since many a college has been founded without adequate financial backing; since many a college through unfortunate leadership has been unable, or unwilling, to keep pace with educational advancement; since numerous colleges have been closed, or absorbed by stronger institutions; since Kappa Alpha Theta's extension, as well as that of all fraternities, has been dependent, necessarily, on human judgments of college possibilities, it is truly a miracle that the fraternity's chapter roll is confined to colleges of stability and distinction, and that so few chapters have become and remained inactive. Mistakes that

may have been made in selecting fields for extension have been mistakes of omission rather than of commission.

It is interesting to note that the four women's fraternities, (Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Delta Gamma, Pi Beta Phi) which were actively growing in the decade 1870-1880, have about the same number of inactive chapters today. Aside from losses during the anti-fraternity agitation that opened the twentieth century, all these inactive chapters were established before 1890, though most all at different colleges, as the 41 inactive chapters of the four fraternities, were established at 33 different colleges. Few of those colleges are prosperous today and many of them no longer exist.

1. ALPHA RESPONSIBLE FOR EXTENSION

When Alpha looked about for colleges wherein to realize the ambition to make Kappa Alpha Theta a national society, college education for women was a new thing, opportunities to know about other colleges were meager, as told in chapters two and three.

The natural field for the second chapter was Asbury's nearest college neighbor, Indiana university. The wisdom of selecting this field is proved by the continuous prosperity of Beta chapter.

Thus ended the first year, with two chapters.

The next fall, opportunity seemed to knock at three institutions personally known to a Founder. Hannah Fitch's home was near Cincinnati, she had friends at Cincinnati Wesleyan Female college—two of whom became her sisters-in-law—so she started a chapter there. Even the existence of this chapter was unknown until revealed by research preceding the publication of the 1916 catalogue of the fraternity.

Alpha's minutes of November 18, 1870, say: "received an answer from Wesleyan and the letter was read with much interest. The prospect for a good chapter there *Cincinnati* seems flattering. Virginia was authorized to continue the correspondence, and when the proper time comes to transmit the constitution." The proper time seemed to have come in December, when the charter was sent. The three members initiated were Alice Shaw, Mary E. *Wesleyan*



MARY HUGHES



ALICE SHAW

Hughes, Mary J. Wilson. Mrs Alice Shaw Barnett writes of their experience: "As Theta was a secret society, we failed to ask 'by your leave' of the faculty, so on the arrival of our pins an explanation was demanded, and our pins held up pending an inquiry into the nature of Theta at Asbury. We used to slip up to some cold music room after hours to try to read our constitution, which was in cipher with instructions not to write one word. We were young and certainly not erudite or brilliant for we forgot each time what we had translated before. After the pins came and during the investigation, we who thought we were above reproach felt very deeply that the other girls of the college were looking at us askance, and we were under a ban. . . . Those present when we three girls were called before that august faculty are no more. . . . We surrendered our charter in June 1871. This was the Alpha and Omega of secret societies at Cincinnati Wesleyan."

Another Founder, Bettie Tipton, did not return to Asbury, but in the fall of 1870 went to Millersburg college near her Kentucky home. That she established a chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta there was unknown until old records were being read preparatory to writing this history.

The only record of the chapter, a meager record, is in Alpha minutes. April 13, 1871, the minutes say: "Read a letter from our absent Bettie requesting that we establish a chapter at Millersburg, Kentucky, which was acted upon."

April 27: "Ordered badges for the Millersburg chapter and subsequently learned only one was needed." Whether Bettie initiated only one girl at Millersburg, or whether some failed to order badges, is not known, nor are the names of the initiates known. Somewhere in the south there may be Theta badges of which the fraternity has no record.

Two other references to the chapter appear in Alpha minutes: October 20, 1871, "requested to write chapters at Bloomington and Kentucky." January 22, 1872, "For the good of the fraternity it was decided to recall the charter from the chapter at Millersburg, Kentucky, Bertie was instructed to write Bettie Tipton (who had graduated the previous June) to send the constitution to us. We have found that chapters in female colleges do not work for several reasons."

Two chapters in "female colleges" having failed that second year of the fraternity, a quarter of a century was to pass before a chapter was placed any place but in a coeducational college, though there was considerable playing with the idea of a chapter at one or the other of the women's colleges becoming nationally known.

One other chapter was established this year, Indiana Gamma at Moore's Hill college, Moore's Hill, Indiana, where Hannah Fitch knew several girl students. Moore's Hill was a Methodist college that had a struggle for existence, as there
Indiana was another prosperous Methodist college, Asbury, in
Gamma the same state. The chapter too had a struggle, and finally ceased existence in 1876, as all members had left college. But in the five years of its existence it had been so cherished by members that they never lost interest in the fraternity, and four of them held a reunion at the West Baden convention in 1924.

Thus ended the second year, with five chapters established, but only three active.

The third and fourth college years passed without further new chapters, influenced probably by caution generated through failure of the two tentative chapters, Cincinnati Wesleyan and Millersburg. Alpha and Beta minutes indicate that during this time they were busy making inquiries about the coeducational colleges then existing and, wherever conditions seemed

promising, attempting to get in touch with girl students interested in forming a chapter. Unfortunately for the historian these minutes often are not specific as to what colleges were under investigation—"three good colleges in Ohio," "a possible opening in Illinois"—so the early extension probabilities and possibilities are not all known.

2. EACH CHAPTER ESTABLISHING NEW CHAPTERS

The efforts of Beta, with Alpha's support, to establish a chapter at Northwestern Christian university (now Butler college) bore fruit early in the college year 1873-74. The first two members, Mellie Ingals and Nannie Cunningham, were initiated in September 1873 by members of *Gamma* Beta who were in Indianapolis. By November two more girls had been initiated and Alpha was asked to send the charter. Her delay in sending it is explained, probably, by conditions thus reported by Cora Campbell Barnett (Mrs John) at that time a pledge of the new group. "Our lady principal, Miss Merrill, disapproved of secret societies, so it took much courage to come out as fraternity girls. I well remember when I asked my father if I might join he said, 'Why, I am willing if you will ask some of your professors, who know about such things, and get their advice.' I did not ask Miss Merrill, but my professor of Latin, and he said, 'I see no reason why you should not go into a fraternity.'"

There were six initiated members in Indiana Delta (now *Gamma*) when the charter was issued, probably in February 1874, though Alpha minutes indicate that the Indiana Delta members did not order their badges until after November 1874.

This chapter at Northwestern Christian university prospered through a change of the college name to Butler college and of its own name from Indiana Delta to *Gamma* chapter. Unfortunately Butler college's endowment did not grow as did the needs of the college in the eighties, so the student body grew smaller and in 1886 *Gamma*'s charter was returned. Better times came to the college. Thetas in Indianapolis watched for a new opportunity for Theta at Butler college. In the fall of 1904 Sigma Delta Theta was formed to work for a Theta charter. Its efforts succeeded. *Gamma* was reestablished

November 3, 1906, with 125 Thetas, representing 12 chapters, present to initiate Sigma Delta Theta into Kappa Alpha Theta. Thus ended the fifth year with four active chapters, all in Indiana.

The minutes of the second convention, in May 1875, report four chapters "almost established," and indicate that Beta was then the most active in this work, probably because its location in a state university gave opportunity for wider contacts with the colleges of the country.

When the third convention met in 1876 two of the "almost established" had become active chapters, Illinois Alpha at Illinois Wesleyan and Ohio Alpha at Wooster; and one, before unmentioned, had been chartered, Ohio Beta at Ohio university. So five chapters sent delegates to convention, and one unrepresented, Ohio Beta, was reported "as flourishing." One more chapter had ceased to be active, Indiana Gamma at Moore's Hill, as "only one Theta left in town."



DELTA AT ILLINOIS WESLEYAN

With tennis racquet—Pearl Smith.

Top row: Aline Chenoweth, Orilla Sikes, Mary Myers, Millie Murphy, Abbie Morse, Ada Houck.

Middle row: ?, Nannie Want, Louise Ludden, Lelia Means, Lizzie Hopkins, Olive Nichols, Mary Potter, Mattie Myers.

Front row: Cora Wamsley, ?, Phebe Kerrick, Mary Wood, Mamie Sterry, Gertrude McCollister, Clara Landon, Ada Brewer.

Illinois Alpha, at Illinois Wesleyan university, was chartered June 9, 1875. When the chapters were renamed in 1881, this chapter became Delta (being the fourth established of the chapters still active in 1881). This college like many *Delta* another church school had to struggle with inadequate finances, its student body grew smaller and smaller, so the few remaining Thetas conceived the idea of transferring the chapter to the University of Illinois. There were no fraternities for women at the University of Illinois, but in the summer of 1895 a few University of Illinois girls, most of whom lived in Urbana, decided to seek a charter from some national fraternity. The following fall, the Thetas from Wesleyan offered their charter to this group if convention, soon to convene, approved the step. Convention did approve and the charter was transferred November 9, 1895, when 25 Thetas welcomed into Kappa Alpha Theta the 13 who are known today as founders of the new Delta.

The charter for Ohio Alpha at Wooster was dated May 12, 1875. This chapter, known as Epsilon after 1881, took a leading part in the development and growth of the fraternity. In 1912 the college demanded that all fraternities (six *Epsilon* men's and four women's) return their charters, as the college had been promised a large endowment if it would ban fraternities. The fraternities made an effort to have this decision reversed. The effort failed. Epsilon's charter was returned February 15, 1913. The college never received the endowment, as the would-be benefactor died before making the gift, but ten fraternities were deprived of ten strong chapters.



EPSILON CHARTER MEMBERS

Ada Mullins, Martha McClellan, Mary Parsons, and Kate McSweeney

Early in 1876 Ames De Steiguer, a freshman at Ohio university, received a letter from a member of Epsilon explaining the objects and purposes of the fraternity of which Epsilon was a recently organized chapter, and asking her if the *Zeta* girls at Ohio university would be interested in forming a chapter. She promptly invited four friends to tea and laid the letter before them, meeting with an enthusiastic response. The five made formal application for a Theta charter, and waited eagerly for the response. Alpha soon forwarded the charter and other necessary papers and Ohio Beta installed itself before the convention met in March 1876. The charter was one of those recalled by convention February 25, 1886, as the college belonged to the group which were at that time struggling with cramped income and decreasing prestige and student numbers.

3. CONVENTION SELECTS EXTENSION FIELDS

Convention now takes a hand in extension. First, by initiating Austa Densmore from Allegheny college, she to return and initiate three girls already pledged there, and so establish Pennsylvania Alpha chapter. (As all but one of these charter members were seniors, the chapter existed but a few months, as the next fall the one returning girl was too discouraged by indifference of students, to enroll more members.) Second, by selecting specific colleges to be investigated.

From now on, as the lists of charters granted and of charter possibilities indicate, there were many colleges under scrutiny, though two years passed before the next chapter, Michigan Alpha (now Eta) was chartered at the University of Michigan.

The first woman student entered Michigan in 1872. April 25, 1872, Alpha minutes say that "the recording secretary was instructed to write James B. Angell, LL.D. president of Michigan university, Ann Arbor, for a catalog." Correspondence was later directed to some of the young women enrolled in the university, but without favorable results. The attempt was repeated, but no progress was made until in the fall of 1879 a young man friend of the girls at Greencastle wrote them, sending the names of four Michigan girls who would "entertain a proposition." The first of the names was Jane Eyer, and to Jane Alpha chapter wrote, with the result

that December 10, 1879, Emma Blake Young (Mrs George M.) Alpha, went to Ann Arbor to initiate Jane Eyer, Carolyn Parrish, Laura Hills, and Charlotte Hall. They, in turn assisting her to initiate Hattie Collier and Alice Van Hoosen. Thus Michigan Alpha was launched, the first chapter of a fraternity for women at the University of Michigan.

For five years the chapter prospered at the University of Michigan. However it increasingly disagreed with the rest of the chapters in matters of fraternity policy, especially extension policy. And so the charter was withdrawn in 1886 as related on pages 106-107, thirteen members of Eta (Michigan Alpha's name after 1881) withdrawing from Kappa Alpha Theta to form Sorosis, a local still active on the University of Michigan campus.



1893 CONVENTION INITIATES
Charter Members of re-established Eta

The convention of 1881 appointed Pi to organize a petitioning group at Ann Arbor. Pi, aided by Theta alumnae of the original group, succeeded in this work. The reestablished Eta was the first chapter to be initiated at a convention, twelve charter members becoming Thetas, July 29, 1893, at the Chicago convention, Grand council officers presiding.

The enthusiasm for extension displayed at the 1879 convention and the five chapters established soon after it, indicate that much "cultivation of fields" had been in progress. Among this group of new chapters is the first case of the absorption of an existing local by Kappa Alpha Theta, the chartering of Theta Gamma Chi at Simpson college as Iowa Alpha (later Theta) chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta.

This local was called "Theta" and was established in 1878. Bertha Morrison, one of its members, read in a college publi-

cation that a young woman at Greencastle, Indiana, had received a Theta badge as a Christmas gift, so she wrote *Theta* her saying, "I am a Theta, too, and would like to know about the Theta organization at Greencastle." After some correspondence, "to our great delight we were to be nationalized, and still remain Thetas as before." Alpha minutes' first mention of correspondence with this group is March 26, 1880. May 21, "the corresponding secretary was instructed to send them a pledge to be signed." No one went to install the chapter, all was done by correspondence.

For ten years the chapter flourished, then in the winter of 1890-91, a series of religious revivals were held in Indianola, where many Simpson students became converts. Fannie Perkins, a much loved Theta, was among the faithful religious workers. She persuaded the Thetas to give up their charter. Members of Theta chapter who had become alumnæ, hearing of the chapter's plans and decision to send no delegate to convention, raised the money for a delegate's expenses, and sent a protest against the return of the charter. It was too late, the charter had been returned, and the undergraduate members were confident that such action had been the only right course.

In this period, too, comes the fraternity's one experience with a *sub rosa* chapter. In January, 1880 Alice Farnsborough, who had been a pledge of Indiana Delta chapter *Purdue* as a Butler student, transferred to Purdue university. She speedily busied herself to organize a group to become a Theta chapter. For this group she selected five girls.

Indiana Delta was confident it could secure a charter for these girls, but it would take some months, so as Margaret Erisman, a senior, must be initiated soon or never, a brilliant plan was conceived. Margaret was to come to Indianapolis and be initiated by Indiana Delta. This plan was carried out and Margaret became a Theta, though because of opposition to fraternities at Purdue just then, she did not wear her large jeweled kite until Commencement day. The next fall the other four girls went to Indianapolis and secretly were initiated at the home of one of the Indiana Delta girls while a band of loyal Sigma Chi friends stood guard about the house.

Because of fraternity troubles at Purdue and because Purdue was an "agricultural" school, considered far below a liberal arts college then, and because it disapproved of *sub rosa* chapters, Alpha refused to issue the charter, though one of its own members who had transferred to Purdue too, interceded and advised the charter as a wise move.

The chapter went out of existence as the original members graduated or left Purdue. In fact its actual existence was kept a secret until two of these original initiates attended the establishment of Alpha Chi chapter at Purdue in May 1915, after which a reading of Alpha and Indiana Delta minutes substantiated every step of the procedure.

As the lists of charter grants and charter possibilities show, this did not end the attempts to have a chapter at Purdue, for constantly it appears among the proposed extension fields, until a charter actually was granted to a well known local, Phi Lambda Psi, thirty-five years later.

Encouraged by convention approval of certain colleges, a chapter no longer felt it necessary to know personally some girl at a college where it would try to place a chapter, as illustrated by the story of the establishment of the next chapter, New York Alpha (now Iota) at Cornell university.

Alpha wrote the Cornell registrar and asked him to recommend some girls for a fraternity chapter. Being a fraternity



IOTA CHARTER MEMBERS

Olga Neyman

Josephine Baum

Jessie Boulton

man, and a discreet gentleman, he replied that the university could not recommend any particular girls, but he would *Iota* send a catalogue that contained the names of all students.

The catalogue arrived. Alpha members scanned it, selected three names. Correspondence with the three began, ending with the sending of a charter and ritual by which the three girls initiated themselves, January 29, 1881.

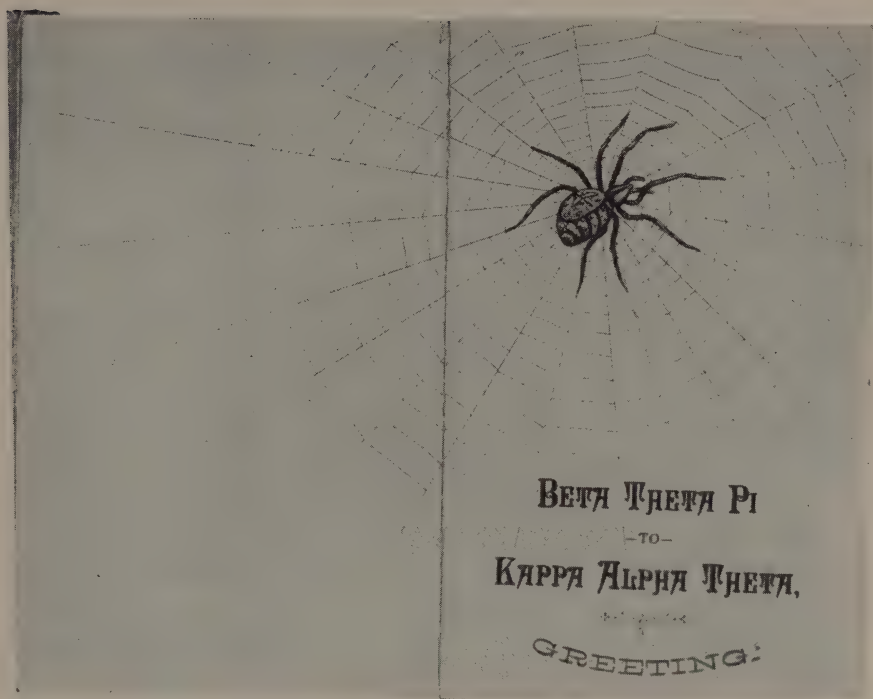
Unfortunately the three girls had no common interest except the fraternity, as they represented three distinct groups of students in the university. Also unfortunately the fraternity idea was not immediately popular among women students, so the college year ended without one member being added to the original three. Fortunately, but one of the three, Jessie Boulton Thorpe (Mrs C. M.) returned to Cornell the next fall. Tactful, and able, she really organized the chapter, initiating during the year ten girls—a group so closely knit by love and congenial tastes that even today, nearly fifty years later, a round robin news letter is constantly traveling over the world, keeping the scattered group in touch with one another.

So the second decade, 1880, opens with eight enthusiastic chapters, all the more recently chartered chapters having prospered.

The first convention minutes to report convention voting "to establish chapters" in specific colleges are those for the 1881 convention, which voted charters at Northwestern university and at the University of Kansas.

This grant to Northwestern is one of the two grants (page 93) in all the fraternity history which did not lead to the establishment of a chapter. A letter from a Northwestern student under date of February 19, 1881 (the very day convention in Wooster, Ohio, granted the charter) says that while fraternity here "would be both a pleasant and advantageous enterprise, and while we enjoy fun as the genuine girl always does, still we think it would be hardly worth while to try to start a chapter of any society here at present."

Kappa at the University of Kansas was then the first chapter to receive its charter by convention vote, and the farthest west chapter, until California was invaded six years later. Lee Bird, Eta, went all the way from Ann Arbor, Michigan, to



B © Π PARTY, DEC. 2, 1881, HONORING KAPPA CHAPTER'S INSTALLATION AT UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Lawrence, Kansas, to initiate the twelve charter members, one of whom, Clara Gillham, writes: "The new *Kappa* Greek letter society was received with much cordiality. One of the first public appearances we made was to march together into chapel, each wearing a neckband of black velvet and gold braid."

4. UNANIMOUS VOTE CHARTERS

This 1881 convention decreed that a unanimous vote of Grand chapter should be necessary to grant a charter henceforth. (Really equivalent to a unanimous vote of chapters, as Grand chapter composed of one girl from every chapter.)

A month later Lambda was established at the University of Vermont, absorbing an eight-year-old local, Alpha *Lambda* Rho. Women were admitted to Vermont in 1871, and in September, 1873, the fourteen young women then in college formed Alpha Rho. Its motto was "Let us ever be united"; its badge was a gold ring enameled in black, with

Alpha Rho in small garnets. It had furnished a chapter room in a college building, and when Alpha Rho became Kappa Alpha Theta this room continued to be used by the chapter. Lambda was established by correspondence, no Theta being available to make the long journey to Vermont.

As already told (page 130), the plan for a chapter at Allegheny college, started by the initiation of Austa Densmore at the 1876 convention, did not succeed, as the chapter ceased to function after June 1876, having had only four members. But the idea of fraternities for women at Allegheny had been planted, which in June 1881 firmly established Kappa Alpha Theta in Allegheny college.

Iris Barr vividly tells of the growth of the idea: "When I entered Allegheny in 1877 there were few girls. There were several fraternities among the men. A congenial group of seven of us, the best known of whom were Ida Tarbell and *Mu* Jane Hyde, formed a little society which we termed the Pleiades. We had our pins and colors and a motto. Numbers diminished through departure of the originals, until in the spring of 1881 there were but four of us left. Some of the men we knew best felt we should not let our little society die, but should make it the nucleus of a Greek letter society. We four, who were about to graduate, chose four undergraduates, all close friends, who promised that if we did install a Greek letter chapter they would work earnestly the next year to establish it successfully among the kind of girls we would approve. Alice Gardner had warm Kappa Alpha Theta friends in the Wooster chapter, therefore Theta was her choice. The rest of us had no special reason for choosing one national more than another, but we were told by our friends that Kappa Alpha Theta stood among the best, so I, as correspondent, wrote the Wooster chapter. After the exchange of a few letters the constitution and ritual came to me by mail, and the charter reached us soon after. The meeting for organization was in the room of Ida Joe Henderson and myself. With the exception of Emma Merchant, who was about to leave school, we initiated ourselves, and then chose Cora Staples to be our first pledge. This was about a week before Commencement.

"The group grew steadily, though secretly, next fall. Finally

one morning in the late winter, all members appeared at breakfast in Hulings hall, the women's dormitory, with Theta badges. Groups of disapproving girls gathered, and a storm of opposition broke. The faculty, however, allowed the chapter to continue, and the brother Greeks, especially the Delta Tau Deltas and the Phi Delta Thetas, cheered and encouraged us."

When in the late fall of 1881 chapters were renamed, this became Mu chapter, and in May 1882 it was allotted by the college a chapter room on the fourth floor of the dormitory. When it was organized Mu did not know anything about the original



CHARTER MEMBERS—MU CHAPTER

Pennsylvania Alpha, but later the original group were recognized as the real charter members of the chapter.

Then just before the summer vacation, Alpha established Ohio Gamma (now Gamma deuteron) at Ohio Wesleyan university, by absorbing Delta Chi Alpha. Of this chapter's brief history, Carrie Boyd Kohn (Mrs George W.) writes: "Back in the seventies, a few congenial spirits among the girls at Monnett hall, where the women students lived, decided to emulate their

brothers and organize a fraternity. Delta Chi Alpha made its appearance in 1878. The years went by and this young fraternity grew stronger, and established two other chapters, at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania (Geneva college), and at Granville, Ohio (Denison university).

"All went well until the fall of 1880, when the opening of college brought an unusual number of exceptionally fine girls. Delta Chi Alpha, having no rival, calmly deliberated before bids were given, so it was a rude awakening when one winter day the exciting news was announced that Kappa Kappa Gamma had established a chapter at Ohio Wesleyan. Forthwith the Kappa key appeared on the stylish basques of fifteen of the most promising new girls. Needless to say Delta Chi Alpha realized the advantage a national fraternity of Kappa's age and standing would have, so no time was lost in investigating the relative value of women's fraternities. A good friend, a member of Beta Theta Pi, advised the girls to petition for a chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta. This advice was acted upon immediately."

Almost immediately a charter was granted, for Alpha's minutes of June 3, 1881, record that Kappa Alpha Theta had "long wished for a chapter at this school." Repeated efforts toward a charter there had been made since 1876. Two members of Epsilon went to Delaware Commencement week, which began Sunday, June 26, and conducted the initiation of twenty girls.

The chapter was short lived, never initiating another girl because, as Jeanette Carpenter Lincoln (Mrs A. T.) writes: "It was unfortunate that the fraternities largely monopolized the social life, which caused dissatisfaction among other students. Certain ones made bitter complaint, declaring their intention not to return to Wesleyan if the women's fraternities continued to exist. So in the fall of 1881 the fiat went forth that no woman might belong to a secret society. Kappa Alpha Theta's charter was demanded, and given up with much sorrow."

Ohio Wesleyan university continued to be an attractive field in the eyes of Kappa Alpha Theta, and groups there continued to wish for a Kappa Alpha Theta charter, as the "charter possibilities" list shows. But, as Kappa Alpha Theta was beginning

to consider faculty approval the first step toward consideration of a field, the regranting of a charter was never considered until Ohio Wesleyan university in June 1922 proclaimed its desire for national fraternities for its women students. At once, Delta Delta Gamma began working actively to secure a Theta charter. May 31, 1924, Gamma deuteron's installation returned Ohio Wesleyan to the list of colleges with active Kappa Alpha Theta chapters.

Katherine Piatt Bottorf (Mrs Charles M.) tells this story of the founding of the next chapter, Nu at Hanover college: "I lived in Kentucky in 1881, and when I found I could enter Hanover in the fall I began to plan a fraternity. I asked Nu friends in Rising Sun, Indiana, who were DePauw students, to tell me the best girls' organization there. They all said Kappa Alpha Theta, so I went to Hanover with the idea in my mind of Theta or none. A Beta Theta Pi at Hanover, Mr. James A. Carnegie, already had written Alpha chapter suggesting a chapter at Hanover. There were only twenty girls to choose from, but we found five who wished to become charter members."

The first letter written to Alpha was unanswered, but undaunted they kept writing Alpha and Beta. It was rumored that fraternities were to be suppressed at Hanover. Then Delta Gamma chartered a rival group in December. "Driven almost to desperation a telegram was sent to Bloomington praying for our charter. A group of anxious faced girls gathered in the hall one evening to read our fate in a telegram which said 'What you ask is impossible. Don't send any more telegrams.' It was almost a death blow, but we made up our minds to continue to fight for a Theta charter. Away off in Vermont, Lambda heard of our persistent application, and wrote congratulating us on our persistence."



THREE NU CHARTER MEMBERS
Annie Adams, Lida Hunt, Belle Melcher

This persistence finally won Beta's approval and in January 1882 she sent to Hanover, Fannie Belle Maxwell, who initiated the five charter members at the Phi Gamma Delta hall. As told in chapter eight Beta had acted on her own initiative in establishing this chapter (as she had acted in installing other chapters, but those were before the 1881 convention decreed that all chapters must be consulted before a chapter established), so it was May before Beta finally persuaded Alpha to issue a charter to Nu.

Hanover college continued to attract only a small number of women students. Its income was inadequate. For two decades the college had a struggle for existence. Through those difficult years Nu too struggled. The chapter always maintained high standards as to girls, so its membership was always small. Finally, college conditions not improving and the number of students growing less each year, the charter was returned in September 1899.

When the 1883 convention met in Greencastle, Kappa Alpha Theta had thirteen flourishing college chapters. But, as told on pages 89-108, the chartering of some of these had been at the expense of fraternity harmony, and some of these newer chapters were actively engaged in trying to reform (so they believed) or else to disrupt, the fraternity. Out of this struggle was to come a genuine community of interest and true national unity, though even today extension questions can trouble the even tenure of fraternity life as no other subject can.

The 1883 convention granted two charters, one at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Connecticut, the other to a group of girls at Smith college. This latter was the *one other* charter grant which was not followed by the establishment of a chapter. About this time the Smith faculty voiced its opposition to fraternities, so Iota did not proceed to establish the chapter, as she had been authorized to do by convention.

While voting these two charters, the 1883 convention put into the constitution an article to the effect that no charter could be granted without the consent of every existing chapter. This unanimous vote rule really placed control in the hands of the small minority of reformers, who deemed few colleges the equal of their Alma Maters.

Annie L. Burr, a charter member of Xi tells about that chapter's organization. "I entered Wesleyan in September 1880, as did two other girl friends from our local high school.

We three soon thought of forming a society. Seven of us *Xi* united in the Sigma Pi society. (The men students said that Sigma Pi stood for 'Susie Peck,' active in forming the club.) We continued in this local until our junior year, when we learned of other societies connected with some of the important coeducational colleges, and we felt that we should join one of these. The business was conducted by correspondence, and we had a regular initiation." This was in the spring of 1883. Coeducation never flourished at Wesleyan, owing to strong sentiment against it upon the part of both faculty and men students. Under such conditions fewer and fewer girls entered. There were many obstacles for a Greek letter society to overcome, too many in fact, so that in the winter of 1886 *Xi* returned its charter.

Four years passed before another charter was granted, though at least sixteen opportunities to grant charters had presented themselves during those four years.

Just before the 1887 convention convened, *all* chapters had voted a charter to a group at the University of Southern California. Its creation was due to the activity and interest of Jennie Allen Bovard (Mrs M. M.) the *Omicron* sixth initiate of Alpha, whose husband was president of the University of Southern California.

Omicron had twelve charter members, whose induction into Kappa Alpha Theta was not a matter of correspondence, for Mrs Bovard, aided by Lelia Breed, Delta, voice teacher at the college, and a few other Thetas who had moved to California, conducted a real initiation for them.

California hard times in the early nineties seriously affected the University of Southern California, so voluntarily *Omicron* returned its charter October 1, 1895, because of the decreased enrollment of the college.

As the years went by, several locals petitioned for a new Theta charter at the University of Southern California. Finally, to Alpha Rho, a local organized in January 1895, Kappa Alpha Theta granted a charter in February 1917.

Dear Sister:

[illegible][illegible]

To leave the
 for his Board. It is to
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 to say that clearly, as it
 and the real result
 in such a manner
 the young ladies, as
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 her in the
 new power of

disturbed but probably
and hopping. we may meet
with all the same. I

We remain

Your O. Sisters

Cozett and Fox

*Omicron Installation as seen by 2
Thetas who chanced to be in Los An-
geles at the time. Anna Cooper is
either "Cozett" or "Foxy"—identity of
other author unknown.*

Omicron reentered Theta through a typical modern installation program. Hazel Allison Forde (Mrs Edgar M.) Grand vice-president, went to Los Angeles from her Kansas home to conduct the services. She was assisted by a former Grand president, Marion Whipple Garretson (Mrs E. A.) and by the District president, Helen Green Cross (Mrs R. W.) and many Thetas, including college delegates from Phi and Omega.

On Thursday evening, April 5, at the home of Helen Widney Watson (Mrs Harry) a charter member of the original Omicron, twenty-three Alpha Rho members were pledged to Kappa Alpha Theta.

The next day they were all initiated at the home of an Alpha alumna, Katherine Coffin Phillips (Mrs Lee). Then another charter member of the original Omicron, Sada Johnson, gave a large reception introducing the new chapter to the college and to Los Angeles friends.

Finally, Saturday, April 17, came the installation when Mrs Forde presented the charter to the re-born Omicron, and over a hundred Thetas gathered at the Ebell club for the installation banquet.

The 1887 convention granted two charters: to Sigma Theta at Albion college, and to a nameless group at the University of Nebraska.

Sigma Tau at Albion, according to Bina Schall Wilcox (Mrs Byron) "borrowed a *Baird* of one of the Delta Tau Delta men and studied it faithfully. Thus we learned that *Pi* Kappa Alpha Theta was the fraternity for us." This is the first time *Baird* appears as a factor in Kappa Alpha Theta history.

Alpha sent Emma Fallas Murlin (Mrs L. H.) to install the group as Pi chapter, March 19, 1887. Miss Fallas "accomplished it by imparting the secrets to two of the candidates and training them in the ceremony and with their assistance initiating the others." The initiation took place at the home of one of the girls; at a dinner the next evening there were speeches by girls, Miss Fallas, and "some of the young men guests."

After a few years in two rooms on the fourth floor of Central hall, Pi built the first Kappa Alpha Theta lodge. At this lodge—now owned by Alpha Xi Delta—all fraternity activity

centered until 1907, when the charter was resigned. At that time the college was struggling with inadequate endowment and a steadily decreasing enrollment. Kappa Alpha Theta was handicapped further, as its constitution did not permit the inclusion of music students, while the conservatory was one of the college's strongest departments at that time.

Rho's first contribution to the *Kappa Alpha Theta*, September 1887 issue, tells how that chapter started. "Two of our girls were invited to join another fraternity but owing to a suggestion of Frank Wheeler, Sigma Chi, that there was enough *Rho* material for another ladies' fraternity, they hesitated.

For a long time we faithfully studied *Baird*, and at last decided on Kappa Alpha Theta. But our battle had just begun. For seven months we waited, with only an occasional letter to keep up our spirits. Owing to the untiring efforts of

Kappa chapter through Kate Wilder, we are now Rho chapter." The initiation was conducted by Kate Wilder in the Sigma Chi hall "magnanimously offered us."

Rho's career was interrupted in June 1891 when the charter was voluntarily returned, as the members felt there was no available material worthy to perpetuate the chapter. Minnie Latta Ladd (Mrs C. F.) writing of that time says: "as we look back and try to see what was the real reason for returning the charter, we think perhaps we were too particular. Times were hard just then, the number of girls in college was reduced, none



RHO CHARTER GROUP

of the freshmen seemed to stand out particularly, and we could not decide on any of them."

This story of the steps leading up to reestablishment is taken from a memory book kept by Leola Vancil Randall (Mrs Earl) one of the freshmen in the new chapter. "The old fraternity enthusiasm took hold of some Theta alumnae in Lincoln and

they looked about among the new girls for new members for Rho. One evening they assembled at the home of Miss Latta, bringing with them the six selected girls.

"We six had been warned of the purpose of the meeting, and attended, slightly disconcerted, but with our wits about us. It was a short, formal meeting to lay the plan before us and to discuss the matter. We were favorably impressed with our new friends, and for some days our only topic of conversation was the plan to reestablish Rho. We lived for some time in a rushed and rushing atmosphere, as the other nationals were also making life interesting for us. They had entered into an agreement not to pledge until November. We six had not pledged ourselves to Kappa Alpha Theta yet, but one afternoon each of us received a beautiful bunch of violets tied with the fraternity colors. Our hearts were touched and we were bold enough to wear them to the university the next morning, much to the astonishment of all our other friends, though we were not sure even yet that we meant to be Thetas.

"On Saturday of bid week, we were driven out to the beautiful home of Bertie Clark," [Bertie Laura Clark Lyons (Mrs T. L.)] "and it was there that, coming into the library, the alumnae saw a tiny bow of black and gold on the breast of each of the six girls. Joy knew no bounds. We later gathered at the home of Gertrude Laws Hardy (Mrs W. E.) and were formally pledged. Then one wet Wednesday morning, we were escorted into chapel, and our men friends started a hearty applause. But from then on we had need of much patience. At last, in February, the news reached us that our charter had come. How we rejoiced! February 10 came initiation. Phi Delta Theta and Phi Kappa Psi sent us roses, and the latter serenaded us before the banquet ended."

Alpha minutes for February 22, 1887, contain the first *Sigma* mention of the petition from the University of Toronto, when Alpha decided to send to convention this letter just received:

University college, Toronto, Ont.
Tuesday (15th) morning.

Dear Miss Ridpath:

We are desirous of organizing a chapter of your fraternity in our college and I write you as secretary to ask for a charter. . . . There is a

chapter of Zeta Psi in college and from one of these Zetas I have obtained the information about society matters and also your address. He also told me that your chapter when granting the charter would give me all necessary information about badges, initiation, constitution rules, members, etc. . . . We have seven members. . . . Our chapter will of course be composed entirely of undergraduates (girls) of our university. . . . I hope I shall hear from you soon as we are anxious to organize as soon as possible.

Believe me, sincerely

M. R. ROBERTSON

Convention decided to make further investigation of this opportunity. The charter was granted early in May. Anna Louise Benham Ewing (Mrs J. T.) was sent from Cornell to Toronto to initiate the seven charter members. Sigma was the first chapter of a women's fraternity in Canada, and the group's friend, Zeta Psi, was at the time the only chapter of a men's fraternity across the border.

Sigma ceased to function in the spring of 1889 though the records do not show why. Years later Madge Robertson Watt (Mrs Alfred T.) wrote: "At the time of our organization there was a feeling against fraternities among the authorities, and our existence as a Greek letter society was kept secret. Shortly afterward both the moving spirits, Jean T. Scott Brock (Mrs Llewellyn) and myself, were forced to abandon our university courses for a time. When I returned to complete mine, she was still away, and when she returned I had graduated. The chapter meanwhile died a natural death from lack of interest. Whether we had not been the right organizers, or whether the collegiate spirit was different among Canadian girls, whether we were too few—I think only about fifteen girls in the university—whether the girls who were there were unable to see an inch beyond their studious noses, whatever the cause, it was impossible to make the dead ashes revive. . . . I suppose it was a lingering hope that the chapter was not dead that the fraternity was never notified."

Mabel Millman Hincks (Mrs C. M.) tells how Sigma came back to Kappa Alpha Theta's active college chapter roll. "Delta Theta was founded in 1902. By this time there was a large enrollment of women students and abundant material from which to choose members. There were also other locals, but as yet no national for women students. The group early began consid-

ering application for a charter in a well established fraternity, and decided to approach Kappa Alpha Theta both because highly recommended and because a chapter had been established previously. After considerable correspondence, Aurelia Reynaud Chapman (Mrs C. T.) came officially to look over the university and the group. She made a favorable report. Grand council approved and sent the petition to chapters for vote. Eventually the vote was completed, and in May 1905 the secretary of Delta Theta tore open the telegram which said 'Charter granted. Welcome into Kappa Alpha Theta.' Installation dates was the next question. It was arranged finally that this should be at the national convention." Seven members of Delta Theta went to convention and Sigma chapter was installed in the Swarthmore gymnasium, July 3, 1905, the second chapter in the fraternity to have a convention installation.

A fourth chapter was added that year, at Northwestern university, September 29, 1887. Kappa Alpha Theta had been interested in this college since 1876. Convention had actually voted a charter there in 1881 though no chapter establishment followed as told on page 134.

Eva R. Hall tells delightfully of Tau's founding: "In the spring of 1887 Sevilla Cleveland Axtell (Mrs W. H.) then an undergraduate at Alpha, wrote Mae Earle, a friend at Northwestern, suggesting she organize a group for the purpose of petitioning for a Theta chapter. There was nothing definite at the close of college, but there was much writing all summer, and many plans on foot. Just before college opened we met Sevilla at Mabelle Thatcher's home in River Forest and were encouraged to go on. Three freshmen were added to the group, making seven in all. We were very secret about all our affairs. Much of the planning was done in Room 8 on the second floor of Willard hall. If those walls could speak—!

"We grew disturbed and anxious if we did not hear daily, and it seemed as if we waited a long time. When I think of the years petitioners sometimes wait now, I do not see how they can endure it. One rainy day late in September we gathered in Room 8 and decided we could not stand it any longer; so Marguerite and I donned rubbers and rain coats and went to the sta-



TAU CHARTER MEMBERS (STARRED) AND FIRST GROUP INITIATED, 1888

*Top row: Edith Garton, *Anna Adams, *Clara Shellabarger, Mary Gloss, *Eva Hall.*

*Middle row: Lillian Prescott, *Mary Earle, Grace Knapp, *Mabelle Thatcher, *Mary Knox.*

*Lower row: *Marguerite Mulvane, May Dingee (pledge).*

tion to telegraph. We begged for a date for initiation—and got it.

“September 29 Sevilla Cleveland and Ora Newcomer reached Evanston. Burr Weeden, Sigma Chi, and George Springer, Phi Kappa Psi, had been our firm friends. They met these girls, did everything they could for them, and were generally useful.

“In two rooms of the Avenue house (which stood where the North Shore hotel now stands) the installation took place. We burst on the college world with our pins the next morning, and were well received by all the fraternities. The next night we went to Chicago and had a banquet at the Grand Pacific, chaperoned by Mr and Mrs Thatcher.”

“Everything was quite different then from now, and when I remember how little we knew and how little help we had from the national fraternity, it seems some kind fate was with us that

we were able to lay strong foundations." To a student of the history of extension in the fraternity, and Theta's continuous prosperity as a wide flung organization, Miss Hall's "kind fate" seems indeed a reality.

Before these two years between conventions were past, three more chapters were added.

A charter establishing Upsilon at the University of Minnesota was given on February 6, 1889, to a group organized to petition Kappa Alpha Theta, after that fraternity had refused to consider several earlier opportunities to enter the *Upsilon* University of Minnesota. The same Sevilla Cleveland that started Tau, installed this chapter, and was amazed at the Minnesota custom by which the existing women's fraternities, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Gamma, welcomed the new chapter. Anna Guthrie thus explains: "It was the custom in Minnesota to 'toss' the members of a new fraternity if it was cordially received. One of the burning questions was 'shall we be tossed?' We were, and royally, in the women's parlor of the old main building." (At Minnesota individuals receiving honors, or the members of any new organization approved by other students, were "tossed," i.e. bounced in a blanket.)

On April 4, 1889 Helen Widney Watson (Mrs Harry) and Olive Harrison, took the overnight journey from Los Angeles to San Jose, to initiate at the Phi Kappa Psi house on the campus of the University of the Pacific, the six charter members *Phi* of Phi. Two years from the following fall, the much advertised Stanford university received its first class on a campus some twenty miles from San Jose. It chanced that just then the University of the Pacific was disrupted by internal troubles, that led to the departure of many members of the faculty, and many students. So, at the 1891 convention, having initiated twenty-two girls, Phi offered to resign its charter, at the same time suggesting the charter be transferred to Stanford university, which its six undergraduate members would enter in the fall. This was a new and novel idea. Nevertheless convention voted "that the girls of Phi be allowed to take their charter to Stanford university, the matter to be subject to the approval of Mrs Marx,—she to be empowered to take charge of all papers

of Phi until reestablishment or further action." 'Mrs Marx' referred to is Harriet Grotecloss Marx (Mrs C. D.) of Iota, whose husband was a professor on the new university's faculty. By February 1892, the six transferring Thetas had added four freshmen to the group, so Mrs Marx turned over the charter and papers, and Phi thus became the first chapter of a women's fraternity at Stanford university.

As early as 1876 Alpha minutes show an application for a charter from a local, Alpha Phi, at Syracuse university. Another local, nameless, as far as correspondence shows, applied in 1884 and again in 1885. For some unrevealed reasons none of these requests met with approval.

When Chi dedicated its chapter hall in its new house, April 13, 1929, Ada B. Parker O'Brien (Mrs J. F.) the charter member who had been the secretary of Kappa Delta Psi when it petitioned for a Kappa Alpha Theta charter, presented the *Chi* letters and telegrams, all in their original envelopes, that had won the charter. As this correspondence not only tells the story of Chi's charter, but also typifies the manner in which fraternity business was handled in those days, some of the documents are here quoted:

Under date of April 19, 1889, Herbert E. Miles, assistant to the Registrar of Cornell university, wrote (in long hand but on official stationery) to Miss Parker: "I was glad that you should feel inclined to ask my advice and assistance in the matter



CHAPTER MEMBERS OF CHI

you mentioned. I know the Kappa Alpha Thetas and Kappa Kappa Gammas here very well—especially the former. I mentioned the matter of a chapter at Syracuse to one of their seniors and said what I could in favor of the plan . . . Chapter here is very conservative in the matter of establishing new chapters. You might by a personal interview accomplish something.”

Here is the petition for charter, written on a four page sheet of note paper, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$, cream colored with lavender line rule.

638 Crouse Ave. Syracuse, N.Y.

April 4, 1889

*Secretary of Iota Chapter of
Kappa Alpha Theta,*

The healthful growth of Syracuse University has inspired some of the lady students with the idea that there is a good opening for still another chapter here, and in canvassing the merits of different societies we have fully agreed upon asking you for a dispensation.

Will it be agreeable for you to, meet the conclusion? If so please kindly inform us at once, giving any suggestions that you may think of use in our preliminary work,

and oblige,

ADA B. PARKER

April 20, 1889, in a letter from Emma L. Gilbert, Cor. Sec. K A Θ, Cornell university: “Your letter was received by our chapter and we have duly considered the advisability of establishing a chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta at Syracuse. Knowing the large number of ladies’ fraternities already there in proportion to the size of the university we at first hardly thought it advisable and were on the point of writing to tell you so but owing to . . . more information in regard to the matter we have reconsidered it and want to talk the matter over with you. Now it must of course be kept a secret and accordingly it does not seem to us best that any of us should come to see you or vice versa as suspicion would be excited in either case. We think therefore that it would be a good plan to have a half way meeting place to talk the matter over, and suggest Cortland. Several of our girls therefore would be glad to meet any or all of the girls who contemplate forming the chapter at Cortland at any time and place that would be most convenient to you.”

A letter from Syracuse agrees to this plan, so April 25 Miss

Gilbert writes to inform Miss Parker that the Iota delegates will meet the Syracuse girls at the Cortland house at 9 A. M. on Saturday, April 27.

Taking a member of Iota, then studying at Syracuse, Louise Brown, with them, three Syracuse would-be-Thetas met four Cornell Thetas in Cortland. From that time Iota did all in its power to get the charter granted, trying to get action before college closed in June, when two of the Syracuse petitioners would graduate.

Ten letters did Iota write Miss Parker before Cornell closed June 20, telling of progress, or discouragements, in getting chapter votes, and advising what recommendations, etc. to send this or that doubting chapter, and regretting the "slowness of chapters" that forced delay in a decision until fall. The Grand chapter, Alpha, raised the question of students in the Fine arts college. This issue was met successfully too, so that October 4 Iota got a letter from Grand chapter instructing it to establish the chapter at Syracuse, which news was wired to Syracuse. By letters and wires back and forth, the event was arranged for October 10, 1889, when thirteen charter members were initiated in a room at the Vanderbilt hotel in Syracuse, by Gertrude VanDeusen Marx (Mrs Guido) and Emma Gilbert Shorey (Mrs Paul) of Iota.

In the spring following next convention Psi and Omega were chartered. The University of Wisconsin had been discussed since 1876 and it seems strange that a chapter did not eventuate sooner than 1890. Winifred Sercombe has written the story of the successful local and Psi's early achievements:

"Psi really began in the fall of 1888, when one night six discontented girls sat 'round and scolded about the stupid people (fraternity people) who were having a party in Library hall close by. The strains of music poured into their ears, and *Psi* their complaints rose higher and higher." This conversation brought them to a conclusion, there must be reasons why they had missed the happiness of fraternity life.

"And so, F. C. (Fault correctors) was born. Little by little it became a real society, with color, flower, grip, by-laws, and all the conventional necessities. It met every two weeks, in total darkness, each girl took criticisms as they were meant, and tried



F. C. (1889) APPLICANTS FOR K A © CHARTER

Miss Wigdale, Edith Brown, Catherine Brown, Edna Richardson, Lettie Elizabeth Wood, Laura Baxter, Winifred Sercombe, Elinor Mary Leith.

All but Wigdale became charter members of Psi, along with three girls not here (Norma Lawrence, Harriet Merrill, Mary Anna Evans).

to put her good resolutions in practice. Sometimes there were eats to help the girls onward, and just before Commencement of 1889, a banquet.

"The next fall a recently organized women's national wrote the Beta Theta Pi chapter asking if there was any possible fraternity material in the university. The boys sent on our names. They wrote. We replied 'No, thank you,' but the mischief was done. The fraternity idea had penetrated.

"Miss Annie Curtis, a graduate of Cornell, lived in my sister's home in Milwaukee. She was a Kappa Kappa Gamma, and once, when speaking of fraternities, had said there was only one that in age and standing ranked with Kappa. During Christmas vacation I inquired casually what was the name of that fraternity. Back at college, the information was breathlessly imparted. So after much discussion and many promises of secrecy, Lucien Pickhard (Phi Delta Theta) wrote to a friend, Mr Hitt (Beta Theta Pi), who wrote to Grace Knapp, who wrote

to Eva Hall, all about us. Then followed a lively correspondence until Tau chapter decided to send some one to 'inspect' us.

"We made elaborate plans. The inspector was two inspectors when she arrived, Rose Birkey and Jennie Meredith. We loved them at first sight, and they liked us. . . They stayed two days, and then left us in a ferment of hopes and fears. . . We screwed our courage up and sent an application for charter to Greencastle, Indiana. That momentous document was dated



ROOM 21, LADIES' HALL, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Where Winifred Sercombe roomed and Psi chapter originated

February 24, 1890. In May came a telegram from Jennie Meredith saying that the charter had been granted and initiation would take place May 30.

"That great day came at last and Winifred and Elinor were detailed to meet the guests at the station while the others went to a baseball game to allay suspicion. There arrived Eva R. Hall, Rose Birkey, Lulu Birkey, Jennie Meredith, Marguerite Mulvane, Mrs Mabelle Little. Father Leith had quietly engaged the G. A. R. hall for us, the banquet table was spread at the Leith home—everything was ready and no one knew a thing about it!

"We strolled to the G. A. R. hall by devious routes in twos and threes. And there in that musty old hall, its very dinginess imparting an air of mystery, the original nine were received into

our wonderful fraternity. At last it was over, and with our loved kites (Tau chapter had loaned us theirs till we could buy our own) we went back to the Leith home, where we did full justice to the delicious banquet. Then to 'Ladies' hall', where we arrived about two o'clock. Friday morning we sailed down to breakfast in a body with gleaming badges, to be met by salvos of applause and congratulations. After breakfast we took the little steamer on Lake Mendota for a boat ride. After dinner, two long tables of Psi chapter and friends, carriages were waiting and we went for a long drive all about Madison and her beautiful lakes, reaching home to find an invitation from Phi Delta Theta for an informal evening, and a large box of exquisite roses from Kappa Kappa Gamma.

"The first fall term for Theta opened. Every one was rushing madly. We only had nothing to do. We laughed and cried, and then fell back on our dignity. 'We don't rush,' was our pet byword. In a week Professor Owen offered us the house at 630 Langdon street. With the courage of youth we took it, engaged a chaperon who had some furniture, put in what we could beg from our various homes, and went to living. But before that we sent up some chairs and a kitchen table, and the night of



CHAPTER HOME PSI ESTABLISHED FOUR MONTHS AFTER BEING INSTALLED
The first chapter house occupied by Thetas

October 1, in the empty house, initiated three girls, and after the initiation pledged another, *the* most rushed girl of the year.

"The next day was the most exciting of Psi's history. We had been so quiet nothing was expected of us, and our triple achievement exploded like a bomb. Theta had taken a house, three of the most popular girls were pinned, and another pledged! Congratulations poured in, we were cheered in the street, boys threw up their hats and shouted. Then in a few days we pledged two more who were being madly rushed.

"When we opened the house, Kappa Kappa Gamma—or at least one of her members, Helen West—did a very graceful thing. There arrived a pretty banquet lamp, with a note which said in part: 'May it prove a nucleus about which shall gather all that is best and truest, a constant reminder of that ideal standard which one day we all hope to attain—the ideal life of noblest womanhood.'"

The first petition from a group at the University of California had been received in 1880, and from then on the university is in the group discussed at, and between, conventions.

In August 1889, Eugenia Landstrom Colby (Mrs G. E.) a member of Phi, became a student at the University of California. Among her friends there were Lulu Heacock and Agnes Crary Weaver (Mrs Phillip) who had transferred *Omega* from the University of Pacific too, where they had been instrumental in forming the group that became Phi chapter, though they left before it was chartered. These three girls decided to organize a group to petition Theta. From the *Kappa Alpha Theta* for May 1899 we learn—"They deliberately studied the four classes to decide upon eight undergraduates who had the highest reputations for beauty of character and general scholarship, irrespective of whether they knew them personally or whether the girls knew one another. When they had decided on almost all, they began by inviting the seniors they had chosen." Every girl asked gladly joined, proud to be associated with the other girls who were named to her. This group had the hearty endorsement of both Phi and Omicron, as well as many letters from the California faculty, so the charter was granted promptly.

The charter members were initiated June 2, 1890, at the

home of Jessie Watson by Elizabeth Gober Driver (Mrs P. S.) Susan Kingsbury, May Johnston Hale (Mrs R. B.) Evadne Hunkins Lapham (Mrs E. N.) and Eugenia Landstrom Colby (Mrs G. E.) all of Phi.

The memorable 1891 convention drew up regulations regarding applications for charters. Up to now, as we have seen, chapters were started in varied ways, the initiative being taken as frequently by the fraternity as by would-be Thetas, though since 1886 a favorable vote by each existing chapter had been required to grant a charter.

From now on applicants for charter must—

"1. Give college, with name of president and principal members of faculty.

"2. Send catalogue and publications of college.

"3. Does the faculty approve?

"4. What fraternities and sororities are represented in your college?

"5. Give names of applicants with class and honors received—Give recommendations."

This convention after discussing many possible charters, granted one, at Swarthmore college.

This chapter, Alpha Beta, had a dual beginning during 1890-91. Two little bands of girls, one mostly seniors, and the other from the three lower classes, had organized independently

and enjoyed themselves as local societies. The

Alpha Beta one made up of seniors was known as Phi Delta

Pi, and its badge was a penny cut in half, polished on one side, and engraved with the Greek letters, $\Phi \Delta \Pi$. The other group had a custom from which members derived moral benefit—a "confessional box" into the slit of which each member dropped criticisms of the others. At the weekly meeting the box was unlocked, the papers read, and faults frankly and solemnly discussed for the sake of improvement.

The girls in each society, ignorant of the intention of the other group, determined to apply for a Kappa Alpha Theta charter. Each group took its plan to the Dean of women, whose suggestion that they unite was accepted, the senior group having already had in mind adding girls from the other classes. The combined group of nine wanted a Theta charter too, as some had

sisters and cousins in Iota, and also Theta was advocated strongly by some of their masculine advisors. So the petition was sent in the spring of 1891, and promptly granted at the following July convention. Initiation at the home of Annie and Helen Hillborn was September 24, 1891, Grace Caldwell Chamberlain (Mrs G. R.) Iota, being the Theta designated to bring a charter to Alpha Beta.

Alpha Gamma was chartered May 24, 1892. During the eighties and early nineties Ohio State university had a two-year preparatory course which enabled many students to finish the regular four years of high school in three years. "*Alpha Gamma* Edith Cockins, Henriette Weber, Edith Bell and Esther Stafford Taylor (Mrs J. R.) were students in this department," writes Emma Blesch, one of Alpha Gamma's charter members, "with vision enough to see that there was enough material in the college to supply more than the one then existing women's national. Miss Cockins' cousin, Dr Harry Gyer, a student at Wooster, was consulted. He gave her the name of Harriet Funck, president of Epsilon chapter, as the person to consult.

"Through Miss Funck it was learned that the next step to take was to write Winifred Sercombe, Grand president. All seemed to be going well, but one chapter sent in a negative vote.



ALPHA GAMMA CHARTER MEMBERS

Then Chi chapter requested that eight charter members be required before a charter be granted. At the opening of the next college year Katherine Kiser, Lillian Krumm Wilson (Mrs Rush) and Emma Blesch were added, but there seemed no one in sight to make the congenial eighth. Before the end of the term, how-

ever, Clare Luse Scott (Mrs Herbert) moved to Columbus for the express purpose of entering the university, and here was our eighth member, we all agreed."

The girls had been told that if accepted by the fraternity, their chapter name would be Alpha Gamma, so Alpha Gamma was the name of the local formed by them. While they waited, a charter was offered them by another national, but they had decided for Kappa Alpha Theta, so they declined the other offer. At last their charter was granted, and six members of Epsilon chapter came down from Wooster to install Alpha Gamma.

They arrived at noon, and a luncheon was given at the Chit-tendon hotel to welcome them. "Professor and Mrs Weber of the university presented the women of Alpha Gamma to the women of Epsilon of Wooster," writes Esther Stafford Taylor (Mrs J. R.) "and it was made an occasion of some distinction and dignity. After the luncheon the young women drove to Miss Bell's home, generous in size as well as in hospitality, and during the afternoon of that bright May day the initiation was given, slowly and impressively. We were even a bit gratified when one of our more sensitive members fainted. It seemed such a tribute to the solemnity and grandeur of 'our fraternity,' as we could now say and sing.

"Those charming and thoughtful Epsilons let us wear their lovely pins, and after the initiation we drove to our homes for dinner, and to show the folks what we had become; and then to dress for—well, really, the *great* occasion, the dance and reception where we, as members of Kappa Alpha Theta, first entertained. It was also a charming affair, and in those very sweet old days when college was so simple we entertained all the fraternities and most of the faculty."

5. PETITIONS FROM LOCALS OF AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S STANDING

Between the 1893 convention's reestablishment of Eta and the 1895 convention, no new college chapters were established. However, opportunities to establish new chapters were so many that the 1895 convention felt justified in making new restrictions on extension in these two resolutions: "That it be the policy of Kappa Alpha Theta not to offer charters but to wait for applications." "That no charter be granted except to a body of girls who have been bound together under some organization for one year."



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, DELTA, CHARTER GROUP

Following the precedent set for Phi in 1891, this convention approved the transfer of Delta from Illinois Wesleyan university to the University of Illinois. The reasons for the transfer were much the same as those that transferred Phi from the University of the Pacific to Stanford university, the gradual loss of prestige by the one college and the growing prestige of the other. (See page 149.)

Two conventions, 1893 and 1895, had gone on record as approving the Woman's college of Baltimore as a field for extension. The story of the development of Alpha Delta, as told by the local group reads thus: "The founders of *Alpha Delta* the chapter had a most interesting but anxious experience. Emma Fowler Weeks and Eva Blake were sitting on the front steps of Goucher hall when they decided to form a chapter of a fraternity. The fathers of both girls were members of Psi Upsilon, so were in a position to guide their daughters as to details and the choice of a national. The two girls understood that a local society was necessary before they could petition, so they immediately organized one with eight members. It had no name, it was organized merely to get a charter from Kappa Alpha Theta.

"Miss Weeks wrote to Margaret Smith, then Grand president. Her answer was a ray of hope and a source of pure delight, for it was written from the convention of the fraternity in Syracuse, October 3, 1895, and gave the girls encouragement."

Before presenting a formal petition it was necessary to secure

permission from the college Board of control. When such permission was requested, this was the answer "Resolved that we answer petition before us that we do not consider it expedient to grant permission for the formation of a fraternity at present." (There were already four nationals with chapters at the college.) The parents of the group petitioning then took up the matter and sent a protest to the Board, asking that the previous action be rescinded. The answer was delayed, and so Alpha Delta was not chartered until May 15, 1896.

The chapter was installed by the District president, May Brown Torrey (Mrs Frank) Chi and four other alumnae, who were living in Baltimore at the time, one from Chi, three from Alpha Beta. This was the first Theta chapter in a women's college, since the disastrous experience of 1871 and there is on record nothing to show just why the fraternity decided to enter women's colleges. The next two charters were to groups in women's colleges too, though each was connected, as a coordinated college, with a university.

Women undergraduates were first admitted to Brown university in 1891. The first three classes were all members of a local, Alpha Beta. When in the fall of 1893 twenty-seven freshman women entered, Alpha Beta announced it could no longer take in all the women in the entering class. About this time an Alpha Phi visited at the college and, after meeting her, a number of the students began thinking of national fraternities. Martha Briggs, one of these, organized a group for the purpose of studying the subject. Among this group was Ida Evelyn Waite, who had a Theta cousin, Grace Bosworth, in Lambda. It was Ida who was the leading spirit in turning the girls toward Kappa Alpha Theta.

Anna L. Gray Hargrave (Mrs Arthur) tells of the founding of this local: "One day when I was a freshman, I was confronted in a corner of the hall by two upperclassmen I had never seen before. They asked me to meet them and some of their friends at a certain girl's house on a certain afternoon, bidding me not to mention the engagement to any of my classmates. When I arrived, I found to my surprise and pleasure, nearly all my best friends were there too.



CHARTER MEMBERS, ALPHA EPSILON, BROWN UNIVERSITY

"The scheme unfolded. They had decided to form a chapter of a national at Brown. After looking the field over they had chosen Kappa Alpha Theta. The first thing to do was to organize a local and hope sometime to be admitted into Theta.

"The next stage of progress was marked by a note which read: 'If you have fully decided to join us, we should like to have you meet with us tomorrow afternoon. One of our girls will meet you at the Hoppin Homestead building at 5:30. Bring a cup and spoon for chocolate, and your luncheon. Yours very truly. Ida Evelyn Waite.'

"From the Hoppin Homestead building we were conducted to the place which was to be our meeting place the rest of the year, a large pleasant room in a private school building about a mile from the college. We freshmen were happy to help organize the local, and the band of three juniors, seven sophomores, and eight freshmen became known as Tri-Kappa. K K K meant Karacter, Kulture, Knowledge, or as we sometimes interpreted it, Try Kappa (Alpha Theta)."

Early in the fall of 1895 an application for charter was sent to the Grand president. In the fall of 1896, the District president, May V. Brown, visited the group. In December Grand council sent word they were recommending the charter and calling for chapter votes. January 13, 1897, brought a wire "All votes in on Brown and all affirmative. Eureka". Initiation was February 20, 1897, with six Thetas there to conduct the services. The Dean of women at that time, Dean Snow, welcomed fraternities; her successor, Dean Emery, tolerated fraternities; her

successor, Dean King, was from her arrival distinctly opposed to fraternities. In 1909 Dean King desired the voluntary withdrawal of fraternities, but strong opposition to such a course developed. In the fall of 1910 Dean King forbid fraternities to initiate new members before November 29. Then just before that date, she went before the Advisory council and the executive committee of the women's college and recommended that fraternities be asked to sign a written statement that they would cease to perpetuate themselves and would withdraw from the college. The committee approved this step. Replies from the fraternity chapters opposed voluntary withdrawal, as it would indicate the fraternities were an evil in college life, which they did not believe. However, they agreed to abide by any administrative decree, and to temporarily postpone pledge day. On December 11, 1911, each fraternity received a letter from the executive committee forbidding any further initiation of new members. April 20, 1912, Alpha Epsilon returned its charter.

The conventions of 1893 and 1895 had voted to establish a chapter at Barnard as soon as conditions were favorable. When, therefore, a petition was received from a group in the fall of 1897, there was necessary only a visit of inspection and the recommendation of the District president to make authoritative the granting of a charter. When the time came for installing the chapter, many Thetas were living in or near New York City, so Caroline Sargeant Walter (Mrs W. E.) Grand president, had much help in the services, held at the home of Alice Cone Best (Mrs L. A.) Iota, March 19, 1898.

Alpha Zeta grew and prospered for fifteen years. Then the personnel of matriculating classes began to change, and Theta, along with all the other fraternities, found itself in a struggle for existence. Elsie Totten Bradley (Mrs Allan B. A.) says: "There were two movements among the Barnard students which affected women's fraternities. One was among the Jewish students, of whom there was a great number, and the other a socialistic movement which, once started, spread rapidly among the undergraduates. The idea of every non-fraternity girl was apparently to make the college 'safe for democracy.'"

At last in 1912 a committee of Barnard faculty voted to



ALPHA ZETA, BARNARD COLLEGE, CHARTER MEMBERS

request the fraternities not to initiate for three years. Fraternities were not banished from Barnard, they were merely for a term of three years forbidden the right to initiate. When the three years were up the student body voted itself satisfied with conditions as they were, and left the fraternities the right to rebuild their chapters. But the fraternities were not satisfied. They felt that the discontent which had prompted the attack upon them was not ended but merely quiescent. They refused to renew the struggle, and withdrew from the college, Alpha Zeta turning in its charter June 4, 1915.

At the next three conventions, 1889, 1901, 1903, many applications for charter were reported. Only one of these was submitted for chapter vote, that of Phi Kappa Upsilon at Vanderbilt university, which had gone to chapters shortly before the 1903 convention, but its approval had been postponed, as chapters still were reflecting the ultra-conservatism that had been growing for some years.

Extension was given much consideration at this 1903 convention, with emphasis on its significance in keeping the fraternity a growing organization, on its relation to college growth and

development, and on the many criteria that had developed by which college standing could be evaluated. The convention conclusion was that as long as college development continued, and student bodies increased in size, extension must be practiced if Kappa Alpha Theta was to maintain a position as a national organization.

From this convention study gradually developed the technic for handling charter petitions that is used today: (1) The filing of a petition by a group, after it has answered a questionnaire that indicates conditions it must meet to petition; (2) investigation by the Grand vice-president of college standing, opportunity there for new chapters, attitude toward fraternities, strategic location, group personnel; (3) Grand council decision as to continuing the petition; (4) if (3) favorable, group visited by an officer; (5) if her report favorable, group permitted to cultivate chapters of the district; (6) if support of every college chapter in district won, a call sent out for vote of all college chapters, either at convention or by letter; (7) charter granted by a 90 per cent affirmative vote of college chapters. By 1903 Kappa Alpha Theta alumnae were so scattered and settled throughout the land, that it was almost always possible to find resident, or nearby Thetas, to give personal testimony as to any group or college.

So, from 1903 on the stories of the founding of chapters are similar, though the organization of each local, and the work for each charter has its own special features.



FIRST SOUTHERN CHAPTER, CHARTER GROUP, ALPHA ETA

Cambridge, Mass.
April 15, 1884.
Dear Miss Bagby:
I write to
ask if you are in favor of
establishing a chapter of the
Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity
at the University of Texas. Two
seniors and I, from Cambridge,
are going to establish a
chapter there. The College
is highly recommended by
two Webster girls, who are
at the University of Texas.
I am, very truly,
Yours,
Ed. Two of our best

like a Chapter. They have
been trying for some time
to be granted or refused a
chapter, but have as yet re-
ceived no definite answer.
Did you do any thing further
in regard to Los Angeles? A
little perseverance would prove
of immense value. I imagine
in cases like these.
I will be in Cambridge soon
to see about having the college
there next year, so probably I
shall meet you.
Hoping you will answer at
once so that our ladies first
is to go to enter Texas Uni-
versity. I have much to wish of course.
Yours in Theta
Edith Holstead.
Cambridge, Mass.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS CHAPTER, 1884

The Phi Kappa Upsilon group at Vanderbilt became Alpha Eta of Kappa Alpha Theta, January 15, 1904. Then followed Alpha Theta, installed at the University of Texas, September 17, 1904, while the thermometer registered a temperature of 104, which the girls called "a warm spell" but which was almost too much for the visiting Thetas. The local to win the Texas charter was Beta Epsilon, originally known as the Five club.

These were the first Theta chapters in the South, the strong forerunners of many of the more recent chapters, as the South was a virgin field opened to Theta only with the delayed establishment of coeducation, and the change in standards of the women's colleges there.

As told before (pages 146-147), the next convention, 1905, had the distinction of the installation of a chapter, reestablished Sigma, as part of its program.

A year and a half later, two more chapters were chartered: Sigma Delta Theta at Butler college receiving a charter that

reestablished Gamma, November 3, 1906 (see page 127); and Eta Epsilon Tau at Washington university, St. Louis, becoming Alpha Iota of Kappa Alpha Theta, November 30, 1906. Still another charter was granted before the 1907 convention; Phi Beta Psi at Adelphi college being installed as Alpha Kappa chapter, June 5, 1907.

When extension was discussed at the 1907 convention, five groups were recommended for charter—but convention granted no charters. However, the wisdom of these recommendations was proved, when these five groups received the next five charters issued.

Alpha Tau Delta at the University of Washington was the first of them to get a charter, becoming Alpha Lambda chapter, May 21, 1908. It is interesting to recall that Alpha Tau Delta was organized in 1901 at a “strawberry luncheon” at the home of Vera McIntosh, later known throughout the fraternity as Mrs Bemis, Grand vice-president in charge of extension. Then Alpha Mu at the University of Missouri was installed, February 12, 1909, absorbing Delta Psi.

The other three groups of these five recommended received their charters from the next convention, which amid much enthusiasm did the unprecedented and granted three college char-



FIRST THETAS IN MONTANA—ALPHA NU CHAPTER GROUP

ters. The first of these to be installed was at the University of Montana. There one lone Theta, Jessie Macfarland Priestley (Mrs T. M.) president of Gamma *Alpha Nu* district (then including all the country west of the Rockies) transformed Theta Phi into Alpha Nu of Kappa Alpha Theta, July 16, 1909. This installation recalls those early days when one Theta would install a group, apparently Montana being one state then still with no resident Thetas.

Going on to Oregon, as a contrast, Miss Macfarland had the help of fifteen Thetas from almost as many chapters, in installing the University of Oregon chapter, July 22, in Portland, where came the 24 members of Beta Epsilon *Alpha Xi* to become Alpha Xi of Kappa Alpha Theta.

Before the summer passed Eva R. Hall had gone to Oklahoma to install the other group that had won a convention charter. At Norman, on August 25, the Eta Beta *Alpha Omicron* Pi girls became Alpha Omicron chapter, the first chapter of a Greek letter fraternity for women in the state of Oklahoma.

June 16, 1911, the last vote was counted and a charter granted to Alpha Delta at the University of North Dakota. July 3 the Special train was to leave Chicago for the Pasadena convention. To arrange an installation in those fourteen intervening days was impossible, so Alpha Delta was invited to send as many girls as possible to be initiated at convention, actual installation of the chapter to follow in the fall.

On the night of July 11, the Model initiation of convention became a real initiation, when Maude Templeton, Jessie Budge and Clara Bull, of Alpha Delta local, became members of Kappa Alpha Theta. The initiation of the rest of Alpha Delta and the formal installation of Alpha Pi chapter took place in Grand Forks, September 23.

Only one college chapter was added before another convention, Alpha Rho, chartered at the University of South Dakota, March 10, 1912. T.B.D. which received this charter, had been an organized local for fifteen years. *Alpha Rho* Its initials did not stand for the usual Greek letters but for Truth, Beauty, Development. It had had ambi-



ALPHA PI—CHARTER MEMBERS

tions for a Theta charter for eight years, though not an active petitioner that long.

The 1913 convention granted a charter to Pi Delta Phi at Washington state college, the first charter grant at a so-called "agricultural college." Such colleges, whatever had been their original curricula, now had courses quite similar to those of other colleges, and especially strong *Alpha Sigma* Home economics departments which were attracting to such colleges many fine girls. *Alpha Sigma's* installation had another "first" to its credit, the first installation in a chapter house. Pi Delta Phi had maintained a chapter house since January 1909, which now became the "Theta house."

While granting only this one charter, the 1913 convention otherwise legislated on extension. It refused to pass a proposed amendment permitting the granting of charters by a 90% vote of college chapters—the first time a proposal to modify the unanimous vote ever had been made. The alumnae delegates voted down a proposal to give alumnae chapters a vote on college charter grants—"they did not want that responsibility." Then convention did take a new step, providing for a possible charter grant without the tedium of a mail vote, and the prestige of convention approval to a petition. The motion unanimously passed, read: "That Kappa Alpha Theta in convention assembled declare itself as in favor of granting a charter to V.C.P. of the University of Cincinnati. . . . we do authorize this charter grant provided no chapter registers with the Grand council before November 1, 1913, a protest to the action of her delegate." Since V.C.P.'s petition had developed too late for the required two months' notice of proposed vote to be sent out before convention, this was resorted to as the only available way to get convention action on this popular petition from a group with twenty-three years of prestige as a strong factor in campus life.

Convention was also interested in the proposal that the Newcomb chapter of Phi Mu Gamma be absorbed by Theta, since Phi Mu Gamma was planning to change its status by becoming a junior college fraternity. But in this case Theta was not quite ready to go as far as it had regarding V.C.P. so voted "to inform Phi Mu Gamma that we need more time to investigate their group but we are favorable to the college."

No chapter having registered a protest by November 1, 1913, V.C.P. at the University of Cincinnati, became Alpha Tau of Kappa Alpha Theta, December 13, 1913. A unique and happy incident of this installation was the presence of one of the fraternity's Founders, Hannah Fitch Shaw (Mrs Archibald).

And the Newcomb investigation having been favorable, a chapter vote on a charter there was called. The vote was unanimously affirmative and Alpha Phi chapter was installed, May 16, 1914.



CHARTER MEMBERS AT NEWCOMB

Top row: Ethel Barkdull, Edna Niebergall, Mildred Snyder, Flavia Hereford, Ethel Friedrichs.

Second row: Marion Jackson, Mabel Sivewright, Louise Berry, LaReine Hill.

Bottom row: Katherine Hoffman, Gladys Gibbens, Margaret Marks, Hathaway Gibbens.

A week earlier, May 9, Sigma Delta Psi at Washburn college became Alpha Upsilon chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta. The petitions for these two charters were submitted together for chapter vote, Alpha Upsilon's petition upon the urging of Kappa chapter that the delay in chartering this long petitioning group be ended. The first petition from Sigma Delta Psi had been received in 1905.

And this unusually active extension biennium was to see yet another installation, Phi Lambda Psi, a local already strong on Purdue campus for ten years, becoming Alpha Chi chapter May 22, 1915. Purdue thus was added to Kappa Alpha Theta's roll thirty-five years after six Purdue students had been initiated *sub rosa*, in the hope of securing a charter *after the event*. (See pages 132-133.)

This unusually rapid granting of five charters may be considered a contribution of Kappa Alpha Theta to the movement to overcome the anti-fraternity agitation which was so active between 1912-15; a recognition that too slow extension, with its implication of snobbishness and lack of democracy, aided in creating this menace to all fraternities. The five chapters have proved valuable assets, and now Theta is glad that they were not kept waiting longer for their charters.

The 1915 convention liked the delegates from chapters for the first time represented at the convention so well that it promptly granted two more charters—to Kappa Upsilon at Lawrence college and to Pi Theta Nu at the University of Pittsburgh. Then voted charters to Phi at Randolph-Macon Woman's college and to Alpha Rho at the University of Southern California, if no chapter registered a protest by November 1, 1915. This followed the precedent set at the previous convention in handling the Cincinnati petition. But this time convention had less prestige, for though not actually registering a protest, several chapters asked for more time to study these two petitions, so the charters were delayed, and finally granted in the old way, votes called by letter.



FIRST R.M.W.C. THETAS

The first of this group to become a bona fide Theta chapter was Kappa Upsilon at Lawrence college, installed October 7. The installation of Alpha *Alpha Psi* Omega at the University of Pittsburgh followed December 13, 1915. Phi at Randolph-*Beta Beta* Macon Woman's college received its charter as Beta Beta chapter May 6, 1916. Omicron was reestablished by the absorption of Alpha Rho, April 14, 1917. (See pages 141-143.)

The triplets of 1917, the three chapters chartered by the 1917 convention, are—Beta Gamma at Colorado State college; Beta Delta at the University of Arizona, and Beta Epsilon at Oregon State college. Beta Gamma was installed *Beta Gamma* September 8, 1917, when twenty members of *Beta Delta* Tau Epsilon Tau, became Thetas. Gamma *Beta Epsilon* Phi Sigma ceased to exist when its members were initiated into Beta Delta chapter, September 15. At Oregon State, Beta Epsilon of Kappa Alpha Theta replaced Alpha Chi local, November 10, 1917.

6. 90% VOTE MAY WIN A CHARTER

The 1917 convention also amended the constitution, so that henceforth once Grand council and college chapters of the district had approved a group of petitioners, a 90% vote of college chapters would grant a charter.

Between this convention and the next, the country had been at war, and while groups continued to seek Theta charters, the fraternity had given its attention exclusively to helping its chapters through these difficult years.

Convention in 1919 again granted two charters: to Alpha Theta at Oklahoma State college, and to Lambda Iota at the University of Pennsylvania. Beta Zeta, the *Beta Zeta* second college chapter in Oklahoma, was installed *Beta Eta* September 5, 1919, and Beta Eta, the third college chapter in Pennsylvania, November 1.

This convention also recommended that Chi Delta Phi at the University of Idaho "receive final consideration at an early date" and endorsed Chi Delta Phi. The chapters, accepting



HOUSE OWNED BY THE LOCAL THAT WAS CHARTERED AS
BETA THETA CHAPTER

Sale of this house enabled this young chapter to build the beautiful Theta home at the University of Idaho.

convention's endorsement, in the early winter *Beta Theta* voted a charter to Chi Delta Phi at the University of Idaho, which was installed as Beta Theta chapter, May 15, 1920. This installation took place in a chapter house owned by the local which became Kappa Alpha Theta.

In the spring of 1921 a call was sent out for votes on two petitions: from Delta Chi Zeta at the University of Colorado, and from B.C.U. at Drake university. So, were chartered

the twins of 1921. Beta Iota's installation at the University of Colorado took place April

Beta Iota 23, with Beta Gamma and Denver alumnae as enthusiastic sponsors for the new chapter.

Beta Kappa B.C.U. became Beta Kappa chapter a week later, April 30. This installation was unique, as the same week-end witnessed the installation of chapters of Chi Omega, Delta Gamma, and Kappa Kappa Gamma, too, at Drake university. Locals had long existed at Drake, but it was not until 1919 that the university opened its doors to national fraternities for women. As often happens, on a campus with only locals for many years, there was keen rivalry between groups, and it was to bring a more cooperative Panhellenic spirit to the Drake campus, that Delta Gamma,

Kappa Kappa Gamma, and Kappa Alpha Theta officers arranged to hold simultaneous installations and a combined reception to faculty and townspeople.

A petition from Gamma Omega at William and Mary college was received in June 1920. This opportunity for another strong southern chapter, in next to the oldest college in the United States, and where Phi Beta Kappa, the *Beta Lambda* first Greek letter society, was founded, was received favorably. Beta Lambda chapter was installed at William and Mary, April 28, 1922.

When convention met at Lake Placid in June 1922, six college chapters were represented for the first time, two of which had received their charters from the previous convention, and one other which had been strongly recommended by that convention.

This 1922 convention granted one charter, to Delta Kappa Tau at the University of Nevada. Beta Mu chapter was formally installed, November 18, 1922, every chapter *Beta Mu* in District VI sending delegates to Nevada to assist the Grand vice-president, Jessie Baldrige Lebrecht (Mrs Hal) in establishing Beta Mu.

In June 1922 another campus with long established locals lifted the ban against women's fraternities. Soon after this official act of Ohio Wesleyan university, Delta Delta Gamma petitioned Theta. May 31, 1924, Kappa *Gamma deuteron* Alpha Theta again entered this college where a chapter had been lost by an anti-fraternity rule in 1882. The original chapter was known as Ohio Gamma; the new chapter was named Gamma deuteron (second) as a compromise between the present plan of naming chapters and a desire to retain a direct connection with the original name. (See also pages 137-139.)

7. COLONIZATION

A significant change in extension policy was made by the 1924 convention, when it authorized the Grand council "at discretion" to charter a group colonized at a college a convention had approved as a Kappa Alpha Theta field. While the plan of considering only petitions received, had brought strong chapters

to the fraternity, it had left Kappa Alpha Theta unrepresented in certain stragetic colleges, and it made difficult entry into colleges where many other fraternities long had been established. To Kappa Alpha Theta colonization does not mean, as it does to some fraternities, the transfer to a desired field of enough Thetas to form a chapter; but it means the building up of a local on the selected campus, guided by resident Theta alumnae, supervised by district and national officers, strengthened, perhaps, by the transfer of a few specially chosen undergraduate Thetas from other colleges.

This convention granted one charter—to Alpha Theta at Florida state college for women; and authorized the *Beta Nu* Grand council to experiment with the possibility of the new colonization plan at the University of Iowa.

The Florida group was installed as Beta Nu chapter, October 18, 1924, the farthest south chapter, and the fourth chapter in a strictly women's college.

At the 1924 convention California Thetas had been enthusiastic about the Southern Branch of the University of California, recently established at Los Angeles to relieve the pressure of number of students at the original state university in Berkeley. Such enthusiasm seemed to be general in the fraternity world, so Theta was one of the many nationals to charter a group there. Sigma Alpha Kappa became Beta Xi chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta June 14, 1925, and had the unique experience of being pledged in the chapter house of Omicron, the other college chapter in the same city.

These two college chapters in one city seemed to be a unique experiment, but in reality Alpha Beta and Beta Eta are as close to one another, as Swarthmore is practically a suburb of Philadelphia; and while Alpha Zeta was active at Barnard, Alpha Kappa was installed in a part of Greater New York, too.

The first colonized chapter is Beta Omicron *Beta Omicron* at the University of Iowa, installed June 9, 1926.

Within a week, on June 14, another installation added Beta Pi chapter at Michigan State college to Kappa Alpha Theta's

roll. The local that became Beta Pi was organized as Sororian in the fall of 1902, and petitioned Kappa Alpha *Beta Pi* Theta soon after the faculty of Michigan State lifted the long standing ban against national fraternities on that campus.

No petitions came before the 1926 convention for vote, though many charter applications were pending then.

Another southern chapter was the next. Beta Rho of Kappa Alpha Theta was installed at Duke university, *Beta Rho* Durham, North Carolina, by chartering Sigma Tau local on February 18, 1928.

In July 1928 Grand convention again authorized Grand council to attempt colonization—at Southern Methodist university, a college endorsed by all chapters of *Beta Sigma* District VIII, which felt the need of another Texas Theta center.

The tremendous work of colonization was placed in the hands of the cosmopolitan Dallas alumnae chapter. Its members worked assiduously and wisely. At Thanksgiving time the report came that the group was ready for pledging. Margaret Killen Banta (Mrs. George, Jr.) Grand vice-president, went to Dallas, inspected the group, agreed with Dallas alumnae that the group was ready for the next step, so pledged fifteen Southern Methodist university students to Kappa Alpha Theta. Second semester the group was enlarged to twenty-one. Under Dallas alumnae tutelage it was soon ready for installation, receiving a charter as Beta Sigma chapter, March 10, 1929.

In the spring of 1928 Denison university lifted its ban against women's national fraternities. The locals in Panhellenic agreed on a plan of petitioning nationals, and *Beta Tau* in the early fall of 1929 Theta received a formal petition from Chi Psi Delta, which had first petitioned Kappa Alpha Theta in 1901. Beta Tau chapter was installed at Denison, June 15, 1929.

Sigma Beta Pi, University of British Columbia, received a charter as Beta Upsilon, February 15, 1930.



COLLEGE MEMBERS OF CHI PSI DELTA WHEN THE GROUP WAS CHARTERED
AS BETA TAU CHAPTER, JUNE, 1929

Seated (left to right): Virginia Nye, Margaret Hartman, Helen Rogers, Florence Hall, Florence Kramer, Margaret Rhodchamel, Jean Seidel, Evelyn Pease.

Middle row: Isabel Hall, Sarah Rogers, Margery Norman, Betty Hatch, Ellen Rohrer, Isabel Hatch, Louise Munger, Martha Miller, Mary B. Davison, Wilma Jones, Marie Ralston, Esther Nicola, Elizabeth Corkwell.

Back row: Margaret Danner, Margaret Ott, Alice Smith.

CHARTERS GRANTED
Chronological List by College Years
(*Charter Granted by Convention)

College year	Chapter	Established	Charter returned	Inactive period
1869-70	Alpha (DePauw)	Jan. 27, 1870		
1870-71	Beta (Indiana)	May 18, 1870		
	Cincinnati Wesleyan	Dec. 1870	June, 1871	
	Millersburg	Apr. 13, 1871	Jan. 22, 1872	
	Indiana Gamma (Moore's Hill)	Apr. 26, 1871	Jan. (?), 1876	
1871-72	NONE			
1872-73	NONE			
1873-74	Gamma (Butler)	Feb. 27, 1874		Feb. 25, 1886 to Nov. 3, 1906
	(Indiana Delta)			
1874-75	Epsilon (Wooster)	May 12, 1875	Feb. 15, 1913	
	(Ohio Alpha)			
	Delta (Illinois)	June 9, 1875		
	(Ill. Delta-Ill. Wesleyan)			
1875-76	Mu (Allegheny)	May, 1876		Fall, 1876 to June, 1881
	(Pa. Alpha)			
	Zeta (Ohio)	Spring, 1876	Feb. 25, 1886	
	(Ohio Beta)			
1876-77	NONE			
1877-78	NONE			
1878-79	NONE			
1879-80	Eta (Michigan)	Dec. 10, 1879		Feb. 25, 1886 to June 29, 1893
	(Michigan Alpha)			
	Theta (Simpson)	June 9, 1880	1891	
	(Iowa Alpha)			
1880-81	Iota (Cornell)	Jan. 29, 1881		
	(New York Alpha)			
	*Kappa (Kansas)	Mar. 18, 1881		
	Lambda (Vermont)	Apr. 11, 1881		Jan. 1882 to May 31, 1924
	Gamma deuteron (Ohio Wesleyan)	June, 1881		
	(Ohio Gamma)			
1881-82	Nu (Hanover)	Jan. 4, 1882	Sept., 1899	
1882-83	Xi (Wesleyan)	Spring, 1883	Feb. 23, 1887	
1883-84	NONE			
1884-85	NONE			
1885-86	NONE			
1886-87	Omicron (So. California)	Mar. 3, 1887		Oct. 1, 1895 to Apr. 14, 1917
	*Pi (Albion)	Mar. 19, 1887	Nov. 18, 1908	
	*Rho (Nebraska)	Apr. 7, 1887		June, 1891 to Feb. 10, 1896
				1889 to July 3, 1905
	Sigma (Toronto)	May, 1887		
1887-88	Tau (Northwestern)	Sept. 29, 1887		
1888-89	Upsilon (Minnesota)	Feb. 6, 1889		July 30, 1891 to Feb. 1892
	Phi (Stanford)	Apr. 4, 1889		
	(Univ. of Pacific)			
1889-90	Chi (Syracuse)	Oct. 10, 1889		
	Psi (Wisconsin)	May 20, 1890		
	Omega (California)	June 2, 1890		
1890-91	NONE			
1891-92	*Alpha Beta (Swarthmore)	Sept. 24, 1891		
	Alpha Gamma (Ohio State)	May 24, 1892		
1892-93	NONE			
1893-94	NONE			
1894-95	NONE			
1895-96	Alpha Delta (Goucher)	May 15, 1896		
	Woman's Col. of Balt.)			
1896-97	Alpha Epsilon (Brown)	Feb. 20, 1897	Apr. 20, 1912	
1897-98	Alpha Zeta (Barnard)	Mar. 19, 1898	June 4, 1915	
1898-99	NONE			
1899-00	NONE			
1900-01	NONE			
1901-02	NONE			
1902-03	NONE			
1903-04	Alpha Eta (Vanderbilt)	Jan. 15, 1904		
1904-05	Alpha Theta (Texas)	Sept. 17, 1904		
1905-06	NONE			

College year	Chapter	Established	Charter returned	Inactive period
1906-07	Alpha Iota (Washington) St. Louis	Nov. 30, 1906		
1907-08	Alpha Kappa (Adelphi) Alpha Lambda (Washington) Seattle	June 5, 1907 May 21, 1908		
1908-09	Alpha Mu (Missouri)	Feb. 12, 1909		
1909-10	*Alpha Nu (Montana) *Alpha Xi (Oregon) *Alpha Omicron (Okla.)	July 16, 1909 July 21, 1909 Aug. 25, 1909		
1910-11	NONE			
1911-12	Alpha Pi (North Dakota)	Sept 26, 1911 Charter was granted in May		
1912-13	Alpha Rho (South Dakota) NONE	Mar. 9, 1912		
1913-14	*Alpha Sigma (Washington State) Alpha Tau (Cincinnati) Alpha Upsilon (Washburn) Alpha Phi (Newcomb)	Nov. 8, 1913 Dec. 13, 1913 May 8, 1914 May 15, 1914		
1914-15	Alpha Chi (Purdue)	May 22, 1915		
1915-16	*Alpha Psi (Lawrence) *Alpha Omega (Pittsburgh) Beta Beta (Randolph-Macon)	Oct. 7, 1915 Dec. 4, 1915 May 6, 1916		
1916-17	NONE			
1917-18	*Beta Gamma (Colorado State) *Beta Delta (Arizona) *Beta Epsilon (Oregon State)	Sept. 8, 1917 Sept 15, 1917 Nov. 10, 1917		
1918-19	NONE			
1919-20	*Beta Zeta (Oklahoma State) *Beta Eta (Pennsylvania) Beta Theta (Idaho)	Sept. 5, 1919 Nov. 1, 1919 May 15, 1920		
1920-21	Beta Iota (Colorado) Beta Kappa (Drake) Beta Lambda (William and Mary)	Apr. 23, 1921 Apr. 30, 1921 Apr. 28, 1922		
1921-22	*Beta Mu (Nevada)	Nov. 18, 1922		
1922-23	NONE			
1923-24	*Beta Nu (Florida) Beta Xi (California S.B.) Beta Omicron (Iowa) Beta Pi (Michigan State)	Oct. 18, 1924 June 15, 1925 June 9, 1926 June 14, 1926		
1924-25	NONE			
1925-26	Beta Rho (Duke) Beta Sigma (Southern Methodist) Beta Tau (Denison)	Feb. 18, 1928 Mar. 10, 1929 June 15, 1929		
1926-27	Beta Upsilon (Vancouver)	Feb. 15, 1930		
1927-28				
1928-29				
1929-30				

CHARTERS GRANTED—70 (Including Alpha)

CHARTERS ACTIVE 1930—59

CHARTERS INACTIVE—11

Cincinnati Wesleyan—Faculty opposition.
 Millersburg—??
 Moore's Hill—Faculty opposition and decrease in students.
 Wooster—Anti-fraternity rules.
 Ohio University—Faculty opposition.
 Simpson—Religious revival—fraternity "undemocratic."
 Hanover—Too few students and college financial struggle.
 Wesleyan—Opposition to co-education.
 Albion—Too few students and college financial struggle.
 Brown—Anti-fraternity rules.
 Barnard—Anti-fraternity rules.

CHARTERS SUSPENDED FOR A PERIOD

Gamma (1874-1906)	Omicron (1882-1917)
Mu (1876-1881)	Rho (1891-1896)
Eta (1886-1893)	Sigma (1889-1905)
Gamma deuteron (1882-1924)	

CHARTERS TRANSFERRED

Delta—from Illinois Wesleyan to University of Illinois.
 Phi—from University of Pacific to Stanford University.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

This story has been concerned only with charters establishing college chapters of Kappa Alpha Theta. But that is only part of the extension story. In the tables that follow are listed the colleges either considered as extension fields in the years when Kappa Alpha Theta was seeking opportunities to plant new chapters, or from which ambitious groups of girls have sought contacts with Kappa Alpha Theta in these later years when the fraternity leaves initiative to charter applicants. The list makes no claim to completeness, as for numerous years files are so incomplete that only the colleges "seriously considered" are on record; and even recent files do not include merely tentative inquiries as to conditions of application, etc. It does claim accuracy, for data on each college mentioned and on each group named has been taken from original records in the national archives.

Obviously some of these institutions did not meet the standards necessary for consideration of a petition. Groups from many others were discouraged promptly by national officers because the colleges were unfriendly to fraternities, or already were well supplied with chapters; because the locations were not strategic ones for Kappa Alpha Theta; because the groups were not the ones that could hope to win district support. Other groups were allowed on their own volition to continue their petitions for some years because officers felt that a college and group might develop desired conditions for a charter, or that the chapters of Kappa Alpha Theta might be educated to appreciate a certain college's advantages as a Theta center. As far as records show there are only two colleges on the list, where Theta still has no chapter, from which groups were refused charters by convention or chapter vote.

A study of this list of colleges leads to many deductions, inferences, and speculations. But such are not the province of history.

What becomes of unchartered applying groups is a question many ask. Many of the groups on this list are now strong, active chapters of other fraternities—at least two of them it was the privilege of a Kappa Alpha Theta Grand council to help win other charters, when Kappa Alpha Theta's chapters failed

to appreciate opportunities offered. A few of these applicants became organizers of national fraternities well known today. Did Kappa Alpha Theta make mistakes in permitting locals of these two types to realize their ambitions through other fraternities? An impossible question to answer now. Other groups mentioned are still working for some national charter; others disbanded; and the further history of still others remains unknown to Theta.

Certain it is that Kappa Alpha Theta could *not* have placed charters at all these one-hundred twenty-four colleges. (Omitting from the list's total of 183, the 59 colleges where Theta has chapters today.) Under the changing educational situation will fraternities have to place charters in more than a hundred colleges, in order to remain national organizations? The idea is staggering. A definite answer is impossible. But certain it is that the fraternity idea is too serviceable in college life not to be perpetuated generally, so more chapters, or more fraternities, will surely be required as the years go by.

The chronological list of colleges is perhaps the more interesting list, as it shows the increasing popularity of national fraternity contacts, as well as the increasing popularity of education itself. The almost certain granting of a charter at any college on the list when the fraternity was the seeker after extension, and the comparatively small ratio of grants when Theta waited for petitions to come in, may argue the advantages of the former method of procedure, or merely reflect the growing popularity of college for women and the desire to experience national fraternity life.

The disappearance from this list of a college where a Theta chapter now exists is coincident with granting of said charter there. The reappearance again and again of a college indicates the persistence of some groups, or else petitions from new groups.

AMALGAMATION

Another method of increasing Kappa Alpha Theta's chapter roll was proposed during the winter of 1912-13. Four fraternities, each with only a comparatively few chapters, and most of those in colleges where Theta had no chapters, approached Kappa Alpha Theta officers with tentative suggestions for amal-

gamation or assimilation. In each case practical obstacles, especially different requirements as to college standards, and the presence in one college of a chapter of Theta and a chapter of the other fraternity, too, led to an abandonment of the idea after a mutually interested study of the questions involved. One of these fraternities, Alpha Sigma Alpha, in 1914 became a professional fraternity and released its few college chapters to two National Panhellenic fraternities. Two of the group, Sigma Iota Chi, and Phi Mu Gamma, became strictly junior college fraternities. Kappa Alpha Theta was one of the National Panhellenic groups which took over the college chapters of Phi Mu Gamma; the chapter received by Theta being the basis for its Alpha Phi chapter at Newcomb college. The other fraternity decided to continue as an independent college fraternity, and is now a frequent friendly Kappa Alpha Theta rival at numerous colleges.

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

(Dates after college indicates when Theta entered)

1870

Cincinnati Wesleyan female college (1870)
DePauw university (Indiana Asbury college) (1870)
Indiana university (1870)
Millersburg college (1871)

1871

Moore's Hill college (1871)

1872

Antioch college
Illinois Wesleyan university (1875)
Northwestern Christian university (Later Butler college) (1874)
University of Michigan (1879)

1875

Allegheny college (1876)	Michigan, University of (1879)
Antioch college	Ohio university (1876)
Christian college, Merom, Ind.	Oxford college
Eureka college	Purdue university (1915)
Illinois Wesleyan university	Swedenborgian college
(1875)	Wesleyan university (1883)
Lincoln college, Ill.	Wooster college (1875)
McKendrie college	

1876-1878

Allegheny college (1876)	Northwestern university (1887)
Cornell university (1881)	Ohio State university (1892)
Illinois, University of (1895)	Syracuse university (1889)
Iowa Wesleyan university	Wellesley college
Kansas, University of (1881)	Wisconsin, University of (1890)
Michigan, University of (1879)	

1879

Cornell university (1881)	Purdue university (1915)
Michigan, University of (1879)	Simpson college (1880)
Moore's Hill college	Wesleyan university
Ohio Wesleyan university, (1881) (1924)	

1881

Adrian college	Northwestern university (1887)
California, University of (1890)	Ohio Wesleyan university (1881) (1924)
Cincinnati Wesleyan college for women	Smith college
Hamilton college, Lexington, Ky.	Transylvania university
Hanover college (1882)	Vermont, University of (1881)
Hillside college	Wellesley college
Iowa, University of (1926)	Wesleyan university
Kansas, University of (1881)	Wisconsin, University of (1890)
Maine, University of	

1883 (No convention minutes preserved)

Smith college	Wellesley university
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1885

Boston university	Southern California, University of (1887), (1917)
California, University of (1890)	Syracuse university (1889)
Cincinnati, University of (1913)	Texas, University of (1904)
Denver, University of	Wisconsin, University of (1890)
Missouri, University of (1909)	

1887

Albion college (1887)	Rockford college
Boston university	Syracuse university (1889)
Denver, University of	Toronto, University of (1887)
Minnesota, University of (1889)	University of the Pacific (1889)
Nebraska, University of (1887)	Wisconsin, University of (1890)
Northwestern university (1887)	

1889

Boston university	Swarthmore college (1891)
Byrn Mawr college	Syracuse university (1889)
California, University of (1890)	Wellesley college
Mt. Holyoke college	Wisconsin, University of (1890)
Purdue university (1915)	

1891

Bryn Mawr college
 Chicago, University of
 Columbia university (1898)
 Michigan, University of (1893)
 Mt. Holyoke college
 Newcomb college (1914)
 Ohio State university (1892)

1893

Chicago, University of
 Columbia university (1898)
 Michigan, University of (1893)

1895

Baker university
 Brown university (1897)
 Butler university (1906)
 Colby college
 Columbia university (1898)
 Illinois, University of (1895)

1897

Canton college
 Columbia university (1897)
 Industrial college of Arkansas

1899

Bucknell college
 Knoxville, University of
 Newcomb college (1914)
 Ohio Wesleyan university (1924)

1901

Adelphi college (1907)
 Baker university
 Denison university (1929)
 Mt. Holyoke college
 Ohio university
 Ohio Wesleyan university (1924)

1903

Adelphi college (1907)
 Baker university
 Bucknell university
 Butler college (1906)
 Colorado, University of (1921)
 Denison university (1929)
 Dickinson college

Ohio Wesleyan university (1924)
 Purdue university (1915)
 Stanford university (1892)
 Swarthmore college (1891)
 Toronto, University of (1905)
 Wellesley college
 Wittenberg college

Ohio Wesleyan university (1924)
 Purdue university (1915)
 Woman's college of Baltimore (1896)
 (Later Goucher college)

Lombard college
 Nebraska, University of
 Purdue university
 Washington, University of (Seattle)
 (1908)
 Woman's college of Baltimore
 (Goucher) (1896)

Missouri, University of (1909)
 Ohio university
 Tufts college

Tabor college
 Washington, University of (Seattle)
 (1908)
 West Virginia, University of

Tufts college
 Vanderbilt university (1904)
 Washington, University of (St.
 Louis) (1906)
 West Virginia, University of
 Woman's college of Maryland

Hunter college (New York nor-
 mal)
 Indiana normal school
 Miami university
 Missouri, University of (1909)
 Ohio university
 Ohio Wesleyan university (1924)

Texas, University of (1904)
 Toronto, University of (1905)
 Tufts college
 Vanderbilt university (1904)
 Washburn college (1914)

Washington, University of (Seattle)
 (1908)
 West Virginia, University of
 Western Reserve university

1905

Adelphi college (1907)
 Alabama, University of
 Baker university
 Boston university
 Butler college (1906)
 Colorado, University of (1921)
 Dickinson college
 Fairmount college
 Iowa, University of (1926)
 Marietta college
 Miami university
 Missouri, University of (1909)
 Oklahoma, University of (1909)

Oregon, University of (1909)
 Pennsylvania, University of (1919)
 Purdue university (1915)
 Randolph-Macon college (1916)
 South Dakota, University of (1912)
 Tennessee, University of
 Tufts college
 Washburn college (1914)
 Washington university (St. Louis)
 1906)
 Washington, University of (Seattle)
 (1908)
 West Virginia, University of

1907

Colby college
 Dickinson college
 Iowa, University of (1926)
 McGill university (Royal Victoria
 college)
 Miami university
 Milliken university
 Missouri, University of (1909)
 Montana, University of (1909)
 Newcomb college (1914)
 Oklahoma, University of (1909)

Oregon, University of (1909)
 Ripon college
 Simpson college
 South Dakota, University of (1912)
 Southern California, University of
 (1917)
 Tufts college
 Washburn college (1914)
 Washington, University of (Seattle)
 (1908)
 Washington State college (1913)

1909

Baker university
 Boston university
 Epworth university
 Franklin college
 Iowa, University of (1926)
 Miami university
 Montana, University of (1909)
 Montana State College
 North Dakota, University of
 (1911)

Ohio university
 Oklahoma, University of (1909)
 Oregon, University of (1909)
 Rochester, University of
 South Dakota, University of (1912)
 Southern California, University of
 (1917)
 Washburn college (1914)
 Washington State college (1913)

1911

Alabama, University of
 Arizona, University of (1917)
 Arkansas, University of
 Cincinnati, University of (1913)
 Coe college
 Colorado, University of (1921)
 Denison university (1929)
 Denver, University of
 Drury college
 Iowa, University of (1926)
 Iowa state college
 Kansas state college
 Kentucky, University of

Lombard college
 Maine, University of
 Miami university
 Middlebury college
 Newcomb college (1914)
 Ohio Northern university
 Ohio Wesleyan university (1924)
 South Dakota, University of (1912)
 Southern California, University of
 (1917)
 Washburn college (1914)
 Washington state college (1913)
 Whitman college

1913

Alabama, University of
 Arizona, University of (1917)
 Cincinnati, University of (1913)
 Coe college
 Colorado, University of (1921)
 Colorado State college (1917)
 Denver, University of
 Hanover college
 Hunter college (Normal college)
 Iowa, University of (1926)
 Kansas State college

Middlebury college
 Milliken university
 Newcomb college (1914)
 Ohio Wesleyan university (1924)
 Purdue university (1914)
 Southern California, University of
 (1917)
 Utah, University of
 Washburn college (1914)
 Washington state college (1913)
 Whitman college

1915

Arizona, University of (1917)
 Colorado state college (1917)
 Denver, University of
 Duke university (Trinity then)
 (1928)
 Hollins college
 Hunter college
 Illinois Wesleyan university
 Kansas State college
 Lawrence college (1915)

Maryland, Woman's college of
 Maryland, University of
 New York teachers college
 Occidental college
 Oregon state college (1917)
 Pittsburgh, University of (1915)
 Randolph-Macon college (1916)
 Southern California, University of
 (1917)
 Toledo university
 Whitman college

1917

Agnes Scott college
 Albion college
 Arizona, University of (1917)
 Arkansas, University of
 Bates college
 Beloit college

Bradley Polytechnic institute
 Colby college
 Colorado state college (1917)
 Eureka college
 Franklin college
 Grinnell college

Hollins college
 Idaho, University of (1920)
 Iowa State college
 McMinnville college
 Nevada, University of (1922)
 Ohio Northern university
 Oklahoma State college (1919)
 Oregon State college (1917)
 Pennsylvania, University of
 (1919)
 Rice institute

1919

Beloit college
 Brenau college
 Colorado, University of (1921)
 Des Moines college
 Drake university (1921)
 Emerson college of oratory
 Franklin college
 Hollins college
 Idaho, University of (1920)
 Iowa, University of (1926)
 Iowa State college
 Iowa Wesleyan college

1922

Akron university
 Alabama, University of
 Battle Creek normal school
 Beloit college
 Bethany college
 Boston university
 Bradley Polytechnic institute
 Carroll college
 Coe college
 Converse college
 Des Moines university
 George Washington university
 Hunter college
 Indiana normal college
 Iowa, University of (1926)
 Iowa State college
 Knox college

1924

Alabama, University of
 Arkansas, University of

Shorter college
 Simpson college
 Southern Methodist university
 (1929)
 Stetson university
 Temple university
 Tufts college
 Union university
 Waynesburg college
 Whitman college

Nevada, University of (1922)
 New Mexico, University of
 Occidental college
 Oklahoma State college (1919)
 Pennsylvania, University of (1919)
 Simpson college
 Thiel college
 Utah, University of
 West Virginia, University of
 Winona college
 Wittenberg college

Maine, University of
 Michigan State college (1926)
 Montana State college
 Nebraska Wesleyan college
 Nevada, University of (1922)
 New York teachers college
 Occidental college
 Ohio Wesleyan university (1924)
 Rhode Island State college
 Temple university
 Thiel college
 Transylvania university
 Utah, University of
 Utah State college
 West Virginia, University of
 Western Reserve university
 William and Mary college (1922)
 Wittenberg college

Beloit college
 Birmingham Southern college

Bradley Polytechnic institute
 California, University of (southern
 branch) (1925)
 Carnegie institute
 Charleston, College of
 Coe college
 Dickinson college
 Florida State college (1924)
 Hunter college
 Iowa, University of (1926)
 Iowa State college
 Kansas State college
 Kirksville teachers college
 Knox college
 Lake Forest college
 Miami university
 Michigan State college (1926)
 Middlebury college

1926

Alabama, University of
 Alfred university
 Bradley Polytechnic institute
 Brenau college
 Bucknell university
 Buena Vista college
 Buffalo, University of
 Carnegie institute
 Chattanooga, University of
 Chicago, University of
 Coe college
 Culver-Stockton college
 Duke university (1928)
 George Washington university
 Hunter college
 Kentucky, University of

1928

Akron, University of
 Albion college
 Arkansas, University of
 Baldwin-Wallace college
 Beuna Vista college
 Bradley Polytechnic Institute
 Brenau college
 British Columbia, University of
 Bucknell university

Milliken university
 Monmouth college
 Montana State college
 Moravian college for women
 Nebraska Wesleyan university
 New York, College of the city of
 North Carolina, University of
 Occidental college
 Ohio Northern university
 Simpson college
 Susquehanna university
 Tennessee, University of
 Thiel college
 Toledo university
 Utah, University of
 West Virginia, University of
 Wittenberg college

Louisville, University of
 Marietta college
 Mississippi, University of
 Monmouth college
 Nebraska Wesleyan university
 New York, College of the city of
 New York teachers college
 Occidental college
 Ohio university
 Omaha university
 Rochester, University of
 St. Lawrence university
 Simpson college
 Tennessee, University of
 Virginia, University of
 West Virginia, University of

Buffalo, University of
 Charleston, College of
 Chattanooga, University of
 Chicago, University of
 Culver-Stockton college
 Denison university (1929)
 Duke university (1928)
 Fresno State college
 Gettysburg college

Howard university
 Kansas State college
 Linfield college
 Louisville, University of
 Marshall college
 Mississippi, University of
 Monmouth college
 New York State college for
 teachers
 Pacific, College of the
 Pennsylvania State college
 Queens college

Ripon college
 Rochester, University of
 San Diego State college
 South Carolina, University of
 Southwestern university
 Tennessee, University of
 Utah, University of
 Utah State college
 Virginia, University of
 West Virginia, University of
 Whitman college
 Wittenberg college
 Wyoming, University of

1929

Akron, University of
 American university
 Belhaven college
 Birmingham-Southern college
 British Columbia, University of
 Carroll college
 Charleston, College of
 Cleveland school of education
 Culver-Stockton college
 Denison university (1929)
 Drury college
 Idaho college
 Kentucky, University of

Louisiana State university
 Monmouth college
 Omaha, University of
 Pacific, College of
 Pennsylvania State college
 Rollins college
 San Diego State teachers college
 South Carolina, University of
 Southern Methodist university
 (1929)
 Valparaiso university
 Wichita university
 Wyoming, University of

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1901 1903 1905 1881 1917 1922 1928 1929 1905 1911 1922 1924 1926 1887 1917 1928 1926 1875 1876	Chi Pi Kappa Chi Pi Kappa Phi Beta Psi (2 groups) Sigma Delta Theta Sigma Delta Theta Pi Delta Sigma Pi Alpha Pi Alpha Pi Alpha Sigma Tau Sorosis Clonian Pi Alpha Pi 5 members: 1 initiated, Feb. 1876, at convention; 4 initiated, Spring, 1876 Pleiades	June 5, 1907	Alpha Kappa
Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.				
Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.				
Akron College, Akron, Ohio				
Alabama, University of, University, Ala.				
Albion College, Albion, Mich.			Mar. 19, 1887	Pi
Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y.				
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.			June, 1881	Mu
American University, Washington, D.C.	1881			
Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio	1929 1872 1875			
Arizona, University of, Tucson, Ariz.	1911 1913 1915 1917	Gamma Phi Epsilon Gamma Phi Epsilon Gamma Phi Epsilon Alpha Upsilon		
Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Ark.	1910 1917 1924 1928 1895	Kappa Kappa Kappa Unnamed group	Sept. 15, 1917	Beta Delta
Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.	1901 1905 1909 1928 1917	Nu Alpha No name		
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio				
Bates College, Lewiston, Me.	1922 1929 1917 1919	Delta Psi Delta Delta Psi Delta (2 groups) Phi Lambda Chi		
Battle Creek Normal School of Physical education, Battle Creek, Mich.				
Belhaven College, Jackson, Miss.				
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.				
Bethany College, Bethany, W.Va.				

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
Birmingham Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.	1924	Tau Delta		
Boston University, Boston, Mass.	1929 1885 1887			
	1889 1905 1909 1922 1917 1922 1924 1926 1928	Entre Nous, Social club Xi Psi Entre Nous Lambda Phi Lambda Phi		
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.				
Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga.	1919 1926 1928	Lambda Beta Psi Phi Gamma Theta Phi Gamma Theta		
British Columbia, University of Vancouver, B.C.	1928 1929	Phi Omega, Sigma Beta Pi Tau Omicron, Theta Epsilon Sigma Beta Pi	Feb. 15, 1930	
Brown University, Providence, R.I.	1895	Kappa Kappa Kappa	Feb. 20, 1897	Alpha Epsilon
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1889 1891	Rept. says: "Establishment in Women's colleges impossible and inadvisable."		
Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.	1899 1903	Delta Phi Theta Delta Psi Zeta Gamma Tau Zeta Tau Gamma		
Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Ia.	1926 1926 1928	Phi Alpha Pi Phi Alpha Pi Theta Chi Theta Chi		
Buffalo, University of, Buffalo, N.Y.	1926 1928 1872			
Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind. (Northwestern Christian University)	1895 1903 1905 1880 1885 1889 1924	Sigma Delta Theta	Feb. 27, 1874	Gamma (then Indiana Delta)
California, University of, Berkeley, Calif.			Nov. 3, 1906	Gamma
California, University of S.B. Los Angeles, Calif.		6 groups, including Sigma Alpha Kappa	June 2, 1890 June, 1925	Omega Beta Xi
Canton College	1897			

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
Carnegie Institute of technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1924 1926	Beta Pi Gamma Gamma Gamma Kappa Gamma Phi Beta Theta Chi		
Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.	1922			
Charleston, College of, Charleston, S.C.	1929 1924 1928 1929	Sigma Kappa Sigma Sigma Kappa Sigma		
Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tenn.	1926 1928	No name		
Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.	1891 1893 1926 1928 1875 1885 1911 1913 1870 1881	Several groups Several groups		
Christian College, Merom, Ind.	1911			
Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio	1881	V C P	Dec. 13, 1913 Dec., 1870	Alpha Tau (No name)
Cincinnati Wesleyan College, Cincinnati, Ohio	1870			
Cleveland school of education, Cleveland, Ohio	1929	Sigma Sigma Sigma		
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1910 1913 1922	Sigma Sigma Sigma Alpha Theta		
	1924	Alpha Theta		
Colby College, Waterville, Me.	1926 1895 1907 1917	Alpha Theta Beta Phi		
Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo.	1903 1905 1910 1913 1919 1920	Phi Epsilon Phi Epsilon Delta Kappa Phi Delta Kappa Sigma Achoth		
Colorado State College, Ft. Collins, Colo.	1913 1915 1917	Delta Chi Zeta Tau Epsilon Tau Tau Epsilon Tau Tau Epsilon Tau	Apr. 23, 1921	Beta Iota
Columbia University (Barnard College) New York, N.Y.	1891 1893 1895 1897 1922 1876 1879		Sept. 8, 1917	Beta Gamma
Converse College, Spartanburg, S.C.			Mar. 19, 1898	Alpha Zeta
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.			Jan. 29, 1881	Iota

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
Culver-Stockton College, Canton, Mo.	1926 1928 1929 1901 1903 1911 1928 1929 1885 1887 1911 1915 1869 1919 1922	Lambda Zeta Sigma Chi Psi Delta No name Chi Psi Delta Kappa Phi Sigma Delta Phi Chi Psi Delta Chi Psi Delta Alpha Zeta Delta Chi	 June 15, 1929 Jan. 27, 1870	 Beta Tau Alpha
Dennison University, Granville, Ohio	1903 1911 1928 1929 1885 1887 1911 1915 1869 1919 1922	Chi Psi Delta Kappa Phi Sigma Delta Phi Chi Psi Delta Chi Psi Delta Alpha Zeta Delta Chi	 June 15, 1929 Jan. 27, 1870	 Beta Tau Alpha
Denver, University of, Denver, Colo.	1885 1887 1911 1915 1869 1919 1922	Alpha Zeta Delta Chi	 Jan. 27, 1870	 Alpha
DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind. (Asbury college) ...	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Des Moines College, Des Moines, Ia.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Drury College, Springfield, Mo.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Duke University, Durham, N.C.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Fairmont College, Wichita, Kan.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Fresno State College, Fresno, Calif.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
George Washington University, Washington, D.C.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Gettysburg University, Gettysburg, Pa.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Goucher College, Baltimore, Md. (Woman's College of Baltimore)	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta
Hamilton College, Lexington, Ky.	1903 1905 1907 1924 1919 1921 1900 1911 1929 1915 1926 1919 1909 1875 1917 1905 1924 1909 1917 1919 1928 1922 1926 1928 1893 1895	Omega Psi Omega Psi ? 3 groups B C U Mu Beta Sigma Tau Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Theta Iota Phi Mu Alpha Theta 4 groups Phi Sigma No name	 Apr. 30, 1921 Feb. 19, 1928 Oct. 18, 1924 May 15, 1896	 Beta Kappa Beta Rho Beta Nu Alpha Delta

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES--ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.	1881	Phi Theta Nu	Jan. 4, 1882	Nu
Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.	1912			
Hollins College, Hollins, Va.	1881			
	1915			
	1917	2 groups		
Howard College, Birmingham, Ala.	1919	Beta Sigma Omicron		
Hunter College, New York, N.Y. (N.Y. City Normal school)	1928	Lambda Sigma		
	1903	Theta Pi		
	1913	Eta Pi		
	1915			
	1922	2 groups		
	1924			
	1926	Omega Phi		
		Gamma Tau Kappa		
Idaho College, Caldwell, Idaho	1929			
Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho	1917	Chi Delta Phi		Beta Theta
	1919	Chi Delta Phi	May 15, 1920	
Illinois, University of, Urbana, Ill.	1876			
	1885	Ill. Alphas transferred	Nov. 9, 1895	Delta
	1872			
Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.				
Indiana State Normal, Terre Haute, Ind.	1875	Alpha	June 9, 1875	Ill. Alpha
	1903	Omega section		
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.	1922			
Industrial College of Arkansas	1870			
Iowa, University of, Iowa City, Ia.	1897		May 18, 1870	Beta
	1881			
	1905			
	1907	Theta Phi		
	1909	Theta Phi		
	1911	Theta Phi		
	1919	Iota Xi Epsilon		
	1922	Iota Xi Epsilon		
	1924	colonization authorized		
Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.	1911		June 9, 1926	Beta Omicron
	1917	Zeta Iota		
	1919	Zeta Iota and Iota Xi Epsilon		
	1922	Delta Psi and Alpha Chi Beta		
	1924	Alpha Chi Beta		
	1877			
	1919	Omicron Sigma Pi		
Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.	1876			
Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kan.	1881		Mar. 18, 1881	Kappa

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.	1911 1913 1915 1924 1928 1910 1926 1929 1924 1922 1924 1890 1924 1915 1875 1928 1895 1911 1929 1926	Lambda Lambda Theta Lambda Lambda Theta Fairchild club No name Epsilon Omega Delta Alpha Iota Theta Zeta Pi Zeta Pi Kappa Kappa Chi Kappa Upsilon Kappa Alpha Phi Alpha Xi Delta Omega Epsilon, Phi Sigma Theta, and Zeta Delta Pi No name	Oct. 7, 1915	Alpha Psi
Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.		Lusatian club		
Kirksville State Teachers College, Kirksville, Mo.		Omicron Delta Theta Rho 2 groups Delta Zeta Phi Tau Phi Tau Phi Tau Kappa Psi Delta and Delta Pi		
Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.				
Knoxville, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.				
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.				
Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.				
Lincoln College, Lincoln, Ill.				
Lindfield College, McMinnville, Ore.				
Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill.				
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.				
Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.				
McGill University, Montreal, Can.	1928 1907 1875 1917 1881 1911 1922 1905 1926 1928 1915 1903 1905 1907 1909 1924 1875 1876 1877 1891 1893 1922 1924			
McKendrie College, Lebanon, Ill.				
McMinnville College, Ore.				
Maine, University of, Orono, Me.				
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.				
Marshall College, Huntington, W.Va.				
Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.				
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.				
Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.				
Michigan State College, Lansing, Mich.				

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.	1911 1913 1924	Loyal League Alpha Chi Delta Omega Delta Theta Chi Epsilon	Apr. 27, 1871	(Unnamed)
Millersburg College, Millersburg, Ky.	1870			
Milliken (James) University, Decatur, Ill.	1907 1913 1924	Phi Pi Theta Gamma		
Mississippi, University of, Oxford, Miss.	1926 1928	No name	Feb. 6, 1889	Upsilon
Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.	1887			
Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo.	1885 1896			
	1903	Delta Sigma Epsilon		
	1905	Delta Sigma Epsilon		
Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.	1907 1924 1926	Delta Psi Phi Delta Sigma Phi Delta Sigma	Feb. 12, 1909	Alpha Mu
	1928	Phi Delta Sigma		
Montana, University of, Missoula, Mont.	1829	Phi Delta Sigma		
Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.	1907 1909 1922 1924	Theta Phi (?) Theta Phi	July 16, 1909	Alpha Nu
	1871	Iota Delta		
Moore's Hill College, Moores Hill, Ind.	1879		Apr. 26, 1871	Ind. Gamma
Moravian College for Women, Bethlehem, Pa.	1924	Phi Mu Epsilon		
Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.	1889 1891	(Establishment in women's colleges "impossible and inadvisable.") Kappa Gamma		
	1901		Apr. 7, 1887	Rho
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Nebr.	1887 1895		Feb. 10, 1896	
Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Nebr. ...	1922 1924			
	1926	Alpha Kappa Delta		
Nevada, University of, Reno, Nev.	1917 1919 1922	Delta Kappa Tau Delta Kappa Tau Delta Kappa Tau		
	1919	Kappa Delta Nu	Nov. 18, 1922	Beta Mu
New Mexico, University of Albuquerque, N.M.	1924			
New York, College of the city of New York, N.Y.	1926	Psi Chi Omega Sigma Sigma Omicron		

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
New York State Teachers College, Albany, N.Y.	1915 1922 1926 1928 1931 1931 1939 1907 1911 1913 1924 1909 1876 1881	Psi Gamma Alpha Delta Omicron Epsilon Beta Phi		
Newcomb College, New Orleans, La.		Phi Mu Gamma Phi Mu Gamma Alpha Delta Convention granted charter but girls decided not to organize	May 15, 1914 Sept. 23, 1911	Alpha Phi Alpha Pi
North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N.C. North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, N.D. Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.			Sept. 29, 1887	Tau
Occidental College, Pasadena, Cal.	1887 1915 1919 1922 1924 1926 1911 1917 1924	Alpha Club Alpha Club Alpha Club Alpha Club		
Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio	1876 1891 1875 1897 1901 1903 1909 1926	Alpha Gamma	May 24, 1892 Feb., 1876	Alpha Gamma Zeta
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.		Alpha Alpha Alpha Gamma Alpha Theta Alpha Kappa Gamma Phresomea		
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio	1879 1881 1891 1893 1899 1901 1903 1911 1913 1922 1905 1907	Delta Chi Alpha Kappa Gamma Chi Kappa Gamma Chi Theta Delta Kappa Rho Sigma Delta Delta Gamma Eta Beta Pi	June, 1881	Ohio Gamma
Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Okla.			May 31, 1924 Aug. 25, 1909	Gamma deut. Alpha Omicron

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
Oklahoma State College, Stillwater, Okla.	1917	Alpha Theta	Sept. 5, 1919	Beta Zeta
Omaha University, Omaha, Nebr.	1919	Alpha Theta		
Oregon, University of, Eugene, Ore.	1926			
	1929	Tau Pi		
	1905	Tau Pi		
	1907	Beta Epsilon		
Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.	1909	Beta Epsilon	July 22, 1909	Alpha Xi
	1915	Alpha Chi	Nov. 10, 1917	Beta Epsilon
Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio	1917	Alpha Chi		
Pacific, College of, Stockton, Calif.	1875	No name		
Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.	1928			
	1929	Sigma Delta		
	1905	Lambda Iota		
	1917	Tau Gamma Kappa		
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.	1919	Lambda Iota	Nov. 1, 1919	Beta Eta
	1926	Nita-Nee		
	1928	Nita-Nee		
Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1929	Pi Theta Nu	Dec. 4, 1915	Alpha Omega
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.	1915		Apr. 16, 1880	1 girl init. by Ind. Δ (I)
	1875		Sept., 1880	5 girls init. by Ind. Δ (I)
	1879			
Queens College, Charlotte, S.C.	1889			
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.	1891	Trilby circle		
	1893			
	1895			
	1905	Phi Lambda Psi		
	1913	Phi Lambda Psi	May 22, 1915	Alpha Chi
	1928	Chi Sigma Alpha		
	1905			
	1915	Phi		
Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I.	1922	Omicron Alpha Alpha		
Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.	1917			
Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.	1907			
	1909			
	1928	Alpha Sigma		
	1926	No name		
	1928	Several groups		
	1887	No name		
Rochester, University of, Rochester, N.Y.	1929		May 6, 1916	Beta Beta
Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.	1926			
Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.	1929			
St. Lawrence University, Canton, Ill.	1926			
		Phi Omega Phi		

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
San Diego State College, San Diego, Calif.	1928	Sigma Psi		
Shorter College, Rome, Ga.	1929	Sigma Psi		
Simpson College, Indianola, Ind.	1917		June 9, 1880	Theta
	1879	Theta Gamma Chi		
	1907			
	1917			
	1919	Theta Lambda Rho		
	1924	Beta Xi		
	1926	Zeta Tau Delta		
	1881	Organized group		
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.	1883	No name		
	1928			
South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S.C.	1929			
	1905			
South Dakota, University of, Vermilion, S.D.	1907			
	1911	T. B. D.	Mar. 9, 1912	Alpha Rho
	1885	T. B. D.	Mar. 3, 1887	Omicron
Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, Calif. ...	1907	Entre Nous		
	1909	Entre Nous		
	1911	Entre Nous and Alpha Rho		
	1913	Alpha Rho	Apr. 14, 1917	Omicron
	1915	Alpha Rho		
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.	1917	No name		
	1929	Chi Alpha	Mar. 10, 1929	Beta Sigma
Southwestern University, Memphis, Tenn.	1928	Transferred		
Stanford University, Calif.	1891	from University of Pacific	Feb. 4, 1892	Phi
Stetson University, Deland, Fla.	1917	Kappa Delta Phi		
	1924			
Susquehanna University, Selingsgrove, Pa.	1889			
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.	1991	Phi Delta Pi		
	1875		Sept. 24, 1891	Alpha Beta
Swendenborgian University, Boston, Mass.	1876	Alpha Phi		
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.	1885			
	1887			
	1889	Kappa Delta Phi		
Tabor College, Tabor, Ia.	1899		Oct. 10, 1889	Chi
Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.	1917			
	1922	Alpha Theta Pi		
	1905	Alpha Sigma		
Tennessee, University of Knoxville, Tenn.	1924	Alpha Lambda		
	1926	Alpha Theta		
	1928	Alpha Theta		
	1885			
Texas, University of, Austin, Tex.	1903	Five club, changed to Beta Epsilon	Sept. 17, 1904	Alpha Theta

CHARTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	College	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
1919 1922 1924 1915 1924 1887 1891 1903 1905 1881 1922 1887 1901	Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.	Sigma Theta Pi Alpha Sigma Pi	May, 1887	Sigma
1913 1919 1922 1924 1928 1922 1928 1929 1901	Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio Toronto, University of, Ontario, Can. Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. (Hamilton) .. Tufts College, Medford, Mass.	Delta Theta Alpha Theta Alpha Epsilon Alpha Kappa Gamma Alpha Kappa Gamma	July 4, 1905	Sigma
1913 1919 1922 1924 1928 1922 1928 1929 1901	Union University, Jackson, Tenn. University of Pacific, College Park, Calif. Utah, University of, Salt Lake, Utah Utah State College, Logan, Utah Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind. Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.	Alpha Epsilon Alpha Kappa Gamma Alpha Epsilon Alpha Kappa Gamma Alpha Epsilon Alpha Kappa Gamma Alpha Epsilon Alpha Kappa Gamma Alpha Epsilon	Apr. 4, 1889	Phi, transferred to Stanford
1903 1881 1936 1938 1903 1907 1909 1911 1913 1905 1895 1899 1901 1903 1904 1907	Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt. Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va. Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Washington, University of Seattle, Wash.	Phi Kappa Upsilon Theta Delta Theta Phi Kappa Upsilon Alpha Rho Pi Chi Pi Chi Sigma Delta Psi Sigma Delta Psi Sigma Delta Psi Sigma Delta Psi Sigma Delta Psi Eta Epsilon Tau Alpha club Alpha club Alpha club Alpha Tau Delta Alpha Tau Delta	Jan. 15, 1904 Apr. 11, 1881 May 8, 1914 Nov. 30, 1906	Alpha Eta Lambda Alpha Upsilon Alpha Iota
			May 21, 1908	Alpha Lambda

CHAPTER POSSIBILITIES—ALPHABETIC COLLEGE LIST (Continued)

College	Discussed as field or query and application rec'd.	Name of local	Charter granted	Chapter name
Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.	1907 1909 1911 1913 1917 1876 1881 1889 1891	Pi Delta Phi Pi Delta Phi Pi Delta Phi Pi Delta Phi (Establishment in women's colleges "impossible and unadvisable.")	Nov. 16, 1913	Alpha Sigma
Waynesburg College, Winesburg, Pa.	1875			
Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.	1879 1881 1899 1901 1903 1905 1919 1922 1924 1926 1928 1903 1922 1911 1913 1915 1917 1928 1929 1920 1919 1876 1881 1885 1887 1889 1891 1919 1922 1924 1928	Sigma Pi Kappa Delta Delta Sigma Sigma Alpha Theta Zeta Chi Delta Phi Chi Delta Phi Beta Sigma Beta Sigma Beta Sigma No name Gamma Omega "F.C." Tau Delta Theta Tau Delta Theta Tau Delta Theta Tau Delta Theta	1883	Xi
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.				
West Virginia, University of, Morgantown, W.Va.				
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio				
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.				
Wichita University, Wichita, Kan.				
William & Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.				
Winona College, Winona, Ind.				
Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.				
Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio				
Woman's College of Maryland, Frederick, Md. (Now Hood College)	1901 1875 1928 1929	Chi Omega Chi Omega	June 12, 1875	Epsilon
Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio				
Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyo.				

THE BROADER DEMANDS OF
MATURE LIFE*"From the east to the west loyal sisters are we."*

COLLEGE graduates even in the seventies traveled to far cities, settled in distant states, so that soon Kappa Alpha Theta badges were to be seen many places distant from the colleges where they were won. Alumnæ who remained near their Alma Maters could keep in close touch with chapters and so be actively interested in the fraternity. In fact many Thetas remained active voting members of chapters after graduation, as early constitutions permitted any Theta to be active who paid her dues and attended meetings. No plan existed, little effort was made, to keep in touch with the more adventurous, distant alumnæ. But these far off alumnæ had not forgotten the fraternity, so as opportunity offered they originated a plan, took the initiative in developing what is now a vital fraternity feature—organized alumnæ.

So far as records show, the first active alumnæ group was formed in Topeka, Kansas, January 15, 1889. The *Kappa Alpha Theta* of February 1889 says: "Some time ago two Thetas met in the state library. . . . They began to talk . . . question and answer followed in quick succession . . . they found that they were acquainted with seven other Thetas residing in this western city. The two discussed the possibility of a local chapter and decided to see the other girls, all of whom were enthusiastic. . . . Six of them met at Mrs Nicholson's January 15 and decided to meet on the third Wednesday of each month. . . . At the second meeting ten loyal Thetas were in attendance."

Members of this first alumnæ organization were—Florence Beck Werner (Mrs William) Alpha, Grace Brooks Gibson (Mrs Wilder) Beta, Flora Wasmuth Hickman (Mrs C. W.) Delta, Julia Norton Nicholson (Mrs G. T.) Ida Bay Duback (Mrs George) Mayme Hudson Keizer (Mrs Dell) and Ella E. Ropes, all from Kappa, Jessie Wright Whitcomb (Mrs George) Lambda, Annie L. Adams Baird (Mrs M. M.) Nu, Clara Schellabarger Macferran (Mrs William) and Mary Knox



TOPEKA ALUMNÆ

Soon after this first Theta alumnae club became the seventeenth Theta alumnae chapter.

Melton (Mrs Lawson) Tau. Two Topeka girls still at college, Frances Storrs Johnston (Mrs J. C.) Iota, and Margaret Mulvane Morgan (Mrs Harrison) Tau; and Anza Letta Minear Music (Mrs) Delta, visiting in the east, were expected to join the group when they returned. This group continued to function informally until 1909 when it received a charter as Topeka alumnae chapter. A few of the original group are still active in Topeka alumnae.

Alumnae of Alpha living in Greencastle formed a literary club in 1890. Beta's alumnae in Bloomington also began holding regular meetings in 1891. Tau reported in the *Kappa Alpha Theta* for July 1892: "We are glad to tell of the establishment of an alumnae association of Kappa Alpha Theta in Chicago. We have had three meetings, each exceeding the preceding one in interest and enthusiasm."

So, at least four informal alumnae organizations were active before the fraternity made any provision for organizing alumnae. From each of the four as years passed, evolved a chartered alumnae chapter.

Establishment of alumnæ chapters was first agitated in a November 1890 *Kappa Alpha Theta* editorial: "Since '70 our list of alumnæ has been increasing till now our members have gone out into all parts of the union. In many places there are a number of alumnæ, and why can't they revive their old-time enthusiasm for Theta by organizing alumnæ chapters? It would help us who are in college to know that Theta does not lose her members when they leave college. We believe that if our active members would look up all their alumnæ members and talk to them . . . in the coming year we should see at least half a dozen good, large, enthusiastic alumnæ chapters. Let us be in earnest about this matter, as it is important." Though it took more than the "coming year" to get a "half dozen" alumnæ chapters, this campaign for a plan of alumnæ organization met with prompt success, as the 1891 convention at Burlington, Vermont, provided for the organization of alumnæ chapters "to have same representation privileges, charters, fees, etc. that regular chapters have."

The first alumnæ constitution provided for the formation of alumnæ chapters wherever a sufficient number of Thetas wished such an organization. The "sufficient number" was later defined as five. In 1905 the minimum number of resident alumnæ required to win an alumnæ charter was raised to ten; in 1915, to fifteen; in 1922, to twenty, at which figure it now stands.

The program for every convention after 1891 included some consideration of alumnæ matters. In 1903, by which time there were twelve chartered alumnæ chapters, the custom of an entire session devoted to alumnæ interests was inaugurated.

From their organization alumnæ chapters have paid annual per capita dues. In return, the fraternity always paid part of the expenses of each alumnæ chapter's convention delegate, and since 1903 provided each dues paying member of alumnæ chapters with an automatic *Kappa Alpha Theta* subscription. The 1928 convention decided that the time had come to be even more generous with alumnæ chapters, as their increase in number and size had brought them to a self-supporting state, so from then on their convention delegates receive the same expense allowance as college chapter delegates receive.

Alumnæ chapters have always had a vote in convention.

This alumnæ vote is a ratio of the college chapter vote, a ratio that the college chapters have often proposed to change to an equal vote, but the proposal has been voted down each time by alumnæ delegates because their chapters did not want "this added responsibility."

When the 1909 convention increased the number of districts and reduced the size of Grand council by omitting District presidents from that executive body, the office of Grand vice-president was created. Among duties assigned to the Grand vice-president was supervision of alumnæ interests. Since all extension problems were also assigned to the Grand vice-president, she soon had too much to do. So, in 1915 alumnæ interests were transferred to the supervision of an Alumnæ secretary, ex-officio a Grand council member only in matters pertaining to alumnæ. This Alumnæ secretary was empowered to select, with Grand council approval, an assisting staff of state chairmen, one for each state. The present title for this alumnæ staff is the Alumnæ board.

The Alumnæ secretary's duties are—"Act as a clearing house for all alumnæ matters; keep the alumnæ in touch with the fraternity; act as executive officer of the state chairmen; keep a complete list of all organizations of alumnæ, chapter, club, or even less formal groups; initiate movements looking toward the most effective alumnæ organization."

A State chairman keeps a card catalogue of all Thetas living in her state, and to each of them sends once a year a letter of Theta state news, enclosing with it the Annual report of the fraternity. Under the leadership of the Alumnæ secretary, these state chairmen work to organize alumnæ clubs, to develop inter-Theta contacts, arouse enthusiasm, disseminate information about the fraternity of today.

The growth in size and responsibility of alumnæ chapters, the increased requirement for minimum membership in an alumnæ chapter, created the need for some type of organization that would reach and interest alumnæ in localities where the establishment of an alumnæ chapter was impracticable or impossible. Under the leadership of the Alumnæ secretary, two forms of organization developed as a partial solution of the problem.

The 1919 convention provided for contacts with the more

isolated alumnae through the formation of the Alumnae association. Any Theta unable to join an organized alumnae group can become a member of the Alumnae association by paying dues of \$1.50 a year. These dues give such members individual magazine subscriptions, make them "active members," and help support the work of the Alumnae board.

In any community where five or more Thetas care to meet together but where there are too few interested alumnae to form an alumnae chapter, there may be formed an alumnae club. Dues of an alumnae club are five dollars per year, the club receiving one copy of each fraternity publication; or, \$1.50 per member with each paying member receiving the *Kappa Alpha Theta*. Each club is entitled to representation and recognition at convention, if it sends a delegate. The organization of Theta alumnae clubs was authorized by the 1922 convention.

Interests and problems demanding consideration by the Alumnae board becoming increasingly extensive with a steadily increasing alumnae clientele, in 1924 an Associate alumnae secretary was added to the board. Her special work is with the alumnae chapters, including the directing of their national service which formerly functioned through the Service bureau.

Frequently an alumnae chapter would desire to do some special national work. So, in 1913 a Service bureau was organized to outline and supervise national projects to be undertaken by special alumnae chapters, to provide a medium through which college chapters might profit by alumnae experience and assistance. After eleven years helpful, effective service, the bureau went out of existence when the office of Associate alumnae secretary was created to better coordinate such work with other Alumnae board responsibilities.

ALUMNAE CHAPTERS

"To preserve our interest in the fraternity and aid the college chapter, we have decided to petition for an alumnae charter," so wrote a group of alumnae.

No doubt the impetus for most alumnae charter petitions was similar, even when a group aimed only at "happy social intercourse between Thetas." This social aim naturally dominates the beginnings of alumnae organization in cities far removed

from any Theta college chapter. No more worth-while service does any alumnae chapter do than this of welcoming the newcomer, holding social gatherings where at regular intervals Thetas may lay aside the responsibilities, the cares, even the dignity of their daily lives and for a few hours be just themselves.

Where an alumnae chapter is in the same city with a college chapter its chief interest is, naturally, being Big Sister to the college chapter. Anything, from providing a cake for a rush party, to building a chapter house, may be the work of such an alumnae chapter. To be sure, if the undertaking is a big one, like building a chapter house, the alumnae chapter doesn't do it all, it merely acts as the agent for the carrying out of service to which all alumnae contribute.

A large number of Theta alumnae chapters started as Theta clubs (long before alumnae clubs were a recognized part of the national organization) some of them having years of service to their credit before they petitioned for an alumnae charter when, having convinced themselves they wanted a permanent organization, they felt ready for broader responsibilities, wanted to become active in the fraternity's growth and development.

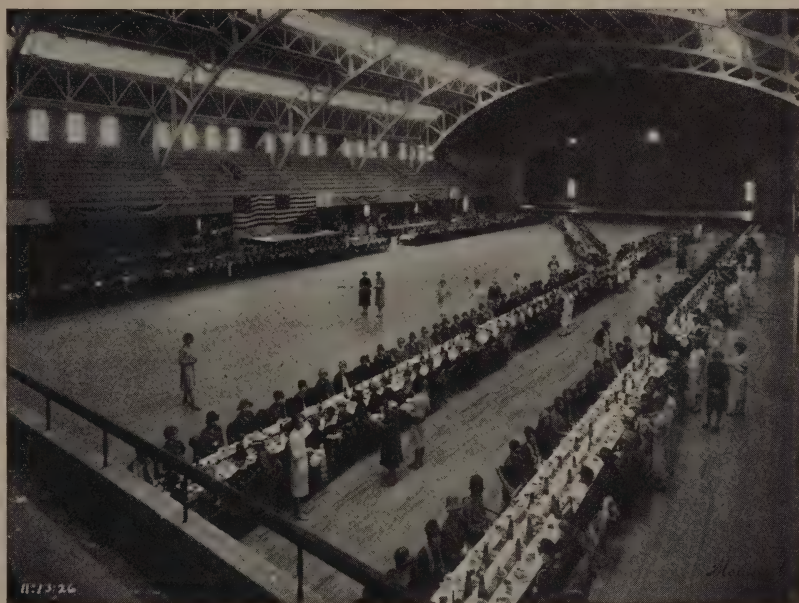
Kappa Alpha Theta's policy makes its alumnae chapter organization flexible, leaves each alumnae chapter free to find its own field of service. This being true it is remarkable to find how much alike all the alumnae chapters are. Each of them meets once a month, for eight or nine months each year; each of them emphasizes social intercourse, friendship, at these meetings. A small percentage have settled on a custom of extensive literary programs. Most try at times such programs, or a course in fraternity education, or elaborate formal entertainment at each meeting, but the great majority revert to simple social meetings where friendly converse and food are the chief entertainment.

As a chapter grows in years and numbers it generally begins to look around for new fields of endeavor. Since being a good citizen in one's own community is a Kappa Alpha Theta ideal, chapters usually get interested in some form of local social service, though the special service of any one chapter may change from year to year.

Certain specific social work has become the definite interest

of some chapters, often because members are leaders in such work and are in need of more helpers. These special services are set forth in the chapter "Ideals in action." Many other alumnae chapters have established direct contacts with the Associated charities of their cities and are ready to answer emergency calls for special service. Most all alumnae chapters at Christmas time do something for unfortunate children, or for lonesome old people.

Then there are chapters more interested in educational problems. Seattle alumnae works through its city Panhellenic for scholarships for high school and college girls; Syracuse alumnae,



1929 SCHOLARSHIP BANQUET, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

Annually, Lincoln City Panhellenic honors the college Panhellenic scholars with such a banquet, at which scholarship trophies are awarded.

for the endowment campaign of Syracuse university; Lincoln alumnae, for better scholarship at the University of Nebraska through the Panhellenic banquet honoring the best students and through prizes to the leaders in each class in the chapter; Madison gives an annual dinner honoring Psi members elected to Phi Beta Kappa; Portland alumnae with the able assistance of Chicago alumnae, underwrote the musical education of a talented member.

Some thirty years before petitioning for an alumnae charter, alumnae living in Bloomington, Indiana, organized as an informal club, developed a Senior service by which all Beta seniors were welcomed into the alumnae body. This service, in a modified form, has been recognized nationally and gradually is being adopted over the country.

In 1903 Los Angeles alumnae started the Scholarship fund, now the national Loan and fellowship fund enterprise. As the fund became more and more useful, more and more in need of more and more money, more and more alumnae chapters took as their main work its growth. Today almost every alumnae chapter contributes annually to the fund. Notable gifts have been made by Washington alumnae through its silk stocking and Christmas card ventures, by Pittsburgh alumnae through its Theta Service enterprise.

The Scholarship fund, social service work, etc. call for much money, so many an alumnae chapter has developed a business. Syracuse alumnae makes and markets Rose jelly, a hand lotion; Topeka alumnae's Benefit show has become a feature of the city's winter social life; St. Louis alumnae has a thriving Black Kat Koffee market; Evanston alumnae has perhaps the



THETA BOOK SHOP, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

most successful, growing business, the Theta book shop started in 1922, a loan library which has almost two thousand subscribers and earns a net of several thousand dollars a year.

Since the celebration of Founders'-day has become a real event, it is customary for alumnæ chapters to manage these birthday parties, making them real reunions for all chapters and all scattered Thetas of a given radius—in the case of Indianapolis and Detroit for all Thetas of the state.

As Kappa Alpha Theta conventions grew in size, the work demanded of the hostess chapter, or later hostess district, grew. In recent years convention hostess duties have become largely the responsibility of alumnæ chapters, whose able direction contributes much to the success of these district and national reunions.

Another indirect service of alumnæ chapters has been the investigating, and in earlier days organizing and guiding, groups ambitious for Theta charters. Since the adoption in 1924 of colonization as a possible means of extension, two alumnæ chapters have done notable service of this type, Des Moines and Dallas alumnæ.

Growth in the alumnæ chapter idea, changes in their size and cosmopolitanism seem best shown by a table recording their dates of establishment, their charter membership and their present membership—and so the table that follows.

When alumnæ chapters were first established they were given Greek names, following through the Greek alphabet and then beginning again with double letters, just as college chapters were named. But this plan often led to confusion between college and alumnæ chapters, so in 1913 Greek names for alumnæ chapters were dropped, and each named for the city in which it was located. The present names are used in the tables, with the original Greek letter names following in brackets for those chapters so christened.

ALUMNÆ CLUBS

Alumnæ clubs, as already related, began to form themselves before the national fraternity had given any thought to alumnæ organization. When the fraternity did act, at the 1891 convention, it provided for only one form of organization—alumnæ chapters. Groups that did not care to assume the obligations of alumnæ chapters, continued to exist, and increase in number,

though without any official recognition as part of Kappa Alpha Theta organization. It was not until 1922 that the fraternity officially provided for clubs. That this provision was a wise step and met a real need is evident in the steadily growing number of clubs.

These clubs are variable quantities. Sometimes they exist one year and not the next, for Thetas will move often and sometimes other local conditions make it advisable to temporarily suspend activity as a club. The simple requirements for an active club make such adjustments easy. These clubs are valuable, as a pleasant renewing of ties and extending of social contacts for their members, and as additional nucleuses for disseminating fraternity news, for bringing new ideas and enthusiasm into the fraternity, and for performing notable service in recommending worth while girls to college chapters, in aiding nearby college chapters, in advising on extension problems.

Clubs also serve as fine preparation for the more definite obligations of alumnae chapters. Every year, since their official recognition, one or more clubs has become a chartered alumnae chapter, such experienced groups easily adjusting themselves to the new duties and opportunities of an alumnae chapter.

Fifty clubs were actively enrolled in June 1929 at the following centers: *Arizona*, Phoenix, Tucson; *California*, Glendale, Long Beach, Palo Alto, Riverside, Sacramento Valley; *Colorado*, Fort Collins; *Connecticut*, Hartford, New Haven; *Florida*, Miami; *Georgia*, Atlanta; *Honolulu*, Hawaii; *Idaho*, Boise; *Illinois*, Oak Park, Rockford; *Indiana*, Lafayette, Muncie; *Iowa*, Sioux City; *Kentucky*, Louisville; *Michigan*, Albion, Grand Rapids; *Montana*, Butte-Anaconda; *New York*, Buffalo; *New Jersey*, Central (Bound Brook), Northern (Maplewood); *North Carolina*, Durham-Raleigh; *North Dakota*, Grand Forks; *Ohio*, Akron, Delaware, Toledo, Youngstown; *Oklahoma*, Ponca City, Stillwater; *Oregon*, Corvallis-Albany, Eugene, Salem; *Pennsylvania*, Erie, Harrisburg, Meadville, State College; *South Dakota*, Sioux Falls; *Tennessee*, Memphis; *Texas*, Amarillo, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Wichita Falls; *Virginia*, Norfolk; *Washington*, Pullman, Southeastern (Walla Walla.)

ALUMNÆ CHARTERS GRANTED

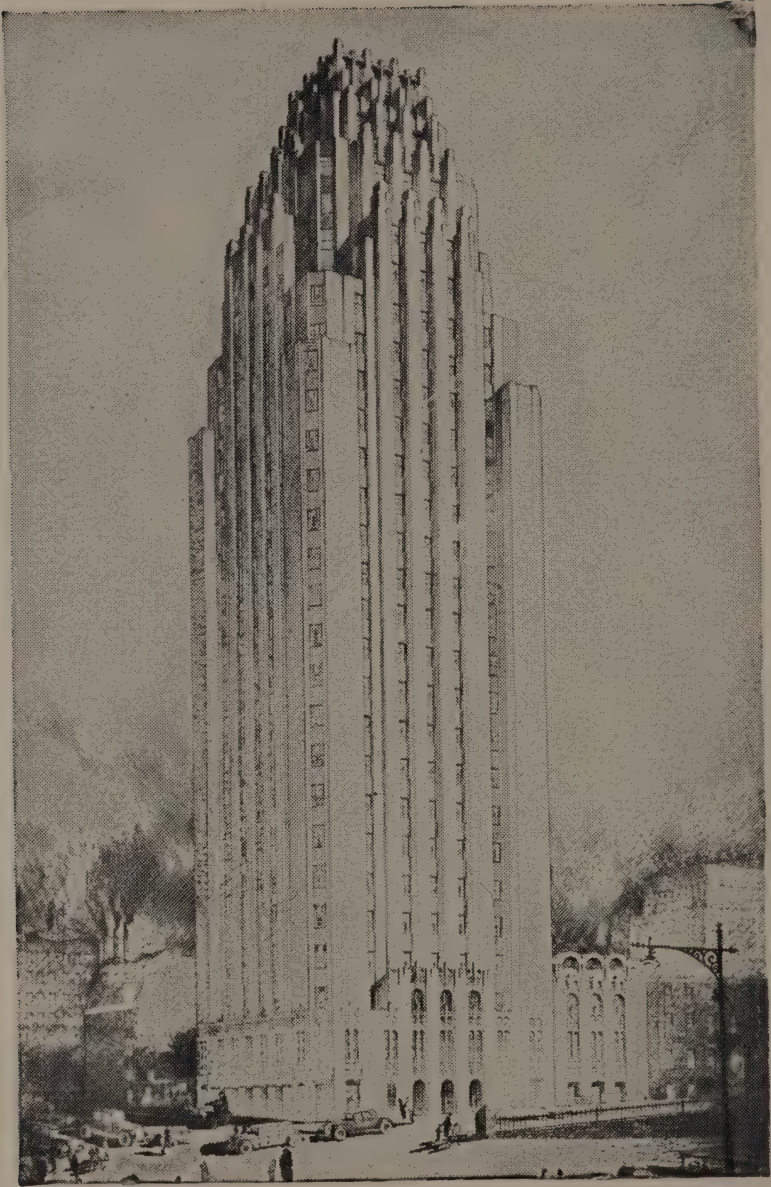
Chapter	Chartered	No. of Charter Members	No. of Members 1928-29	No. of college chapters represented in membership—1928-29	Remarks
Greencastle (Alpha)	Feb. 1893	21	22	A, B	Inactive, 15 Dec. 1914 to 28 Dec. 1923 1927 divided into Minneapolis and St. Paul alumnae
Twin Cities (Beta)	Jan. 1894	13	36	A, H, I, K, A, T, T, Q, AII	
New York (Gamma)	25 May 1894	9	38	A, Δ, E, H, I, K, A, M, T, X, Ψ, AB, AΓ, AΘ, A E, A K, A M, A II, A X, A Ψ, B K	
Chicago (Delta)	3 Oct. 1896	21	24	A, B, Δ, H, II, T, Ψ, A H, A Θ, A N, A T, B I	1910 divided when Evanston alumnae chartered and again in 1927 with chartering of Chicago, S. Side alumnae
Columbus (Epsilon)	13 May 1897	8	58	B, E, Φ, A Γ, B B	
Indianapolis (Zeta)	7 Sept. 1897	15	154	A, B, Γ, H, N, II, T, T, Ψ, Q, A O, A X	
Burlington (Eta)	11 Feb. 1898	16	32	I, A, A, E, A Ψ	Inactive May 1901 to 20 Feb. 1909 1925 divided into Los Angeles and Pasadena alumnae
Philadelphia (Theta)	Oct. 1898	12	57	Γ, A, I, X, A B, A Δ, A H, A I, B H	
Los Angeles (Iota)	10 Oct. 1901	18	52	A, B, Δ, H, I, K, A, O, P, T, T, Φ, Ψ, Q, A B, A H, A Θ, A P, A S, A T, A X, A Ψ, A Ω, B B II	
Pittsburgh (Kappa)	16 July 1902	9	62	Γ deut., Δ, Z, I, A, M, A B, A Δ, A Ω	Returned charter July 29, 1907
Athens, Ohio (Lambda)	16 July 1902	7	50	A, Γ, Γ deut., Δ H, E, I, M, N, P, Σ, T, T, Ψ, A Γ, A E, A H, A S, A X, A Ψ, A Ω, B II	
Cleveland, Ohio (Mu)	17 Jan. 1903	9			Returned charter 31 July 1904
Wooster, Ohio (Nu)	25 Aug. 1903	14	43	A, Δ, H, K, T, T, Ψ, A Γ, A Δ, A I, A M, A T, A T	
Kansas City, Mo. (Xi)	23 Aug. 1903	10		I, Z, X, A I, A Z	Inactive, June, 1915 to 25 July 1920
Syracuse, N.Y. (Nu)	May 1905	26	41	A, Δ, E, H, I, K, M, II, T, T, Φ, X, Ψ, A E, A A, A N, A S, A P, A S, B E, B Θ, H, K, T, A M, A T	
Seattle, Wash. (Omicron)	21 Nov. 1908	17	71	A, A, A N, A S, A P, A S, B E, B Θ, H, K, T, A M, A T	
Topeka, Kan. (Pi)	2 Jan. 1909	21	40	B, Γ, B E, B I	Returned charter 31 July 1904
Denver, Colo. (Rho)	4 Feb. 1909	17	30	A, B, Γ, Δ, H, K, P, T, Ψ, A Γ, A H, A Θ, A I, A M, A T, B Γ	
St. Louis, Mo. (Sigma)	22 May 1909	14	80	A, B, Γ, Δ, H, K, P, T, Ψ, A Γ, A H, A Θ, A I, A M, A T, B Γ	
Lincoln, Nebr. (Tau)	26 May 1909	20	28	P	1926 divided into San Francisco and Berkeley alumnae
San Francisco, Calif. (Upsilon)	28 June 1909	16	43	B, M, O, Φ, X, Ψ, Q, A A, A N, A II, A P, A Φ, A Ψ, A Ω, B M	
Baltimore, Md. (Phi)	25 Apr. 1910	11	30	P, T, Ψ, A I, A S, A O, B I	
Omaha, Nebr. (Chi)	26 June 1910	10	28	A, B, Δ, H, I, K, A, M, II, P, T, A Γ, A A, E, A H, A A, A M, A II, A P, A X, B Z, B H, B II	Returned charter 31 July 1904
Evanston, Ill. (Psi)	5 Sept. 1910	25	55	A, Δ, E, H, P, T, T, Φ, A A, A N, A S, A S, A Ψ, B E	
Portland, Ore. (Omega)	11 Mar. 1911	24	63		

ALUMNÆ CHARTERS GRANTED

Chapter	Chartered	No. of Charter Members	No. of Members 1928-29	No. of college chapters represented in membership—1928-29	Remarks
Toronto, Canada (Alpha Beta).....	1 June 1911	18	30	II, Σ, A Ξ	Returned charter April 1914
Madison, Wis. (Alpha Gamma).....	15 June 1911	23	15	A, P, T, Ψ, A K, A O, A Ψ	
Stanford, Calif. (Alpha Delta).....	3 Oct. 1912	16			
Providence, R.I. (Alpha Epsilon).....	3 Oct. 1912	57	22	I, A E	
Spokane, Wash. (Alpha Zeta).....	1 Feb. 1913	18	41	A, B, P, O, A A, A M, A N, A Ξ, A Π, A Σ, B Θ, B N	
Detroit, Mich.	24 Nov. 1913	13	54	A, B, Δ, H, I, K, A, M, II, P, A Γ, A E, A H, A A, A M, A Π, A P, A X, B Z, B H, B II	Charter returned 1917 Charter returned July 1920
			47	B, Γ, deut., I, Ψ, A Γ, A I, A M, A T, A X, B K	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	8 Dec. 1913	10			
Vermilion, S.D.....	27 Feb. 1914	19		B, Δ, E, I, K, A, T, A E, A H, A I, A N, A Ξ, A T, A X, B Δ, B M	
Pullman, Wash.....	16 Feb. 1914	10	23	A, B, Θ, Φ, Ψ, A A, A N, A Π, A Σ, A Ψ, B E, B Θ	
Boston, Mass.....	5 Jan. 1915	24	31		Charter returned 1917
Tacoma, Wash.....	30 June 1915	18			
			18		
Austin, Texas.....	27 Nov. 1915	18			
Norman - Oklahoma City, Okla.	21 Mar. 1916	19	53	B, I, K, A, A O, B Z, B O	
Washington, D.C.....	13 Dec. 1918	30	30	A, Γ, Δ, E, H, I, M, T, X, Ψ, A B, A Δ, A E, A H, A II, B Δ, B A	
New Orleans, La.....	1 Feb. 1920	30	34	Γ, T, A Δ, A Θ, A M, A Φ	
	8 Feb. 1920	18	36	Δ, I, M, N, T, A II, A P	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	25 July 1920	15	31	Γ, I, P, Φ, A Δ, A II, B K	
Houston, Texas.....	19 Mar. 1921	16	20	B, Γ, Δ, I, T, Ψ, A H, A Θ, A O	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	24 Sept. 1921	17	29	H, K, A P, T, Ψ, A Γ, A I, A A, A N, A Ψ, A O	
Appleton, Wis.....	5 Nov. 1921	20	25	Δ, T, T, Ψ, A Δ, A H, A Ψ	
	24 Feb. 1922	16	20	A, B, Δ, E, K, P, T, A M, A O, A T, B I	
Wichita, Kan.....	15 Mar. 1923	26	36	A H, A I, B P	
Nashville, Tenn.....	28 July 1923	21	19	I, K, A, P, Φ	
Ithaca, N.Y.....	28 Oct. 1923	20	42	A, I, P, X, A Γ, A X, BH	
Rochester, N.Y.....	27 Feb. 1925	30	40	A, B, E, H, K, O, P, T, T, Φ, Ψ, Ω, A E, A H, A A, A M, B E, B K	
Pasadena, Calif.....			32	B, Δ, T, T, A Θ, A I, A M, A O, A T, B B, B Δ	
Dallas, Texas.....	1 May 1925	23			
Bloomington, Ind.....	15 Aug. 1925	20	21	B	
	8 Mar. 1926	24	20	A, B, Γ, P, Ψ, A A, A A, A Π, A P, A X, B I	

ALUMNÆ CHARTERS GRANTED

Chapter	Chartered	No. of Charter Members	No. of Members 1928-29	No. of college chapters represented in membership—1928-29	Remarks
Berkeley, Calif.....	4 Nov. 1926	21	25	A, H, M, T, Φ , Ψ , Ω , A E, A K, A A, A N, A O, B E	
Chicago, Ill. Southside.....	9 Mar. 1927	28	26	A, B, Δ , Δ , K, P, Σ , T, T, Ψ , A M, A O, A Π , A X, B I	
St. Paul, Minn.....	19 Nov. 1927	22	11	T, X, Ψ , A I, A E, A Ψ , B E	
Tulsa, Okla.....	17 Apr. 1928	22	34	A, K, M, Ψ , A H, A I, A N, A O, A Π , B B, B Z	
San Diego, Calif.....	15 Nov. 1928	23	31	B, I, H, K, M, O, Π , P, Φ , Ψ , Ω , A B, A O, A Π , A T, B B, B I, B Δ , B Θ , B N	
Reno, Nev.....	15 Nov. 1928	24	25	I, Φ , Ω , B M, A A, A Σ , B Θ	
Yakima, Wash.....	15 Nov. 1928	23	25	A, B, Φ , A I	
Lansing, Mich.....	22 Apr. 1929	28	28	A, H, Π , X, A X, A Ω , B Π	
Lafayette, Ind.....	12 June 1929	41	41	A, B, I, I' dent., Δ , Ψ , A X, B Z	



PANHELLENIC HOUSE, 3 MITCHELL PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

KAPPA ALPHA THETA DISTRICT CONFEDERATION

*"Abroad in all the land
A scattered linked band."*

ALTHOUGH the 1891 convention at Burlington, Vermont, provided for a reorganization of Kappa Alpha Theta, the work was only half done when convention adjourned. The reconstruction of constitution and bylaws to conform to convention's decisions was a task too large for the few busy convention days. Therefore Alpha was appointed as the committee to present at next convention a revised constitution embodying the legislation passed in Burlington. Alpha put this work in the hands of a committee, two alumnæ, Flora Turman Laughlin (Mrs E. G.) and Anne Downey, and one undergraduate, Florence Line Wise (Mrs W. H.).

Out of this work grew Greencastle alumnæ chapter (the first alumnæ charter granted) and the first sectional, or district, convention. Strictly speaking it was not a district convention, as districts had not yet been organized. This meeting was called by Alpha and Greencastle alumnæ in March 1893, partly to test the value of the district idea, though the main purpose was to give older chapters an opportunity to discuss the proposed new constitution and to suggest improvements.

The chapters represented were Alpha, Beta, Delta, Epsilon, Nu, Pi, Psi, and Alpha Gamma. Among the delegates may be recognized the names of several alumnæ still well known in the fraternity at large—Winifred Sercombe, Psi, then Grand president; Arda Knox, Beta, later a District president; Margaret Smith Abbot (Mrs W. G.) Alpha, and Edith Cockins, Alpha Gamma, later Grand council members, Mrs Abbot as president, Miss Cockins as both editor and treasurer.

The delegates arrived Monday, March 27. Greencastle alumnæ gave a reception that evening, for the guests to meet the faculty of DePauw and town friends of Alpha. Kappa Kappa Gamma entertained the visiting Thetas at tea, and the

last session was followed by still another tea, at Colonel Weaver's home, now Alpha's chapter house.

At the Grand convention, Chicago, July 1893, a memorial was presented from this sectional convention, which read in part: "Chapters of the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana decided some time since to hold a convention . . . and if successful and popular, with the hope of holding similar conventions annually in different districts, say western, central, and eastern, the three comprising all chapters of Kappa Alpha Theta. This convention . . . was a decided success. . . . We hope each chapter may have the privilege of attending such a convention annually in the future. Three districts with three different sets of recom-

mendations to present to the national convention would certainly in a short time greatly improve our system of organization."

This Chicago convention adopted the plan of three districts, recommending district conventions but leaving to the discretion of the chapters in each district, decision as to when, where, and how such gathering should eventuate.

The next sectional gathering, not strictly a district convention, since only two chapters and "nearby alumnae" were

District Conference

OF —

Kappa Alpha Theta,

Greencastle, Ind., —

Mar. 28, 29, 1893.

PROGRAM.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

7:30 p. m. Reception to delegates by Alpha Alumnae Chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

8:30 a. m. to 12:00 p. m. Business session.
2:00 p. m. to 3:00 p. m. Business session.
7:00 p. m. Informal.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

8:00 a. m. to 12:00 p. m. Business session.
2:00 p. m. Business session.
Five o'clock Tea.

Fraternity Representatives.

President of Grand Council, Miss Winifred Seecombs.
Vice President of Grand Council, Miss Lucia H. Ray.

CHAPTER REPRESENTATIVES.

Alpha Alumnae — Greencastle, Ind.

Mrs. Flora T. Loughlin
Miss Anna Downey
Mrs. Emily Locke Hamilton,
Mrs. Elizabeth Craig Sawyer,
Miss Myrie Sawyer.

Alpha — DuPauw University Greencastle, Ind.

Eda Weaver, Newcomer,
Cliffie Florence Line,
Maud Allen,
Lillian Brownfield,
Margaret Smith.

Beta — Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

Stella Hauger,
Alice Dancy,
Edna Fitch,
Louise Rogers,
Helene Stark,
Mary Lindley,
Margaret Roberts,
Charlotte McIntosh,
Marian Houdshamer,
Margaret Todd,
Uella Allen.

Delta — Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.

Lola Means,
Ada Brewer.

Epsilon — Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio.

Clara Greenholt.

Nu — Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.

Elisabeth Daugherty.

Pi — Albion College, Albion, Michigan.

Mary Garfield, Josephine Woods.

Alpha Gamma — Ohio University, Columbus, Ohio.

Edith Cockins.

invited, was in California, where Omega invited Phi to a joint breakfast and discussion meeting January 27, 1895.

At the 1897 Grand convention district conventions were once more discussed, and this Berkeley meeting cited as an encouraging example, but "the feasibility of such a plan for Alpha and Beta districts . . . resulted in no definite measure. Obstacles of time and distance looked too formidable."

WHY DISTRICTS

The first official mention of a possible division of the fraternity into districts, was at the conference of Midwestern chapters held in Greencastle in March 1893. Acting on this conference's recommendation the revised constitution adopted by the 1893 Grand convention included a section which reads: "The fraternity shall be divided into districts, to be designated by the letters of the Greek alphabet." At annual district conventions, each district was to elect district officers: a president, who should be a college graduate and an ex-officio vice-president of the Grand council, and a vice-president, recording secretary, and treasurer.

The president's duties would be "to preside at district conventions, correspond with each chapter of the district, and visit each college chapter." She was "furthermore to learn the intellectual, social, and moral status of each chapter, to correct mistakes, to



1903 DISTRICT CONVENTION AT OMEGA'S HOUSE
Berkeley, California

gather suggestions for chapter work, to carry to each chapter such suggestions, to incite to thorough fraternity education and cordial fraternity feeling, to inspire to high scholarship and high ideals, etc." She was also "to correspond with other District presidents and write at least one letter a year for the fraternity magazine." Some responsibility! The duties of the other district officers "shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices."

So convention enlarged upon and changed the original suggestion, made apparently so that each Grand convention might benefit by "three different sets of recommendations" from three district conventions.

This change introduced a new phase of fraternity responsibility, national responsibility for individual chapter development, before the concern only of the chapter and its alumnæ. As able Theta after able Theta served as a District president, the fine possibilities of such work was proved and a technique of method developed, which today keeps the chapters close to established standards, even though the fraternity has become a much larger and a far flung organization.

Today districts are efficient units in the administration of as large an organization as Kappa Alpha Theta has become. Through them fraternity ideals and standards are protected in every chapter. Through them groups of chapters are able to cultivate personal relations and friendships.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

As suggested by the 1893 conference of Mid-west chapters, in the beginning three districts were established, not by dividing the country into three districts, but by collecting into one district all chapters then existing in certain states.

Alpha district was to include all chapters in Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania. That meant at the time Lambda, Iota, Chi, Mu, and Alpha Beta.

Beta district was to include all chapters in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas. That meant at the time Eta, Pi, Epsilon, Alpha Gamma, Alpha, Beta, Nu, Delta, Tau, Psi, Upsilon, Kappa and Greencastle alumnæ.

Gamma district was to include the California chapters: at that time, Phi and Omega.

As further charters were granted, each new chapter was assigned to one or the other of these districts—if East of the Alleghenies it went into Alpha district; if west of the Rockies it went into Gamma district; and located anywhere else in the country it was assigned to Beta district. Under such a scheme, by 1903 Beta district included thirteen college, and 10 *alumnæ* chapters.

As this was far too many chapters for one District president to mother, a new district was established, Delta, made up of these chapters removed from Beta district—Delta, Kappa, Rho, Tau, Upsilon, Psi, and three *alumnæ* chapters. This subtraction still left in Beta district, Alpha, Beta, Epsilon, Eta, Mu, Pi, Alpha Gamma and seven *alumnæ* chapters.

Though the number of both college and *alumnæ* chapters continued to increase, there was no further redistricting until 1909. Then it was decided that the maximum number of college chapters one District president should be responsible for should be five. To make administration easier, and chapter visiting less expensive, only chapters approximately close together geographically were to be in a district, and to further closer ties between chapters there were to be associated in a district the chapters whose colleges maintained intercollegiate athletic, debate, etc. contacts.

These decisions reached, a serious difficulty arose. In the interim since the first election of District presidents as “*ex-officio*” members of Grand council, they had become, through custom or unrecorded legislation, “*officio*” members of Grand council. So, to increase the number of districts appreciably, meant to increase the size of the Grand council until it would be as unwieldy and as ineffective an administrative unit as the original Grand chapter gradually became with fraternity expansion.

So District presidents were removed from the Grand council, except each was to be considered a full council member when matters were discussed that affected a chapter, or chapters, in her district only. And then nine districts were established by subdividing the existing districts.

Alpha district was resolved into—Alpha Alpha district, including all chapters in Vermont, Canada, and northern New

York, that is, Iota, Lambda, Sigma, and Chi, together with alumnae chapters of those regions; and Alpha Beta district, including all chapters in southern New York, Maryland, and eastern Pennsylvania—that is, Alpha Beta, Alpha Delta, Alpha Epsilon, Alpha Zeta, and Alpha Kappa, together with alumnae chapters of that section.

In a similar fashion Beta district was divided into—Beta Alpha district, the chapters of Indiana and Tennessee, that is Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Alpha Eta, with alumnae chapters of those states; and Beta Beta district, the chapters of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, that is Epsilon, Eta, Mu, and Alpha Gamma, with alumnae chapters of those states.

From Delta district three new districts were carved: Delta Alpha for the chapters in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, that is for Delta, Tau, Upsilon, and Psi; Delta Beta district for chapters in Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, that is for Kappa, Rho, Alpha Iota, and Alpha Mu; Delta Gamma district for chapters in Oklahoma, and Texas, that is for Alpha Theta and Alpha Omicron. In each case alumnae chapters were also subdivided by these states—with Denver alumnae, the sole Theta unit then in Colorado, placed in Delta Gamma district.

Gamma district was divided into Gamma Alpha district, with the boundaries of the original Gamma, chapters in California, which at this time were just Phi and Omega; and Gamma Beta district for the chapters of the Pacific Northwest, then Alpha Lambda, Alpha Nu, and Alpha Xi.



1912 CONVENTION OF GAMMA BETA (NOW IX) DISTRICT
Alpha Lambda's House, Seattle, Washington

Needless to say these two letter Greek names for districts were difficult to remember and properly designate, and so in 1913 district nomenclature and order were entirely altered. Roman numerals were henceforth to designate districts, and the district with the oldest chapter would be district I, the one with the next oldest (exclusive of older chapters in district I) would become district II and so on down the list. Under this plan existing districts became—

Beta Alpha—District I
 Delta Alpha—District II
 Beta Beta—District III
 Alpha Alpha—District IV
 Delta Beta—District V
 Gamma Alpha—District VI
 Alpha Beta—District VII
 Delta Gamma—District VIII
 Gamma Beta—District IX

This division prevails today, with the shift of a few chapters to different districts, because of changing college contacts, or to round out one or the other of the later added districts. In 1920 District X was established by the removal of Upsilon and Psi from the original District II to add to the later established Alpha Pi, Alpha Rho, and Alpha Psi chapters. District XI followed in 1924, formed by the removal of Alpha Eta from the



1912 CONVENTION, DISTRICT DELTA GAMMA (NOW VIII)
Galveston, Texas

original District I, and Alpha Phi, a later established member from District VIII, to join with Beta Nu in the new district.

The policy of placing each new college chapter in an existing district has continued, though the practice has resulted in a number of districts of more than the ideal five college chapters; decisions as to which districts shall have the rapidly increasing *alumnæ* chapters and clubs has become a problem too, so redistricting will be imperative soon.

Present (June 1929) district boundaries are—

District I—Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Alpha Chi.

District II—Delta, Tau, Alpha Iota, Beta Kappa, Beta Omicron.

District III—Eta, Gamma deutron, Mu, Alpha Gamma, Alpha Tau, Alpha Omega, Beta Pi, Beta Tau.

District IV—Iota, Lambda, Sigma, Chi.

District V—Kappa, Rho, Alpha Mu, Alpha Upsilon, Beta Gamma, Beta Iota.

District VI—Omicron, Phi, Omega, Beta Delta, Beta Mu, Beta Xi.

District VII—Alpha Beta, Alpha Delta, Alpha Kappa, Beta Beta, Beta Eta, Beta Lambda.

District VIII—Alpha Theta, Alpha Omicron, Beta Zeta, Beta Sigma.

District IX—Alpha Lambda, Alpha Nu, Alpha Xi, Alpha Sigma, Beta Epsilon, Beta Theta, Beta Upsilon.

District X—Upsilon, Psi, Alpha Pi, Alpha Rho, Alpha Psi.

District XI—Alpha Eta, Alpha Phi, Beta Nu, Beta Rho.

In each district are included also *alumnæ* chapters and clubs of the same geographical section.

DISTRICT OFFICERS AND THEIR WORK

The real reason for dividing the fraternity into districts was embodied in the enumeration of the president's duties as quoted on page 219. The 1893 convention provided that District presidents, and other district officers, should be elected at the annual district conventions. Since there were few such conventions for many years, it is not clear just how the early District presidents were chosen. Later, when it became evident that districts would

not regularly meet in annual district conventions, District presidents were elected at district meetings called as a feature of each Grand convention. Since this plan, except in case of a re-election, gave a District president the valuable convention experience as the last event in her official career, the time for the election of District presidents was changed, so a convention would come in the middle of the two year term of office.

Today, District president elections occur in April of odd years, the Grand council sending a list of nominees with recommendations to chapters of a district, which cast their votes by mail. The elected District president takes office the following September.

As district conventions occurred so infrequently there was no work for a vice-president, recording secretary, or treasurer in a district, so election of such officers was soon discontinued. When a district convention meets, the necessary temporary offices are filled by District president appointments.

Today each district has beside its president, a president's deputy and a staff of Alumnæ advisory boards. The District president selects as deputy the Theta alumna who can best help her with the district work, or substitute for her in chapter visiting if necessary. This selection must be approved by the Grand council. The District president chooses for each college chapter an Advisory board from resident alumnæ, such boards having to be approved by Grand council also before appointed. A full Advisory board has five members: a chairman, who is also ad-



DISTRICT V CONVENTION, 1927
Rho's house, Lincoln, Nebraska

viser on policy; a financial adviser, a social adviser, a scholarship adviser, and the chapter's permanent alumnae secretary. These Advisery boards were appointed first to help in the problems college chapters faced during war years. They proved so constructively useful, both to the chapters and to district and national officers, that they have become a permanent feature of district organization. Friendly cooperation and mutual understanding between all alumnae and undergraduate members have been fostered and developed by these boards. Many faithful advisers have been instrumental in a college chapter's successful fight to overcome great handicaps and to develop its best potentialities.

The first duty assigned in 1893 to a District president, "to preside at district conventions," few early District presidents were called upon to execute, as such conventions were few and far between for twenty-five years.

The next duty "correspond with each chapter" was immediately assumed and has been steadily used as a source of information and constructive suggestion ever since.

The next obligation, "visit each college chapter" was a more difficult duty to perform, since no provision of funds or plans for such visiting accompanied the assigning of this duty to the newly created office of District president. At the 1901 convention it was decided that each District president should visit each college chapter before the next convention, and that the cost of such visits should be met by a pro rata assessment levied on the chapters of the district. At the 1903 convention the District presidents reported all chapters but two as officially visited. Through these visits the fraternity "had come to a fuller knowledge of itself." Such visits had proved too valuable to be allowed to lapse, but the paying for visits through a district tax was deemed unfair, as the size of the district, the distances between chapters, the number of chapters in a district, all contributed to make the tax unequal in districts. And so, the constitution was revised so that "money for said visits shall be paid out of Grand treasury."

Perhaps no one element has contributed so much to the development of fraternity standards, understanding, and *esprit de corps* as chapter visiting by officers. Today, the aim is to have

each college chapter, and as many as possible of the alumnae chapters, visited annually, one year by the District president, the next by a member of Grand council. A multiplicity of other demands upon officers, as well as income limitations have so far prevented the complete realization of this aim, though each biennium sees its nearer attainment. To each grand convention comes at least one officer who understands the problems on every campus where there is a Theta chapter, and so legislation is wisely guided for the benefit of all chapters through this third District president duty even though the original plan looked for such guidance from another source, district convention recommendations.

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS AND TERMS OF OFFICE

ALPHA DISTRICT		1911-13	Ruth Haynes Carpenter (Mrs Leslie) Upsilon
1893-99	May Brown Torrey (Mrs Frank) Chi		
1899-01	Mary E. S. Scott, Mu		
1901-03	Adelaide Hoffman Marvin (Mrs Walter) Alpha Zeta		BETA BETA DISTRICT
1903-05	Aurelie Reynaud Chapman (Mrs Carlton) Alpha Zeta	1909-13	Charlotte Walker Stone (Mrs W. J.) Eta
1905-07	Mary Lippincott Griscom (Mrs J. M.) Alpha Beta		ALPHA ALPHA DISTRICT
1907-09	Eva Capron Wilson (Mrs E. H.) Iota	1909-11	Clara L. Carson, Chi
		1911-13	Abbie Findlay Potts, Iota
BETA DISTRICT		DELTA BETA DISTRICT	
1893-95	Harriet Funck Miller (Mrs Fred) Epsilon	1909-11	Martha Cline Huffman (Mrs Y. B.) Rho
1895-99	Myra Post Cady (Mrs W. B.) Eta	1911-13	Mildred Post Lancaster (Mrs J.S.) Rho
1899-01	M. Edith Bell, Alpha Gamma		GAMMA ALPHA DISTRICT
1901-02	Alta D. Miller, Tau	1909-11	Jessie Macfarland Priestly (Mrs T. M.) Rho
1902-05	Grace Eagleson, Epsilon	1911-13	Grace Lavayea, Upsilon
1905-06	Emma Pearson Fulton (Mrs R. N.) Beta		ALPHA BETA DISTRICT
1906-07	Josephine Barnaby, Alpha Gamma	1909-11	Mary W. Titus, Alpha Beta
1907-09	Sarah E. Cotton, Beta	1911-13	Katherine Lindsay, Alpha Delta
GAMMA DISTRICT		DELTA GAMMA DISTRICT	
1893-95	Mary Roberts Smith Coolidge (Mrs Dane) Iota	1909-13	Ethel Sykes Washington (Mrs Claude) Alpha Theta
1895-97	Florence Sawyer Bransby (Mrs J. R.) Omega		GAMMA BETA DISTRICT
1897-Jan. 98	Mary Roberts Smith Coolidge (Mrs Dane) Iota	1909-13	Josephine Meissner Quigley (Mrs A. J.) Delta
Jan.-Nov. 98	Mary McLean Olney (Mrs Warren) Omega		DISTRICT I
Nov. 98-99	Julia Hughes Gilbert (Mrs C. H.) Beta	1913-15	Sarah E. Cotton, Beta
1899-01	Ednah Wickson Kelly (Mrs W. F.) Omega	1915-18	Arda Knox, Beta
1901-03	L. Pearl Green, Phi	1918-23	Grace Philpott Young (Mrs B. E.) Beta
1903-05	Marion Whipple Garrettsen (Mrs E. A.) Omega	1923-29	Mary Bragg Hughes (Mrs J. D. jr.) Gamma
1905-07	L. Pearl Green, Phi	1929-	Mary J. Rieman, Beta
1907-09	Jessie Macfarland Priestley (Mrs T. M.) Rho		DISTRICT II
DELTA DISTRICT (Established 1903)		1913-Aug. 14	Louise Shipman Wagner (Mrs Fritz, jr.) Delta
1903-05	Anna Harrison Nelson (Mrs L. F.) Kappa	Aug. 1914-15	Eva R. Hall, Tau
1905-07	Laura Hills Norton (Mrs J. H.) Eta	1915-Dec. 16	Elva Leonard Merrill (Mrs R. C.) Upsilon
1907-09	Eva R. Hall, Tau	1916-Apr. 18	Jessie Macfarland Priestley (Mrs T. M.) Rho
BETA ALPHA DISTRICT		1918-July 19	Marjorie Benton Haviland (Mrs T. J.) Gamma
1909-13	Ida Overstreet, Alpha		
DELTA ALPHA DISTRICT			
1909-11	Clara E. Fanning, Upsilon		

SIXTY YEARS IN KAPPA ALPHA THETA

1919-Mar. 22	Genevieve Forbes Herrick (Mrs J. O.) Tau	1927-29	Elizabeth Hogue Moore (Mrs H. S.) Phi
1922-June 22	Marie Davis Thomson (Mrs H. F.) Alpha Iota	1929-	Ada Edwards Laughlin (Mrs) Phi
June 1922-Apr. 25	Catherine Plack Kircher (Mrs Paul) Delta		DISTRICT VII
Apr. 1925-27	Jeane's Gemmil Grasett (Mrs D. B.) Tau	1913-15	Ruth Haslup, Alpha Delta
1927-29	Margaret Philbrook Neff (Mrs P. J.) Kappa	1915-Feb. 19	Amy Baker Ferguson (Mrs Donald) Alpha Beta
1929-	Lois Greene Zeitlin (Mrs Jacob) Delta	1919-20	Betty Newsom, Alpha Eta
		1920-25	Anne Lippincott Miller Smith (Mrs W. E.) Alpha Beta
	DISTRICT III	1925-27	Dorothy Wilson, Alpha Delta
1913-15	Jessamine DeHaven Lewis (Mrs F. C.) Mu	1927-29	Virginia Smith Zehmer (Mrs G. B.) Beta Lambda
1915-27	Eugenia Rounsavell Overturf (Mrs A. K.) Alpha Gamma	1929-	Adele Johnson Wilputte (Mrs Louis) Alpha Theta
1927-29	Gladys Lynch, Eta		DISTRICT VIII
1929-	Ethel Atkins Nickerson (Mrs Eugene) Alpha Tau	1913-14	Georgiana Lyman Edwards (Mrs P. C.) Phi
	DISTRICT IV	1914-15	Blanche Higginbotham, Upsilon
1913-16	Mabel Millman Hincks (Mrs C. M.) Sigma	1915-18	Alice Rankin Gafford (Mrs E. R.) Kappa
1916-Jan. 20	Anna Ward Boardman (Mrs Winfield) Lambda	1918-20	Ethel Smith Lowry (Mrs Tom) Alpha Omicron
1920-Feb. 21	Ruth Jones Kimber (Mrs Howard) Chi	1920-Dec. 24	Hutton Laurels Wattley (Mrs D. H.) Alpha Phi
1921-23	Helen J. Wright, Chi	1924-27	Jeanette Barnes Monnet (Mrs J. C.) Alpha Omicron
1923-27	Elma Hodges Lape (Mrs J. B.) Chi	1927-29	Kate Adams Weaver (Mrs W. C.) Beta Zeta
1927-29	Louise Bontecou McKinney (Mrs J. F.) Iota	1929-	Josephine Duvall, Alpha Omicron
1929-	Rachel Sumner Poole (Mrs S. P.) Chi		DISTRICT IX
	DISTRICT V	1913-15	Norma Hendricks Starr (Mrs Chester) Alpha Xi
1913-15	Hazel Allison Forde (Mrs E. M.) Kappa	1915-18	Estelle Riddle Dodge (Mrs) Kappa
1915-Feb. 19	Marie Davis Thomson (Mrs H. F.) Alpha Iota	1918-20	Verne Gaddis Jinnett (Mrs E. R.) Alpha Sigma
1919-June 22	Jessie Baldrige Lebrecht (Mrs Hal) Kappa	1920-25	Vera McIntosh Bemis (Mrs C. A.) Alpha Lambda
1922-27	Helen Cook Rogers (Mrs F. L.) Alpha Upsilon	1925-27	Marie Mendenhall Keene (Mrs Roy) Beta Epsilon
1927-	Alline Smith Wright (Mrs P. B. jr.) Alpha Mu	1927-29	Clara Gridley Helfrich (Mrs A. H.) Delta
	DISTRICT VI	1929-	Virginia Peterson Walker (Mrs D. H.) Alpha Xi
1913-15	Grace Lavayea, Upsilon		DISTRICT X
1915-16	Ray Hanna, Phi	Feb. 21-Apr. 24	Margaret Mumford Neale (Mrs M. G.) Alpha Mu
1916-18	Helen Green Cross (Mrs R. W.) Phi	1924-June 28	Margaret Killen Banta (Mrs George, jr.) Alpha Psi
1918-Mar. 21	Alberta Hanna, Phi	1928-	May Earl Slocum (Mrs James) Upsilon
1921-Jan. 22	Helen Aldrich Kleeberger (Mrs F. L.) Upsilon		DISTRICT XI
1922-23	May Chase Freeborn (Mrs Stanley) Omega	Dec. 24-29	Dorothy Miller Humphrey (Mrs W. A.) Kappa
1923-25	Leslie Wilde Ganyard (Mrs Mervin) Omega	1929-	Lydia Schuler, Alpha Phi
1925-27	Edna Wilde Brooks (Mrs E. H.) Omega		

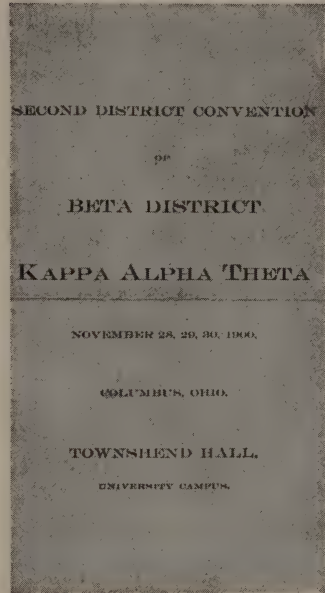
DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

As the introduction to this chapter shows, the idea of district conventions was not put into practice at once—there were too many difficulties of distance and time; also the growing unity of the fraternity, and the effectiveness of the new system of organization seemingly did not need the assistance of “three different sets of recommendations” presented to the Grand convention, to “greatly improve our system of organization.”

However, the twentieth century has witnessed a progressive

development of District conventions as a popular between-Grand-conventions-feature, as the following list of such conventions proves. These conventions are not called primarily to study proposed legislation or to recommend new legislation to the fraternity. Their main purpose is to foster personal contacts and friendship among chapters; and to provide a means whereby a small number of chapter delegates may exchange informally ideas on chapter business and policy, such as is now impossible at the large gatherings Grand conventions have become.

Wisely Kappa Alpha Theta's constitution always reserved all legislative functions for Grand convention, which District conventions were authorized to "memorialize" on any fraternity subject.



PROGRAMME.	
TUESDAY EVENING.	
Informal Reception.	
Committee on Credentials in session.	
WEDNESDAY MORNING.	
Opening exercises.	
Report of Committee on Credentials.	
Roll call.	
Minutes of last convention.	
Reports of President, Secretary and Treasurer of District.	
Reports of Chapters.	
Appointments of Committees.	
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.	
I. The Chapter and Its Relations.	
1. With the faculty.	
2. With the rival fraternities.	
3. With the co-fraternity students.	
II. Advantages of a large chapter.	Miss Holmes.
III. Advantages of a small chapter.	Miss Elliott.
IV. District house.	Miss Holmes.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.	
Committee meetings.	
THURSDAY MORNING.	
I. A suggestion for regulating rushing.	Miss Bellows.
II. Of what extent should a chapter identify itself with college interests. College papers, literary societies, Y. W. C. A., etc.	Miss Hunt.
FRIDAY MORNING.	
I. What qualities must "the desirable man" have?	Miss Thompson.
II. Suggestions for our next session.	Miss Lee.
III. How can the organization of Beta 1900 best be improved?	Miss Pugh.
IV. The Festival.	
1. What is to be the chapter song?	
2. What is the woman's part?	
3. Suggestions for improvement.	Miss Smith.
V. The chapter house.	Miss Morgan.
VI. What are our social obligations?	Miss Moore.
VII. Shall the fraternities encourage the use of the "special window"?	Miss Cook.
Association to be organized.	
FRIDAY AFTERNOON.	
Minutes of committee.	
Discussion of chapter.	
Admission.	

LIST OF DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

March, 1893—conference of chapters from states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, in Greencastle, Indiana.

January 27, 1895—conference of part of California chapters, at home of Mary and Ethel Olney, Oakland, California.

October 18-20, 1898—Beta district *first* convention, Willard hall, Northwestern university, Evanston, Illinois.

November 28-30, 1900—Beta district second convention, Townsend hall, Ohio State university, Columbus, Ohio.

February 27-28, 1903—Gamma district *first* real convention, Omega chapter house, Berkeley, California.

June 30-July 5, 1910—Delta Beta district *first* gathering, a house party at Lake-of-the-Forest, near Kansas City, Missouri.

April 11-14, 1912—Gamma Beta district *first* convention, at Alpha Lambda chapter house, Seattle, Washington.

June 22-27, 1912—Delta Gamma district *first* convention, at Galveston, Texas.

April 18, 1913—Gamma Alpha district at Omega's chapter house, Berkeley, California.

March 13-15, 1914—District IV, Chi chapter house, Syracuse, New York.

November 26-28, 1914—District I, Alpha Eta lodge, Nashville, Tennessee.

June 14-16, 1916—District V, Winwood farm, near Kansas city, Missouri.

April 23, 1921—District V, Beta Iota chapter house, Boulder, Colorado.

April 30, 1921—District II, Bonnie Marshall's home, Des Moines, Iowa.

June 17-19, 1921—District VII, Somerville parlors, Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

September 9-10, 1921—District IX, Alpha Lambda's chapter house, Seattle, Washington.

September 30-October 1, 1921—District VI, Omega's chapter house, Berkeley, California.

June 15-19, 1923—District IV, Argyle house, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

September 7-9, 1923—District IX, Lillian Lane's home, Spokane, Washington.

January 25-26, 1924—District VI, Omicron's chapter house, Los Angeles, California.

April 14-16, 1925—District X, Upsilon's chapter house, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

June 14-17, 1925—Districts V and VIII, joint convention, Troutdale, Colorado.

June 17-19, 1925—District IV, Prudence Risley hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

September 10-12, 1925—District IX, University club, Portland, Oregon.

March 25-27, 1927—Districts IV and VII joint convention, Whittier hall, Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

April 9, 1927—District VI, Omicron's and Beta Xi's chapter houses, Los Angeles, California.

June 5-8, 1927—District XI, Alpha Eta's chapter house, Nashville, Tennessee.

June 12-15, 1927—District VIII, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

June 15-18, 1927—District V, Rho's chapter house, Lincoln, Nebraska.

June 16-18, 1927—District I, South Shore Inn, Lake Wawasee, Indiana.

June 23-24, 1927—Districts II and X joint convention, Psi's chapter house, Madison, Wisconsin.

June 28-30, 1927—District III, Ruggles Beach, Ohio.

March 29-31, 1929—Districts VII and XI joint convention, Beta Lambda's chapter house, Williamsburg, Virginia.

June 6-8, 1929—District VIII, Alpha Omicron's chapter house, Norman, Oklahoma.

June 13-15, 1929—District V, Kappa's chapter house, Lawrence, Kansas.

June 13-15, 1929—Districts II and X joint convention, Tau's chapter house, Evanston, Illinois.

While the friendly house party aspect of district conventions is their significant feature, a few extracts from the stories of these gatherings may entertain, if not instruct, us all. Beta district's convention in 1899 declared that "the sense of the chapters was decidedly in favor of a moderate number of active members, twelve to sixteen being the most popular." It also desired that the fraternity catalogue be enlarged to "embrace a brief account of the policy and aims of Kappa Alpha Theta . . . such facts as would be suitable for young women to know who are about to enter the fraternity." The same district's 1900 convention concluded that the rushing "evil is not growing less," and declared it was the district's policy "to be as prominent as possible in all departments of college life."

And these seem to sum up the essence of district conventions: "Not much formal business was transacted but many fraternity matters were discussed, in informal gatherings, and much clear understanding of fraternity standards and methods gained." "Before train time we all felt so well acquainted that it seemed like one big chapter instead of parts of five." "As a result of convention there is a unity between the chapters which is unprecedented, a friendship that is lasting."



FIRST PACIFIC COAST GRAND CONVENTION, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA,
JULY 11-14, 1911

CONVENTION HIGH POINTS

NOT EMPHASIZED IN OTHER CHAPTERS

*"We've come from many a different clime,
We've travelled many a weary mile."*

"Indianapolis, Indiana

"Friday morning, May 14, 1875

MATHESIAN HALL.

"On this beautiful May morning, when all were bright and happy in meeting sisters whom we love with a love that needeth no encouragement but is spontaneous—we the representatives of three of the flourishing chapters of Kappa Alpha Theta met in a mass convention, for the purpose of increasing the interest, and the welfare of the Kappa Alpha Theta society.

"The president of the Delta chapter took the chair and under her rapid management Miss May Foland of the Beta chapter and Miss Flora Tingley of the Alpha chapter were installed as president and secretary of the mass meeting.

"Miss Mellie Ingals was called on to give a report of the workings and general prosperity of the Delta chapter at N.W.C.U. [now Butler college]. Miss Ingals in a pleasant manner stated that the chapter, although for a time in a rather depressing condition, was now triumphant with many cherished members. One item of the report was the substitution of the reading of Shakespeare for the regular literary exercises. The Beta chapter was represented by Miss Lizzie Hughes. She reported three or four new chapters almost established through their agency, one in each of the following colleges: Bloomington, Illinois; Wooster, Ohio; Ann, Arbor, Michigan; Meadville, Pennsylvania. The members of the chapter were encouraged in the good work and ordered to continue it. The next report was concerning the Alpha chapter at Greencastle. The Gamma chapter (Moore's Hill) was reported revived with hopes of a prosperous time in the future.

"After listening to some beautiful Theta songs from our Beta sisters, Miss Ingals responded to the toast 'K A Θ' in a neat

and happy speech. The last thing on the order of exercises for the day was a grand "walk-around." After this jolly performance the convention was adjourned 'sine die.'

"Members present: Alpha chapter, Flora Tingley; Beta chapter, May Foland, Lizzie Hughes, Laura Henley, Maggie Dobbs, Ole Wilson, Flora Bryan, Lucy Howe, Minnie Hannaman; Delta chapter, Mellie Ingals, Bettie Cunningham, Jessie Dungan, Belle Hopkins, Kinnie Harriman, Cora Campbell, Emma Bates, Mary Trusler.

FLORA TINGLEY, *Sec.*"

So runs the chronicle of the second convention, in Indianapolis, May 15, 1875. It expresses the spirit which still animates Kappa Alpha Theta conventions, though today the story of that spirit be related in the more restrained English of the times. To Kappa Alpha Theta, convention has become a great fraternity reunion, where friendships are made, renewed, and strengthened, and where the fraternity develops methods, strengthens organization, and creates policies.

The contrast between this 1875 convention and the most recent one, 1928, well illustrates the growth of the fraternity, and the popularity of convention with Thetas. In 1875, 3 chapters were represented by 17 girls. In 1928, 56 college chapters and 50 alumnae chapters each had an official delegate present: and there were also present 18 national and district officers. Add to this official group of 124, 194 visiting Thetas and you have the grand total of 318 members registering at the 1928 convention. The largest convention had been two years earlier, at San Francisco in 1926, with a total attendance of 668.

Since 1879 conventions have been biennial events with one exception; the 1921 convention because of after-war conditions was postponed until 1922, so that since 1922 conventions occur in even years. Today convention is the fraternity's legislative and electoral body. Each chapter, college and alumnae, has one official delegate and as many visiting delegates as can possibly attend. The national fraternity pays the expenses of official delegates, thus insuring representation by every chapter.

For many years the minutes of the 1875 convention, with which this chapter opens, reposed in an Indianapolis attic, and the only records of the 1872 convention were buried in Alpha's

and Beta's chapter minutes, so the third convention, in Greencastle in 1876, was known as the first convention until 1909, when minutes of the early 'rumored' conventions having been located, the correct convention list was compiled.

Since convention action naturally is part of the chronological, or episodal, history of the fraternity, it is detailed in other parts of this book, so this chapter is concerned only with statistical tables, emphasis of especially significant convention features, and unusually interesting or amusing quotations from convention minutes.

CONVENTIONS OF KAPPA ALPHA THETA

First—November 14, 1872, Bloomington, Indiana. Home of Margaret Dodd. Present—12, representing 2 chapters.

Second—May 15, 1875, Indianapolis, Indiana. Mathesian hall, Butler college. Present—17, representing 3 chapters.

Third—March 2, 1876, Greencastle, Indiana. Home of Judge Turman. Present—31, representing 5 chapters. No delegate from Ohio Beta (Zeta).

Fourth—May 10, 1879, Bloomington, Indiana. President—25, representing 5 chapters.

Fifth—February 19, 1881, Wooster, Ohio. Arlington club room. Present—27, representing 7 chapters.

Sixth—February 22-23, 1883, Greencastle, Indiana. Phi Gamma Delta Hall for 2 sessions. Sigma Chi Hall for 1 session. Present—51, representing 12 chapters.

Seventh—March 26-27, 1885, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Residence of Miss Carrie Bell. Present—32, representing 12 chapters.

Eighth—February 25, 1886, Wooster, Ohio (a specially called convention). At home of Madge Armour. Present—25, representing 11 chapters.

Ninth—February 25-26, 1887, Hanover, Indiana. Madison hotel, Madison, Indiana. Present—14, representing 9 chapters.

Tenth—October 30-November 2, 1889, Bloomington, Indiana. Beta Theta Pi hall. Present—40, representing 12 chapters.

Eleventh—July 1-3, 1891, Burlington, Vermont. Lambda chapter house. Present—37, representing 13 chapters.

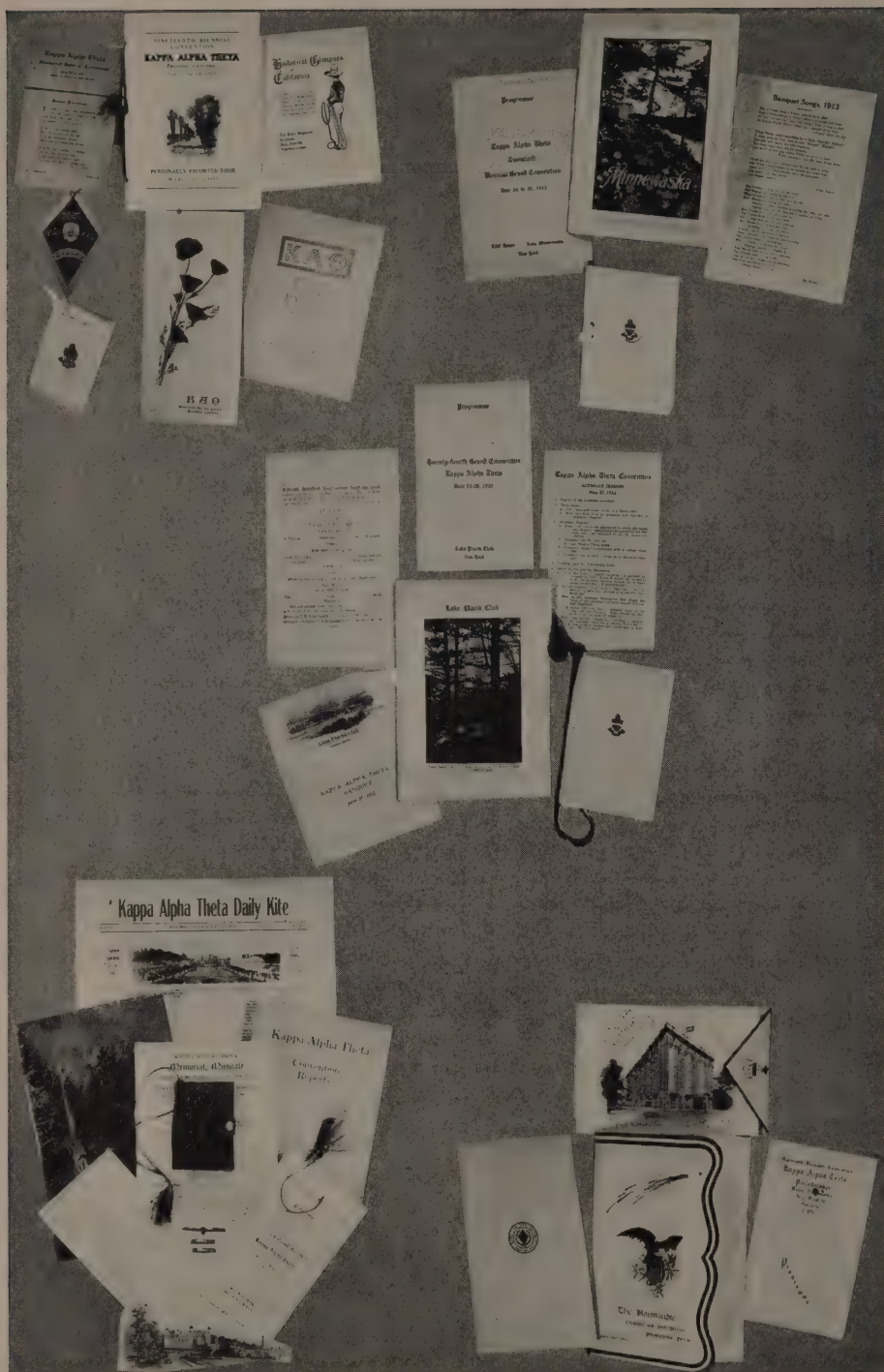
Twelfth—July 25-29, 1893, Chicago, Illinois. Chicago hotel, South Shore. Present—97, representing 21 chapters.

Thirteenth—October 1-3, 1895, Syracuse, New York. Chi chapter house. Present—48, representing 20 chapters.

Fourteenth—October 6-8, 1897, Madison, Wisconsin. Senate chamber, Wisconsin state capitol. Present—*ca.* 75, representing 22 chapters.

Fifteenth—August 30-September 1, 1899, Indianapolis, Indiana. Hotel English. Present—108, representing 25 chapters.

Sixteenth—August 10-12, 1901, New York, New York. Hotel Albert. Present—90, representing 22 chapters.



CONVENTION SOUVENIRS

1911

1922

1913

1924

1905

Seventeenth—August 25-28, 1903, Minneapolis, Minnesota. West hotel. Present—95, representing 23 chapters.

Eighteenth—July 3-7, 1905, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Hotel Normandie. Present—111, representing 25 chapters.

Nineteenth—July 2-5, 1907, Chicago, Illinois. Chicago Beach hotel. Present—247, representing 28 chapters.

Twentieth—June 29-July 2, 1909, Chicago, Illinois. Chicago Beach hotel. Present—192, representing 30 chapters.

Twenty-first—July 11-14, 1911, Pasadena, California. Hotel Maryland. Present—282, representing 34 chapters.

Twenty-second—June 24-27, 1913, Minnewaska, New York. Cliff house. Present—306, representing 35 chapters.

Twenty-third—June 28-July 1, 1915, Gearhart-by-the-sea, Oregon. Gearhart hotel. Present—302, representing 38 chapters.

Twenty-fourth—June 26-30, 1917, Charlevoix, Michigan. Charlevoix Inn. Present—240, representing 43 chapters.

Twenty-fifth—July 3-7, 1919, St. Louis, Missouri. Washington university dormitories. Present—416, representing 46 chapters.

Twenty-sixth—June 24-28, 1922, Lake Placid, New York. Lake Placid club. Present—455, representing 49 chapters.

Twenty-seventh—June 27-July 1, 1924, West Baden, Indiana. West Baden Springs hotel. Present—497, representing 55 chapters.

Twenty-eighth—July 1-5, 1926, San Francisco, California. Clift hotel. Present—668, representing 58 chapters.

Twenty-ninth—July 16-21, 1928, Pequot, Minnesota. Breezy Point inn. Present—318, representing 56 chapters.

“Representing—chapters” may not agree always with number of active college chapters, as frequently members of inactive chapters attend conventions too. Convention registration is by initiatory chapters, so *alumnæ* chapter representation is not indicated, though always after 1891, at least one delegate present from each *alumnæ* chapter.

1872

Convention

(See pages 73-75)

Important steps taken at this first convention were—decision to issue charters written on parchment, with charter fee attached; and the conclusion based on the failure of the chapters started at Cincinnati Wesleyan and Millersburg college, “that chapters in female colleges do not prosper.” Naturally, the extension of the fraternity to other colleges, since the plan was to establish a national fraternity, was the most important discussion, as it was to be in all conventions before 1895, when Kappa Alpha Theta was so well established, fraternities for women so much a part of college life, that opportunities for new charter grants were embarrassingly abundant

and preliminary investigations thereafter were handled directly by Grand council.

1875 Reporting on the state of each chapter, and
Convention planning extension was the obvious work of this
 convention, though far more important was the
 unrecorded developing sense of nationalism and the broadening
 of individual outlook through knowledge of other colleges and
 their ways. The minutes of this gathering open this chapter.

1879 One event at this convention and two reports
Convention to it, reveal standards different from those of to-
 day. The convention initiated Austa Densmore,
 a student from Allegheny college invited to visit a Greencastle
 Theta for this purpose with the understanding that she would
 return to Allegheny and found a chapter there. Alpha reported
 "five pledged members in preparatory" school. Beta reported
 in its membership "two lifted from our only opposing fraternity,
 Kappa Kappa Gamma." Pledging preparatory students and
 'lifting' are customs long ago discarded by all fraternities.

Systematizing organization was begun by the establishment
 of the Grand chapter, composed of one member from each chap-
 ter, each chapter to elect its representative. This Grand chapter
 was empowered to select from its membership a president and a
 secretary.

A motion was passed endowing any chapter with power to
 establish chapters with the consent of the Grand chapter "in all
 institutions that stand in the front ranks of American colleges
 whether coeducational or restricted to women, it being requested
 that the colleges of the latter character be equal in breadth of cul-
 ture, extent and variety of courses, and numbers of students, to
 those colleges where chapters now are." Each chapter was re-
 quested to chose a state in which it was to try to establish chapters.
 Apparently with no previous consideration as to whether any
 colleges of the above description were there, Virginia, New York,
 Missouri, Michigan, and Pennsylvania were the chosen fields.

1881 A new system of naming, or numbering, chapters
Convention was ordered, and Alpha empowered to make the
 change. (See page 93.)

The Grand chapter was declared to be an executive body and

it was decreed that henceforth Alpha should always hold its presidency. In 1879 when the Grand chapter had been established, Lizzie Moore of Illinois Alpha had been elected president.

1883

Convention

Trouble was gathering through disagreement of chapters on extension matters (see pages 94-98). This convention decided that the granting of a charter should require the consent of every existing chapter

6, 1883

To Capital Chapter—

We submit the following report of our Chapter
for each year 1883

1. No. of Members, 7

Seniors 2, Juniors 2,
Sopho's 2, Freshmen 1,
Resident Members, 0,
Pledged Members, 0

2. Character of Work: Teaching in
Shreveport

3. Remarks, Prospects, Etc.: Both Senior
girls graduate with honors
Special mention given

Signed, Mary A. [unclear]

Cor. Sec'y of XI Chapter.

REPORT FORM ADOPTED 1883

Each chapter required to send a report twice a year
to every other chapter.

—and so started the fraternity on one of its longest periods without the addition of a single chapter, five years, from 1881 to 1887. However, this convention did vote two charters: one to a

group at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Connecticut, which brought into being Xi chapter; one to a group Iota had sponsored at Smith college, which charter was never issued as faculty opposition at Smith forced the group to give up its ambitions to join a national fraternity.

1885
Convention Differing viewpoints within the fraternity were more and more apparent, extension being the subject over which the most ill feeling was generated. The differing viewpoints went deeper than that though, being based on the differences in the vision of large, prosperous state universities and of restricted, and often poor, denominational colleges.

This convention established the Kappa Alpha Theta magazine, placing its editorship in the hands of Kappa, which chapter's delegates had presented a business like, detailed plan for a fraternity magazine. A catalogue of the fraternity was ordered compiled, and Alpha given this important work. The Grand chapter presidency was taken from Alpha and made an elective office, as it was originally when established in 1879.

1886 (*called*)
Convention This meeting was called to deal with the lack of harmony within the fraternity which had led Eta to invite Iota and Kappa to withdraw with her and either form a new fraternity by amalgamation with Alpha Phi of Syracuse university, or become college chapters of Sorosis. (See pages 105-108.) Eta lost her charter, by action of this convention, as also did Gamma and Zeta, the latter action justifying in a way the persistent stand of the chapters in universities against retaining chapters in small colleges, which were not growing in curriculum, or wealth, or students.

From the March 1907 issue of *Kappa Alpha Theta* comes this convention side light: "Early one morning twenty years ago, I was startled by the visit of a near neighbor, telling me of the arrival at her home the night before of a young lady from Kansas, who said she was a Theta, come to attend a Theta convention. As I was the nearest Theta, the neighbor came to me to know what to do with her. Now there was to be a Theta convention in Wooster, but not for a whole week. This delegate, mistaking the time, had arrived a week in advance! Through a

friend in Kansas she had heard this neighbor's name, and the expected delegation of welcoming Thetas not being at the station to meet her, she had sought and obtained shelter at this lady's home. Of course I took unfortunate Miss Kansas in and she was passed on, during the week, from one to another of us.

"A few days later, the delegate from Vermont arrived. Not by mistake, but that she might have the protection of a young man friend and a St Bernard dog, who were on their way to Yellowstone Park. Both dog and man were fine specimens of their kind, and owing no doubt to their assistance, Miss Vermont landed directly in our hands—and hearts."

1887

Convention

While Newman had made the first Kappa Alpha Theta badges, as new chapters were established they were permitted to have badges made by any convenient jeweler, which meant that differences in design were unavoidable. This convention took the first steps toward standardizing the Kappa Alpha Theta badge, decreeing that the "stars shall always be diamonds" and arranging to have "Mr Heggie of Ithaca, New York make a perfect Kappa Alpha Theta badge."



1887 CONVENTION ON HANOVER COLLEGE CAMPUS

Delegates, Visitors, and Hostess Chapter (Nu)

A curious indication of the lessening familiarity of college students with Greek is revealed in the discussion of chapter names, which ended in a motion "that Los Angeles take the last letter in the alphabet, Omicron." This motion shows another peculiarity of the early minutes, reference to chapters not by college but by city where college located. "Los Angeles" was the just established chapter at the University of Southern California.

The time of convention was also changed to "the last week in October;" and henceforth the journal was to appear "tri-annually," which might indicate a weakness in English as well as Greek training, as the intention was to publish three issues, instead of four, each year.

By convention vote, it was again decreed that Alpha was to "permanently" hold the presidency of the Grand chapter.

1889 The pansy, as the fraternity flower, the call, as
Convention now used, and the familiar grip and password were
 selected by this convention, which also appointed a
committee on ritual—the first steps toward standardization of
fraternity forms.

Reminiscences in the November 1907 *Kappa Alpha Theta* say: "The delegates were entertained at the members' homes, and it speaks well for the hospitality of Bloomington to find recorded in the minutes that more places were offered than were needed. Every Theta owning a carriage promptly offered it up, and the rest were borrowed from Theta sympathizers. The cakes were home-baked. The cream and engraved invitations were ordered from Louisville and we were looked upon as being studiously stylish for doing this. Kappa Kappa Gamma sent us many flowers. The Beta Theta Pi fraternity offered its hall for convention sessions, and we prayed to Heaven for spoons and napkins. It is also noted that a special committee on lap-boards was appointed. Were there many, at the beautiful banquet of our most recent convention, who could hark back to the lap-board era? They were smoothly polished square boards, with beveled edges, and the refreshments were placed upon them. One really acquired a "lap-board face," trying to carry on a polite conversation and to steady the flowing bowl and keep it from running over at the same time. We thoroughly understood what is meant



1891 CONVENTION IN FRONT OF LAMBDA'S FIRST CHAPTER HOUSE
(The first house owned by K A Θ.)

by the 'gay and festive board.' They were quite the thing, however, then. We had to borrow them, only the truly rich possessed them."

1891

Convention

This was probably Kappa Alpha Theta's most important convention, if importance is to be measured by concrete legislative results. The organization of the fraternity was recast to meet the governmental, administrative, and financial needs of an organization which actually had realized its original ambition, to become a *national* fraternity. In the chapters on finance and on government will be found details of the plans there formulated, which had to be perfected and approved by the next, 1883, convention before the work was completed.

Meeting in Lambda's chapter house (really a club house) these were the first convention sessions on Theta property. "The president of the university, and ladies of the faculty" gave a reception for convention in the Billings library, there was a formal banquet, and a boat ride on Lake Champlain, for which Lambda had chartered a steamer.

Approval of the new constitution as outlined at the 1891 convention, and the division of the fraternity into districts, were features of this convention. It was also decreed that in the future only college graduates would be eligible to hold national or district office. It was "carried that limit of age for initiation into Kappa Alpha Theta be sixteen years." Panhellenic appears in these minutes, through a recommendation "approving cooperation with other Greek letter organizations."

Tau entertained the convention one afternoon out at Northwestern. Psi gave a breakfast for "all members of women's nationals," rather a large undertaking if they came in number commensurate with their number in Chicago.

1895
Convention A national card catalogue of members, as well as chapter card catalogues, was planned by this convention. Each chapter was advised to work for the adoption of an interfraternity compact at its college—the first hint we have of college Panhellenics. The prestige Kappa Alpha Theta had attained is illustrated by inserting into the Constitution a section stating that Kappa Alpha Theta would consider extension possibilities "only from applying groups, and only from such of those as had been banded together at least one year." The second transfer of a chapter from one college to another was approved, the transfer of Delta from Illinois Wesleyan to the University of Illinois.

Interfraternity comity was expressed through three teas given to honor this convention, by the Syracuse chapters of Alpha Phi, Gamma Phi Beta, and Kappa Kappa Gamma, respectively. Chi entertained the college faculty, students, and town friends at a reception honoring convention.

1897
Convention A uniform ritual was adopted by this convention, and was exemplified by an impressive initiation in the Senate chamber of the Wisconsin State capitol. Mock initiations were forbidden. A committee on fraternity education was established. New charters, ordered by the 1895 convention, were signed by the Grand council officers presiding at this convention, dated Madison, October 8, 1897, and delivered to delegates in exchange for their original charters.

Unfortunately, this convention was not historically minded, so all these precious old charters were destroyed, and today we have the strange anomaly of charters dated 1897 for all chapters then active, though many of them had existed thirty years or more and had held charters bearing the date of actual establishment.

Delta Gamma gave a reception for the Theta convention, and Pi Beta Phi honored convention at a tea.

1899 Convention This was the first convntion to be entertained by a group of chapters rather than by one chapter, all Indiana chapters uniting as hostess.

The past, as well as the present and future, began to enlist consideration. National archives were established, and placed in the care of Tau. Fraternity examinations were inaugurated as an annual trouble. The Grand council made its first formal report to convention.

The presence at convention of the two Founders still living, Bettie Locke Hamilton, and Hannah Fitch Shaw, was a unique and happy event. Social features included a band concert at the foot of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument, honoring Theta with a march dedicated to convention.



1899 CONVENTION AT FOOT OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

1901 Convention Admission requirements were broadened to permit the initiation of other than liberal arts students. Convention voted to favor "small chapters with their more intimate friendships, rather than larger chapters." Twenty active members was deemed a large chapter. These two steps show the influence of college conditions on fraternity organization, and the fraternity's unconscious reactions toward such influence. Universities on the fraternity chapter roll, were broadening their courses, so many girls were entering courses with more future vocational outlook than the liberal arts courses offered—hence the change in admission requirements. Colleges were growing in size, there was a demand for fraternity opportunities for more girls, and so larger chapters, or more fraternities, were inevitable. In time it took both, to keep pace with the popularity of going to college.

The most significant step taken by this convention, one of great significance in the development of the fraternity, was provision for between convention visits by District presidents to college chapters.

1903 Convention Establishment of the endowment fund stands out as the largest accomplishment of this convention. District presidents' visits had proved so helpful that the financing of such visits was assumed by the national fraternity, costs had been met by special district assessments the first two years.

The first meeting of National Panhellenic, in 1902, was reported by Mrs Laura Hills Norton, Kappa Alpha Theta's able representative at that epochal gathering.

Teas were given for convention by Kappa Kappa Gamma, Alpha Phi, and Delta Gamma.

1905 Convention Outstanding at this convention was the pledging, and initiating of seven girls from the University of Toronto, followed by the presentation to them of a charter for the revived Sigma chapter, a charter granted by chapter vote shortly before convention convened. This beautiful ceremony was in the gymnasium of Swarthmore college directly following a supper picnic on Swarthmore campus.

Los Angeles presented its Scholarship fund plans, and the fund was endorsed as a national undertaking henceforth.

The unusual feature of the social convention, was a dance sponsored by Alpha Beta and Philadelphia alumnae chapters, who provided all conventionites with partners from among their men friends in Philadelphia.

1907 Outstanding in interest was the presence again
Convention at convention of the two living Founders, Mrs Hamilton and Mrs Shaw; also present was Edith Brant Travis, daughter of another Founder, Alice Allen Brant.

New York alumnae, acting as a committee on insignia, brought in a fine report which led to the adoption of the Kappa Alpha Theta coat-of-arms, seal, flag, and pledge pin as we know them, and definitely set standards for the fraternity badge, which insured that badges made after that date should look alike. The whims of numerous official jewelers had by 1905 brought into existence so many variations of the original design, that it seemed impossible that all of the badges then worn could represent the same fraternity.

A reception, a day with Tau at Evanston with dinner in the dormitory, and at the banquet the presentation of a silver loving-cup to the Grand president's baby daughter, Marion Garrettson, second, were pleasant social features. This baby daughter grew up to be initiated into her mother's chapter, Omega, and was that chapter's official delegate at the 1926 Grand convention.

1909 The increased size of the fraternity, necessitated
Convention redistricting, and an increase in the number of districts, which under the plan of district presidents acting as Council vice-presidents, meant an unwieldly large executive council. So district presidents were removed from the Grand council, each to be active on council only in matters concerning her own district, and a national vice-president was added to the Grand council, particularly concerned with alumnae organization and extension.

Sigma Chi was meeting in Chicago the same week, and invited the Theta convention to enjoy with Sigma Chi a boat trip on Lake Michigan. In return Theta invited Sigma Chi to the dance which again featured the convention. The first Stunt



1909 CONVENTION—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

party, with the Scholarship fund as beneficiary, was one evening's pleasant diversion.

The first Kappa Alpha Theta special train carried delegates to 1911 convention. This traveling house party, eight days going from Chicago to Pasadena, with stops at Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, Lake Tahoe, University of California, and Stanford university, at each of which resident Thetas acted as sight seeing guides and hostesses, was such a happy occasion that only a wonderfully entertained convention, such as California provided, could measure up to it.



FIRST K A Θ SPECIAL TRAIN FROM CHICAGO
TO PASADENA—1911 CONVENTION

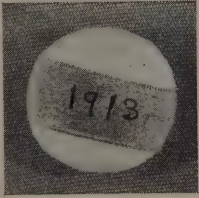
Other firsts for which

this convention was noted were—the first appearance of *The Kite*, the daily newspaper now an established feature of every convention; the first singing of the beautiful *Banquet processional*; the first attempt at recording the fraternity history, the modest *Handbook*, just off the press.

A charter had been granted to Alpha Delta local at the University of North Dakota just before convention, so three members of this local enjoyed the special train fellowship and were initiated at convention, thus carrying to Alpha Pi chapter the inspiration of convention experience before its installation day, September 23, 1911.

A progressive sight seeing trip, with tea, at various Theta homes in Los Angeles, and the garden party with its wonderful pageant of California history, were outstanding social features. Convention sessions were held in a large circus tent, imported into the mountains for our special use. The caravan of vehicles,

everything from a real carriage to a hay wagon, that carried convention the six miles from the railroad to the hotel, was a source of much hilarity. (Automobiles were not permitted on the hotel estate.)



The scholarship fund was made available as a source of loans to Thetas needing financial assistance to finish their college careers. The Service bureau was established. And the clumsy Greek names for alumnae chapters were discarded for the more practical use of the name of the city where located. A beautiful evening ceremony of loyalty and unity, developed by Eva R. Hall, and circling around the idea of a human chain of Theta hearts, laid the foundation for the Nikê, now the opening ceremony of every convention. The *Banquet recessional*, and the *Toast to the Founders*, both written by Abbie Findley Potts, now universally used at Theta functions, were heard for the first time at this convention.

The tread of the waitresses, recruited from the surrounding country, and herded by a master of ceremonies who tried to put on a New York city banquet amid the rustic environment of the mountains; and the marvelous magic lantern performance conducted by Dorothy Wilson of Alpha Delta, with a lantern that

would not function on the kind of electric current the hotel had, will ever remain gay memories to those who were there, and amusing stories to tell those who missed the convention.

With the placid Pacific on one side and a dense pine forest on the other, Gearhart made a wonderful setting for convention.



A beach party, with immense drift wood fires around which to eat the picnic supper, and the rustic theater in the deep forest for meetings and functions, offset the amusing inadequacy of the hotel management. The convention had been preceded by a marvelous special train house party, with stops with Thetas in Chicago,

Minneapolis, Grand Forks, Spokane, Seattle, and Portland, as well as a day in Glacier National Park.

The model initiation service had bona fide pledges to initiate, a custom followed at every succeeding convention.

Provisions for an alumnæ secretary, and a staff of state chairmen, were convention's acknowledgment of the importance of alumnæ in the fraternity. The national chain made its first appearance. The fraternity adopted the one jeweler plan with the fraternity its own salesman, thus reducing cost of badges and at the same time allotting a small profit on sales to the fraternity. It was decided that Kappa Alpha Theta should make the Scholarship fund its national altruistic work.

*Love and Greetings to all
Deals, and sincere wishes for
the best time and finest Con-
vention ever met in the history
of such an august body.
Always Your Elder Sister
Mrs. Betty Locke Hamilton
Green Castle, Ind.
June 1917.*

1917
Convention
When this convention met at Charlevoix, America had entered the World war. Knitting and bandage-folding were busily pursued, even during business sessions. Convention decided that Theta's special war work should be the raising of money to equip the

GREETINGS FROM A FOUNDER

nurses of one base hospital. The amount needed was approximately \$3,800, and within six months that sum had been turned over to the Red Cross, raised entirely by gifts from Thetas themselves, on a \$1.75 per member quota.

The National initiation fee was increased to include a life subscription to the fraternity magazine. Provision was made for the granting of college charters by a 90% affirmative vote of existing chapters, provided the vote of chapters in district where new chapter would be located was unanimously affirmative. This was the first change from a required unanimously affirmative vote, adopted when the privilege of establishing new chapters was withdrawn from individual chapters. Henceforth initiation could take place only after a pledge had earned one term's college credits.

1919 The war was over. The fraternity met, not for
Convention reconstruction, as it had survived the strain of the intense two years without loss, except of two alumnae chapters, but to plan for service under new conditions.

Six months after convention would be Theta's fiftieth birthday, so this convention was the Golden jubilee. The two living Founders were to be guests—Mrs Hamilton could not come be-



GOLDEN JUBILEE CONVENTION 1919—ST. LOUIS
(Mrs Shaw, Founder, in center front row)

cause of illness, but Mrs Shaw was there to share in all the good times. A beautiful masque, *Womanhood*, by Sara Morrison, was given, symbolizing the place and service of fraternity.

After a check had been sent the Red Cross for the nurse's equipment authorized by last convention, a generous surplus was left in Theta's war fund, which Council, acting as authorized agent, had used to finance a Red Cross canteen worker in France, Ruth Townley, member of Mu chapter. A second quota had been announced, duplicating the first, and had been raised. But before a second worker could be sent, the war ended. Convention then authorized the use of the balance for a Golden jubilee memorial to the fraternity's Founders, a committee to decide the form of the memorial and report to next convention.

For the first time in history, Kappa Alpha Theta had its own hotel for a convention. St. Louis alumnae, aided by the rest of the chapters in the district, took over the dormitories of Washington university and managed them as a hotel for Thetas only, with a caterer furnishing meals—served on tables in an avenue of trees, since fortunately it did not rain and force the use of the gymnasium as a dining room. As guests of the hostess district, convention heard *El Capitan* sung in the open-air theater used by the city's opera company.

1922 Because of post war transportation difficulties,
Convention and soaring costs, convention was postponed from
1921 to 1922. The Bettie Locke Hamilton social
service fellowship, with a stipend of \$1,200, was established,
seventeen years after the Scholarship fund committee first de-



1922 CONVENTION CALLED TO
ORDER



OUT DOOR THEATER
LAKE PLACID

vised the plan. Three other fellowships, named for the other three Founders, were to follow as rapidly as funds became available.

The Founders memorial report was approved, establishing the Kappa Alpha Theta alcove of material on "women in industry" as a part of the DePauw university library. Alumnae clubs were to have an established place in the fraternity organization.

Sessions were held in the open air theater, which was an especially delightful setting for the Nikê and masque. The memorial musicale was given by members of the Boston symphony orchestra. The Lake Placid Club gave for convention, with an interpolated scene about the fraternity, its famous, guarded Indian Council fire pageant.



Home-coming convention was the slogan which brought five hundred Thetas to this gathering with Indiana Thetas as hostesses. A brief stop in Greencastle, and another in Bloomington, had given a historical touch before convention reached the West Baden hotel.

Scholarship, pledging standards, and other concrete chapter problems were discussed. The Service board was merged with the Alumnae board. Colonization, as a means of extension, was approved and the Grand council authorized to experiment with this method of establishing a chapter at the University of Iowa.

Bettie Locke Hamilton was present, as were the sister, daughter, and two nieces of Mrs Brant. Mrs Hamilton's speech stood out as a charming convention feature.

1926

Convention

Again a Theta special train drew out of a Chicago station bound for the Pacific coast; this time San Francisco, where six hundred Thetas were royally entertained by California hostess Thetas in the intervals between session devoted to consideration of Thetas as citizens. At the first session, national and district officers of other fraternities who lived in the region were guests of Kappa Alpha Theta, with Miss Rennie Sebring Smith, treasurer of National Panhellenic, as their speaker.

As a *Kite* reporter wrote: "With legislation reduced to a minimum sessions were more or less classes given over to courses

of study in the progress and future of fraternity." A better understanding of the way the fraternity functions, of its obligations, and its opportunities for service were carried away from that gathering.

1928 "Soundings to find where Kappa Alpha Theta
Convention ideals have led" was the slogan around which this convention's program was built to answer these questions—"Do we still believe that Kappa Alpha Theta is a powerful incentive to social, intellectual, and moral growth? How do we demonstrate this belief in chapter and individual living?"

Convention answered the first question with an emphatic "Yes" and discussed ways and means of demonstrating these ideals under present day living conditions.

The Scholarship fund was rechristened the Loan and fellowship fund, a title more aptly expressing its use. Alumnae chapter delegates henceforth were to have the same expense allowance as college chapter delegates. Grand council was authorized to attempt colonization at Southern Methodist university. Annual membership cards for all actively enrolled alumnae were authorized.

CONVENTION INITIATES

- 1879—Augusta Densmore from Allegheny college, who was then empowered to establish Pennsylvanie Alpha (Mu) chapter on her return to Allegheny college.
- 1893—The charter members of reestablished Eta, University of Michigan
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Kate Alene Landfair | Alice Emily Wadsworth |
| Bertha Hull | Mabel C. Gale |
| Gertrude Hull | Winifred Roosa Craine |
| Myra McPherson Post | Jessie Irene Beal |
| Louise M. Harris | Martha Chadbourne |
| Jessie G. Harris | Mamah Bouton Borthwick |
- 1905—Charter members of reestablished Sigma, University of Toronto
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Ruth Cameron | Margaret Ogilvy Anderson |
| Norah Thomson | Mabel Helen Milman |
| Daisy M. Crampton | Jessie Evart Barber |
| Mabel Evart Steele | |
- 1911—Members from the group at the University of North Dakota, which had been chartered as Alpha Pi too late for installation to precede convention.
- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| Maude Templeton | Clara Bull |
| Jessie Budge | |

1915—Starting the custom of initiating pledges who attend convention, and are eligible under scholarship rules.

Georgiana Garner, Psi

Fannie Wood, Rho

1917—Cornelia Clark, Eta

Marie M. Rickert, Alpha Mu

1919—Cornelia Morrison, Alpha Iota

Emma Petring, Alpha Iota

1922—Elizabeth Webster, Alpha

Eunice Cunningham, Delta

Ruth Baker, Lambda

Avis Litzenberg, Upsilon

Elizabeth Bullock, Upsilon

Muriel Pickles, Upsilon

Emily Davis, Chi

Angeline Schults, Chi

Clara Currie, Alpha Theta

Helen Schwager, Alpha Lambda

Vering Speer, Alpha Upsilon

Gertrude Teachout, Beta Kappa

1924—Elizabeth Clark, Beta

Mary D. Washburn, Beta

Dorothea Williamson, Beta

Kathryn Barkhurst, Rho

Genevieve Hutchinson, Rho

Jean Crawley, Psi

Sophia Urmscher, Psi

Mildred Reed, Upsilon

Frances Jordan, Alpha Delta

Alline Atkinson, Alpha Mu

Ruth Schlberg, Alpha Pi

Ruth Hancock, Alpha Pi

Merle Babcock, Alpha Rho

Virginia Scholle, Alpha Upsilon

Margaret Cliggitt, Beta Beta

Dorothy Pollard, Beta Beta

Elise Amend, Beta Kappa

Judith Chamberlain, Beta Kappa

Maxine Mather, Beta Kappa

1926—Starting the custom of honor initiations—confined to pledges who with distinguished grades have qualified for initiation in the shortest time possible.

Julian Miller, Omicron

Catherine King, Rho

Barbara Frick, Phi

Emily Long, Alpha Theta

Sue Heatley, Alpha Theta

Alice Vorland, Alpha Upsilon

Marjorie Ford, Beta Iota

1928—Charlotte Schofield, Beta

Gladys Shaw, Delta

Lura Lou Wallace, Rho

Gladys Zimmer, Rho

Dorothy Elliott, Alpha Kappa

Elizabeth Bell, Alpha Rho

Vera Carlson, Alpha Rho

Virginia Redfield, Alpha Rho

Leona Booth, Alpha Pi

Helen Tonskemper, Alpha Psi

Margaret Byers, Beta Beta

CONVENTION DELEGATES, 1872-85 COLLEGE CHAPTERS

Chapters with dates est. and disest.	1st Convention Nov. 14, 1872 Bloomington, Ind.	2d Convention May 15, 1875 Indianapolis, Ind.	3d Convention Mar. 2, 1876 Greencastle, Ind.	4th Convention May 10, 1879 Bloomington, Ind.	5th Convention Feb. 19, 1881 Wooster, Ohio	6th Convention Feb. 22-23, 1883 Greencastle, Ind.	7th Convention Mar. 26-27, 1885 Ann Arbor, Mich
A (1870)	Hannah Fitch Mary Stevenson Lizzie Hughes (All chapter pres- ent)	Flora Tingley	Anna Downey Minnie Hoyt Laura Henley Lizzie Hughes Flora Bryan	Martha Ridpath Laura Henley Ella Munson	Rosa Redding Nellie Truitt Lucie Howe	Eleanor Iglehart Lillian Southard Grace Woodburn Ida Smell Julietta Maxwell	Grace Ward Edith Hall Temple West
B (1870)		May Foland, Lizzie Hughes & 6 others					
Ind. Γ (1871-76)	Alice Brewer (Failed to arrive)	No delegate					
Γ (1874-86)		Mellie Ingals Betty Cunningham and six others	Mellie Ingals Augusta McCann Libbie L. Law- rance Mary Parsons	M. Belle Hopkins Carrie Toner Lizzie Moore Flora Kauke	Lena Van Horn Olive Green Emily Holder Mary Eads Flora Kauke Anna White Alice Robinson Grace Hoyt Jane Eyre Laura Hills	Emma Clinton Julia Holland Elizabeth Clinton Kate Sherwood Nellie Read Anna Robertson	Dora Pendleton Julia Holland Fanny Phillips Sadie Fatten Carrie Pepper
Δ (1875)							
E (1875)							
Z (1876-86)				No delegate		Grace Hoyt Laura Hills Bertha Van Hoosen	Mary Bradshears Nellie Borland Clementine Hough- ton
H (1879-86)						Hattie Silcott (Did not arrive be- cause of flood)	No delegate
(1893)						Jessie Bolton	Harriet Grotecloss Jessie Boulton
Θ (1880-91)					No delegate	Kate Ridenour Cora Pierson Jessie Wright Lydia Wood Annie Adams Eva Fitzgerald Lida Hunt	Oliver Thompson Mame Hudson Mollie Mills Mae Goff Mae Adams
I (1881)							
K (1881)							
A (1881)							
M (1881)							
N (1882)							

CONVENTION DELEGATES, 1886-97 COLLEGE CHAPTERS

Chapters with dates est. and disest.	8th Convention (Called) Feb. 25, 1886 Wooster, Ohio	9th Convention Feb. 25-26, 1887 Hanover, Ind.	10th Convention Oct. 30-Nov. 2 1889 Bloomington, Ind.	11th Convention July 1-3, 1891 Burlington, Vt.	12th Convention July 25-29, 1893 Chicago, Ill.	13th Convention Oct. 1-3, 1895 Syracuse, N.Y.	14th Convention Oct. 6-8, 1897 Madison, Wis.
A (1870)	Kate Hammond	Ermina Fallas Martha Vickery	Genevieve Bow- man	Lucia Ray	Florence Line	Edith Morris	Frances Arnold
B (1870)	Maudie Van Zandt	Ella Rawles Luella Morris	Josephine Pitman	Grace Rawles	Arda Knox	Edna Henry	Edna Johnson
T (1874-86)	Julia Holland	Mattie Myers	Mary Potter	No delegate	Lily McCrea	Lelia Means	No delegate
A (1875)	No delegate	Florence Johnson	Cora Weber	Luella Wallace	Louise Claire Scovel	Harriet Funck	Mary Elliott
E (1875)	Lenora Hanna		Jennie Connell				
Z (1876-86)	Lizzie McVay						
H (1879-86)	No delegate		No delegate		Chapter installed at convention	Myra Post	Alice Wadsworth
(1893)			Emma Louise Berry	Estella Vedder	Clara Kerr	Agnes White	Mabel Dobbin
Θ (1890-91)	Grace Ellenwood Stephanie Marx	Ruie McGee No delegate	Florence Reasoner Clara Colburn Ellen Chesbro Virginia Southgate	Mary Haskell Phoebe Marsh No delegate	Maggie Rush Bessie Wright Elva Bascom Theodora McCoy	Louise Towne Florence May Lena Latin Pauline Ernst	Lucy Riggs Anna Clark Anna Campbell Jessie Young
K (1891)	Maggie Eidemiller	May Webster	No delegate	No delegate		Lilian Bovard Zula Fast	Mina Mudge Nelle Randall
A (1881)	Jean Christie	Isabella Chandler	Emma Parsons No delegate	Mary Curran Fannie Staley		Ida Sawyer Helen Woodman	Alice Blodgett Ada Daniels
M (1881)	Marie Wilkinson	Harriet Reitze	Eva R. Hall Lillian Martin No delegate	Jean Meredith Minnie Rexford Carrie Bean Stella Yoran	Grace Dietrich Minnie Rexford Carrie Bean Stella Yoran	Winifred Caldwell Adelaide Van Al- stine	Ada Edwards Mary F. Sweet
N (1881)	Margaret Hill	Eva Fitzgerald Minnie Arbuckle	No delegate	May Brown			
O (1887)			No delegate	Winifred Sercombe Ruth Hobson			Anna Pinkum Ednah Wickson
H (1887)			Emma Parsons No delegate			Mary Carlton Maida Castlehugh Mary Ash	Eva Emma Foster
P (1887-91)			Eva R. Hall Lillian Martin No delegate			Clara Luse	Anna Prall No delegate
T (1887)							Caroline Briggs
Q (1889)							
X (1889)							
Ψ (1890)							
Ω (1890)							
A B (1891)							
A T (1892)							
A Δ (1896)							
A E (1897)							

CONVENTION DELEGATES, 1899-1911

COLLEGE CHAPTERS

Chapters	15th Convention Aug. 30-Sept. 1, 1899 Indianapolis, Ind.	16th Convention Aug. 10-12, 1901 New York, N.Y.	17th Convention Aug. 25-28, 1903 Minneapolis, Minn.	18th Convention July 3-7, 1905 Philadelphia, Pa.	19th Convention July 2-5, 1907 Chicago, Ill.	20th Convention June 29-July 2, 1909 Chicago, Ill.	21st Convention July 11-14, 1911 Pasadena, Calif.
A (1870)	Myrtle Ridpat	Ruby Faris	Ruth Baker	Stella Worthington	Lorene Crouch	Pearle Marliatt	Josephine Allen
B (1870)	Alta Brunt	Marie Boisen	Marguerite Smith	Edistina Hendrix	Grace Lincutt	Frances Bray	Jeanne Crowder
F (1906)	Lydia Mather	Ruth Bogardus	Mildred Sonntag	Minnie Parker	Clara Lancaster	Louis Brown	Nell Reed
A (1875)	Irene Flattery	Charlotte Bissel	Cecilia Remy	Helen Butterfield	Clara Gridley	Nellie Gleason	Agnes Porter
H (1893)	Jane Pollock		Harriet Harrington	Mary Holmes	Marguerite White	Sarah Anderson	Nellie Kilgore
I (1881)	Nina Angell	Isabell Robertson	Fannie Lyon	Grace Gilbert	Leona Belser	Louise Conner	Louise Tutill
K (1881)	Daisy Dixon	Laura Graham	Nell Wilhelms	Hedwig Berger	Edna Mertz	Olive Whitson	Helena Dixon
A (1881)	M. Amy Burt	Marie Hall	Emma Richardson	Ruth Bond	Rebecca Moody	Edna Hopkins	Myra Rogers
M (1881)	Anna Woodring		Lettie Johnston	Ethel Canfield	Florence Votey	Any Wilson	Theta Baker
II (1887-1908)	Lotta Page	Jane Douglas	Edith Bolster	Mabel Anthony	Jane Dermitt	Grace Miller	Dorothy Sansom
P (1887)	Ellen Douglas		Martha Post	Martha Cline	Myrtle Smith	Alice McCullough	Ruth Tibbets
Σ (1905)	Bessie Smith	Ruth Ray	Herta Curme	(Installed at Convention)	Agnes Langwin	Kathleen McAllister	Gerrude Wright
T (1887)	Alice Jones	Elizabeth Andrews	Ruth Leonard	Florence Jenkins	Helen Holton	Emma Hall	Helen Crawley
T (1889)	Hazel Webster			Adelaide Lamphere	Mildred Brown	Rosamond Leland	Lots Loyhed
Φ (1889)	Alice Bingham	Cara Stillman	Ethel Traphagen	Jane Spalding	Mary Hutchins	Elizabeth Russell	Dorothy Marx
X (1889)	Blanche Bingham	Cora Soper	Beatrice Throop	Harriet Disbrow	Edith Ackerman	Marian Sweet	Josephine Buck
ψ (1890)	Ruth Wilder	Edith Selby	Mirah Congdon	Blanche Fridt	Ethel Sabin	Helen Hutchinson	Olive Simpson
Ω (1890)	Caroline Comly	May Flannery	Carol Day	Helen Parker	Marjorie Patterson	Dorothy Hart	Jessie H. Runyon
A B (1891)	Anna Williams	Jessie Carpenter	Marguerite Campion	Emilie Hill	Katharine Wolf	Ethel Albertson	Any Baker
A Γ (1892)	Caroline Golding	Mary Boss	Katharine Early	Margaret Mank	Eugenia Rounsavell	Ethel Snyder	Ada May
A Δ (1891)	Ethel Westcott	Ethel Rich	Florence Walther	Mary Adams	Emelie Dunbar	Grace Bennett	Ernestine Dulaney
A E (1897-1912)	Adelaide Hoffman	Annie Seward	Flora Cotton	Hope Davis	Andrew Lake	Elizabeth Morrison	Clarice Ryther
A Z (1898-1915)			Margery Hoffman	Agnes Lacy	Cora Bennett	Ruth Childs	Florence Lowther
A H (1904)				Durant	Elise Handly	Rebecca Young	Florence Teague
A Θ (1904)				Louise Bang	Linda Spence	Stella Tompkins	Jean Figh
A I (1906)				Adele Johnson	Adele Garrels	Mary Glasgow	Alice Miller
A K (1907)					Grace Commisky	Caroline Sutphin	Katherine Meahan
A Λ (1908)						Jeannette Dall	Boulah Holman
A M (1909)						Mary Efaie Brown	Marjorie Potts
A N (1909)							Gerrude Whipple
A O (1909)							Jessie Bihee
A P (1909)							Meri E. Millar
A Q (1911)							Jessie Budge

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COLLEGE CHAPTERS

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A (1870)	Elma Hawthorne	Rachel Williams	Mary A. Davis	Laura Martin	Aileen Trimble	Cornelia Allen	Elizabeth Tilden	Mary Springer
B (1870)	Erema Wilk	Luella Smith	Louise Stubbins	Louise Willis	Dorothy Sparks	Blanche White	Florence Zoller	Josephine King
C (1896)	Maria Pritchard	Lorene Jeffries	Jean Brown	Virginia Stewart	Martha Lucas	Mary P. Carver	Eleanor Dunn	Isabelle Layman
D (1875)	Catharine Planch	Stella Percival	Mary J. Tinsman	Virginia Frisbee	Edna Herrick	Donna Thompson	D. Bredehoff	Marjorie Wilson
H (1883)	Margaret Irving	Clara Jones	Mary J. Tinsman	Allice Combs	Mildred Herrick	Jean Briggs	Florne Storrey	Margaret Moore
I (1881)	Ruth Beyer	Helen Spalding	K. Rodger	Louise Roux	Anna Hoehler	Lucile Severance	A. Hobart	Dora Smith
K (1881)	Nell Carrader	Ida Perry	M. Hodder	Elizabeth Samuel	Margaret Lynch	Elizabeth Moore	Mary Hamilton	V. Thomason
L (1881)	Margery Watson	Ruth Grandy	Bessie Reynolds	Nellie Swasey	Hilda Woodruff	K. Gathery	Naomi Thorne	Mildred Whitney
L deat. (1924)							Margaret Beech	Henrietta Slater
M (1881)	Ruth Dodd	Lillian Fetzer	Janet Simcox	Susan Jenkins	Maria Avery	K. Haines	Mary L. Griffith	Mary Main
O (1917)	Ruth Lindley	Florence Ange	Helen Hargis	Virginia Smith	Ona Stalder	Edna Ruwe	Lois Ann Alter	M. Heimbald
P (1896)	Muriel Cameron	Marjorie Ross	M. Allensworth	Alice Temple	Helen Whyte	Ruth Carpenter	Pauline Klenz	Mary Main
S (1905)	Dorothy Martin	Norma Cullen	Victoria Ervin	Phyllis Bartelme	Alice Hunter	Molly Gray	Evelyn Brown	Isabel Cleland
T (1887)	Muriel Thayer	Louise Leavitt	Helen Wedum	M. McCulloch	Helen Weirick	Blanche Nichols	Margaret Keith	Betty Sargent
T (1889)	Carol Green	Nora Parker	Florence Bills	Ellen Calhoun	E. Spilman	Alfreda Davis	Helen Cole	Kathryn Carson
X (1889)	E. Ruth Audas	DeEtta Holmes	Katherine Willis	Mary Everett	Miriam Linville	Caroline Fraser	C. Lovekin	Helen Bell
Y (1890)	Laura Gilman	Anita Pleuss	Dorothy Bell	Dorothy Dennett	Edith Hess	Emily Davis	D. Demarest	Dorothy Stowell
Z (1890)	Elizabeth Page	Marion Fitzhugh	Margaret House	Katherine Towle	Gertrude Martin	M. Campbell	Mary Bishop	K. Keebler
A B (1891)	Constance Ball	Isabel Jenkins	E. Andrews	Mary Campbell	Nancy Bancroft	E. Howard	M. Garratison	Margaret Martin
A F (1892)	Helen Barnhill	Elizabeth Lyons	Corinne Putnam	Audrey Smith	Lady Halliday	Marcella Rehl	E. McCabe	Sylvia Windle
A G (1891)	Mary Hoffman	Mary Colt	Flora Winkelman	Jean Merriken	M. Coleman	Dorothy Nelson	E. Mann	Louise Johnson
A Z (1898-1915)	Dorothy Herod						E. Sawyer	Marjorie Bennett
A H (1904)	Bess Figley	Evelyn Norton	Ann Kinkead	Louise Benedict	Mary E. Tarpley	Elizabeth Yergler	M. Chadwick	Matilda Treanor
A H (1904)	Katherine Walls	Louise Parmelee	Sophie Hudson	M. Robertson	Selwyn Sage	Stella Shade	Mary H. Healy	Mary Ford
A I (1906)	D. Nicholson	Marian Bain	Etta Reller	Margery Finigan	Martin Whitbred	Virginia Hayes	Claudine Fay	Dorothy Pennell
A K (1907)	Clarissa Pettit	Pearl VanSiclen	Evelyn Kingsley	Oliver Books	A. Schwickert	Edna Hopkins	R. Harding	Helen Metz
A L (1908)	Jessie Lewis	Beatrice Mercer	G. Easterbrook	E. McLean	Vera Allen	Marion Dix	Margaret Dilling	Helen Dilling
A M (1909)	M. Carrington	M. Mumford	K. Haston	Ellen Peters	Ailine Smith	P. Brannock	Mary L. Evans	Marian Shockley
A N (1909)	Esther Birely	Donna McCall	Beth Barrows	Winifred Meeks	Mary McCarthy	Eloise Baird	A. Desmond	Valma Shodge
A O (1909)	E. McClaine	V. Peterson	Erna Keithly	T. Stoppenbach	E. Torrey	Eloise Buck	Olga Jackson	Sarah Rorer
A P (1909)	Luella Breich	Ruth Smith	M. Archdeacon	Mary Mattison	Jeanette Barnes	Elizabeth Kirk	K. Wright	P. McMurray
A Q (1911)	Olga Serumgard	Ruth Soule	Margaret Kolars	Marian Robinson	Dagney Hassell	Ruth Loughlin	Ruth Sulerud	Amy Beiseg
A R (1912)	Laura Lotze	Leila Cumming	Juliet Lien	Marie Leavitt	Mildred Allen	W. Reynolds	Maxine Henry	Irene Williams
A S (1913)	Inas Troy	Dora Troy	Dena Whitman	Marjorie Heaton	Eleanor Mason	E. Lockore	Gertrude B. Hill	June Tiffany
A T (1913)	Dorothy Stevens	Frances Perry	Warwick Black	Esther Sechrist	Reland Miller	Margaret Heckle	H. Thompson	H. Thompson
A T (1914)	Frances Perry	Frances Perry	Sue Louise Bell	Mary Paxton	Thelma Hobson	M. Newswanger	M. Stewart	J. Daggett
A T (1914)	Philea Palmer	Philea Palmer	E. Magruder	Marian Brown	Nellie Britton	Charlotte Price	Frances Shaw	M. Christie
A X (1915)			Margaret Briggs	Catherine Overly	Ruth Bahls	Harriet Findley	D. Mohman	Henrietta Pratt
A X (1915)			Carrie Blair	Evelyn Jensen	M. Harriman	Katherine Pratt	Helen Davy	M. Christie
A Z (1915)			M. Weber	Meta Ebeling	E. McCormick	Frances Koenig	Mary McElheny	Amber McCoy

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B B (1916)			M. Edwards	Eunice Wilson	Maxine Stone	Virginia Smith	Frances Walling	Rita Brewster
B T (1917)				M. Galbraith	Helen Jones	Clarice Laurent	Clara Reinholtz	Janet Wallace
B A (1917)				D. Heighon	Catherine Tait	Alice West	Virginia Mets	Leola White
B E (1917)				Hazel Strief	Bernice Bright	Roberta Lane	Eleanor Eakins	Georgie Wright
B Z (1919)					Alma Brooks	Vera Jones	Gertrude Holt	Virginia Bailey
B H (1919)					Helen Ziegler	Margaret Schell	F. deMauriac	Helen Henle
B O (1920)					Ernestine Rose	Mary Dunn	Mildred Warnke	Ersie Trauger
B I (1921)					M. Loebnitz	Mary L. Sterling	F. Northcutt	M. Graham
B K (1921)					Lucile McKee	Frances McKee	F. Harrington	Martha Peairs
B A (1922)					Margaret Tuthill	Martha L. Gibbs	Mary F. Griffith	Virginia Turnan
B N (1922)						Blanche Wyckoff	L. Summerfield	Evelyn Turner
B N (1924)							Melissa Darby	Martha Jones
B E (1925)							Lillian Lois Fee	Ruth McFarland
B O (1926)							Anne Benan	Rosario DeWitt
B II (1926)							Ruth Ketcham	Helen Mardock
B P (1928)								Zelle Williams

CONVENTION DELEGATES, 1893-1903
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Chapter	12th Convention July 25-29, 1893 Chicago, Ill.	13th Convention Oct. 1-8, 1895 Syracuse, N. Y.	14th Convention Oct. 6-8, 1897 Madison, Wis.	15th Convention Aug. 30-Sept. 1, 1899 Indianapolis, Ind.	16th Convention Aug. 10-12, 1901 New York, N. Y.	17th Convention Aug. 25-28, 1903 Minneapolis, Minn.
Greencastle (A), 1893-'14, 1923- *Twin Cities (B), 1894-	Anna Downey, A	Kate Hammond, A Anna Guthrie, T Alice Cone Best (Mrs L. A.) I	No delegate Emma Kemp Timberlake (Mrs B. H.) T No delegate No delegate Edith Cockins, A T No delegate	Lillian Southard, A Justina Leavitt Wilson (Mrs H. W.) T Mary Scott, M Grace Dietrich, T A. McLaughlin, A T Margaret Todd, B No delegate No delegate	No delegate Justina Leavitt Wilson (Mrs H. W.) T Adelaide Hoffman, A Z Laura Hills Norton (Mrs) H Florence Bell, A T Edna Arnold Lockridge (Mrs B.) A M. Amy Burt, A	Ethel Arnold Tilden (Mrs F. C.) A Clara Fanning, T Aurelia M. Reynaud, A Z Irene Parkes, T Helen Powell, A T Emma Pearson, B May Boynton, A Edith Hill, Φ Emma Weeks, A Δ Adelaide Coe Skinner (Mrs) Z No delegate
New York (T), 1894-						
Chicago (Δ), 1896-						
Columbus (E), 1897-						
Indianapolis (Z), 1897-						
Burlington (H), 1898-						
Philadelphia (Θ), 1898-'01, 1909-						
Los Angeles (I), 1901-						
Pittsburgh (K), 1902-						
Athens, Ohio, (A 1902-'07						
Cleveland (M), 1903-						

CONVENTION DELEGATES, 1905-15 ALUMNÆ CHAPTERS

Chapter	18th Convention July 3-7, 1905 Philadelphia, Pa.	19th Convention July 2-5, 1907 Chicago, Ill.	20th Convention June 29-July 2, 1909 Chicago, Ill.	21st Convention July 11-14, 1911 Pasadena, Calif.	22d Convention June 24-27, 1913 Minnewaska, N. Y.	23d Convention June 28-July 1, 1915 Gearhart, Ore.
Greencastle, 1893-19, 1923	Lillian Southard, A	Margaret Jordan, A	Ida Overstreet, A	Lorene Crouch, A	Minna Matern, A	
*Twin Cities, 1894	Justina Leavitt Williams (Mrs H. W.) T	Harriet Jackson Burch (Mrs E. P.) J	Clara Fanning, T	Ruth Haynes Carpenter (Mrs L. F.) T	Edna Broom, T	Elva Leonard, T
New York, 1894	May Flannery, A B	Mary Titus, A B	Elsie Totten Bradley (Mrs A. B.) A Z	Iva Lowther Peters (Mrs F.) X	May Johnson, A Z	Elsa Bergen Williams (Mrs H. M.) A Z
Chicago, 1896	Helen Nind, T	Irene Parkes Matzinger (Mrs P.) T	Anna Drummond, H	Georgiana Gilbert, Φ	Louise Shipman Wagner (Mrs F.) Δ	Jessie Farr, T
Columbus, 1897	Mary Loren, A Γ	Elizabeth Chamberlain, A Γ	Susan Siebert, A Γ	Alice Thacker, A Γ	Emma Blesch, A Γ	Eugenie Rounsavell Overturf (Mrs A. K.) A Γ
Indianapolis, 1897	Elizabeth Clinton Eichrodt (Mrs C.) Γ	Sarah Cotton, B	Margaret Snodgrass, B	Mary Snodgrass, B	Hope Davis, A E	Arda Knox, B
Burlington, 1898	E. Mabel Brownell, A	Mary Mills Deyett (Mrs I. H.) Δ	Lucy Bean, A	Sarah Martin, A	Mary Bates, A	Mary Simpson, A
Philadelphia, 1909-			Mary Lippincott, A B	Mabel Hale, I	Katharine Wolff, A B	May Flannery, A B
Los Angeles, 1901	Grace Lavayea, T	Jessie MacFarland, P	Susan Barnwell, Φ	Ada Edwards Laughlin (Mrs H.) Φ	Jane Spalding, Φ	Edith Hill Powers (Mrs J. M.) Φ
Pittsburgh, 1902	Anna Goff Smith (Mrs Sion) M	Leola Vancil Randall (Mrs K. C.) P	Dr Ella A Goff, M	Mary Boss, A Δ	Helen Moore Lanpher (Mrs E. E.) A B	Isabel Clingensmith, M
Athens, 1902-07	Grace Hoyt Jones (Mrs T. A.) Z		Lillian Gatch Randall (Mrs J. E.) Γ Δ	No delegate	Austa Kelley, A Γ	No delegate
Columbus, 1897	Josephine Barnaby, A Γ	M. Grace Vance, A Γ				
Syracuse, 1905- (Nu)	Mabel Parker, X	Cora Soper, X	Clara Carson, X	Clara Carson, X	Bricea Wright, X	Cora Soper, X
Kansas City, 1903- (Xi)	Marie Nettleton, P	Mary Stone Ellison (Mrs E.) K	Margaret Philbrook, K	Marianne Brooke, K	Marguerite Stone, K	Frances Sawyer, K
Seattle, 1908- (Omicron)			Olga Mueller, Ψ	Josephine Meissner, Δ	Jenny Brawley Ernst (Mrs F. E.) M	Beulah Smith Jones (Mrs H. B.) A A
Denver, 1909-15 (Rho)			Harriet Sperry, Δ	Mabel Baum Smith (Mrs C. W.) Φ	Elizabeth Garrison, A	
St Louis, 1909- (Sigma)			Laura Eames Kammmerer (Mrs A. L.) H	Ann Fisher, A I	Marie Davis, A I	Helen Fuller, A I

* Changed to Minneapolis in 1927. Wooster (Nu) omitted as never represented at convention.

Lincoln, 1909- (Tau)	Gertrude Laws Hardy (Mrs W. E.) P Genevieve Chambers, Φ Cora Pierson Hop- kins (Mrs S.) K	Martha Cline Huff- man (Mrs Y. B.) P Zella Fay Campbell (Mrs I. A.) H Jessie Wright Whit- comb (Mrs G.) A Katherine Lindsay A Δ Zola Dellecker, P Hazel Horner, T Agnes Hutchins, Φ Ida Carpenter, Σ	Katherine Cline, P Kathryn Culver, Φ Cora Pierson Hop- kins (Mrs S.) K Ruth Haslup, A Δ Grace Rohrbough, P Ruth Ward, T Katherine Stough- ton Hart (Mrs C. A.) T Mabel Millman Hincks (Mrs C. M.) Σ Anna Strong Park- inson (Mrs J. M.) ψ Margaret Lothrop, Φ Irene Seabury, A E Nelle Koken Mann (Mrs F. J.) A M	Helen Wallace, P Maud Grover Chand- led (Mrs A. E.) Φ Fannie Pratt Thomp- son (Mrs F. C.) K Ruth Taylor, A Δ Lora McCoid Cox (Mrs G.) T Florence Jenkins Hart (Mrs G.) T Mary Hutchins Thomas (Mrs W. H.) Φ Mary B. Millman, Σ Hester Harper, ψ Flora Cotton, A E Bessie Graham, A A Elizabeth Williams, H Alice Donnelly, A T Florence Chaney, A P Verne Gaddis, A Σ Margaret Lothrop, Φ
San Francisco, 1909- (Upsilon)				
Topeka, Kan. 1909. (Pi)				
Baltimore, Φ, 1910-				
Omaha, X, 1910-				
Evanston, ψ, 1910-				
Portland, Ω, 1911				
Toronto, A B, 1911-				
Madison, A Γ, 1912-				
Stanford, A Δ, 1912-14				
Providence, A E, 1912-				
Spokane, A Z, 1913-				
Detroit, 1913-				
Cincinnati, 1913-				
Vermilion, 1914-17				
Pullman, 1914-20				
Boston, 1915-				

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Greencastle, 1893-14, 1923	Ethel Ridgeway Fowler (Mrs M. F.) T	Hazel Lotze Whit- taker (Mrs H. A.) A P	Elizabeth Fisher Lit- zenberg (Mrs J. C.) T	Lillian Brownfield, A	Catherine Tillotson, A	Bernice Allen Jones (Mrs F.) A
Twin Cities, 1894	Gipsy Robinson Kim- ball (Mrs L. E.) II	No delegate	Miriam F. Slocum, A E	Florence Swanson, T	Kate Martin Dorr (Mrs W. A.) T	Marion Burton Whitaker (Mrs V.) T
New York, 1894	Adelane Priest Dor- sett (Mrs A. D.) A	Eva R. Hall, T	Jessie Farr, T	Marjorie Lovejoy Bartholomew (Mrs G.) T	Evelyn Jensen, A K	Katherine William- son Fannon (Mrs F.) A ψ
Chicago, 1896	Mabel Moore Taft (Mrs L.) A I	Helen Frame, A	Edistina Hendrix Rutherford (Mrs T.) B	Eunice Congdon Bates (Mrs C. E.) X	Edna Carr Drollin- ger (Mrs B. H.) B	Mary Moses Glessner (Mrs E. J.) A
Columbus, 1897	Lucy Hughes Mur- ray (Mrs J. L.) I	Clara Lancaster Krull (Mrs W.) I	Edna Taylor Ritter Mrs D. S.) A	Katherine Andrews Gay (Mrs C.) A	Ruth Evans Agler (Mrs A. M.) A	Edith D. Cockins, A I
Indianapolis, 1897	Elizabeth Isham, A	Irene Barrett, A	Ruth Grandy Pike (Mrs C.) A	Louise Wills, B	Grace Carter Davis (Mrs E. L.) A	Emma Rhodehamel Locke (Mrs T. L.) H
Burlington, 1898	Elizabeth Keller, A B	Anna Griscom, A B	Helen R. Biddle, A B	Gwendolyn Blodgett Carpenter (Mrs F. D.) A E	Ruth Ball, A	Ruth Harrington Lane (Mrs B. B.) H
Philadelphia, 1909	Maud Philips, H	Hazel White, φ	Helen H. Abrams, ψ	Alice Sullivan Perkins (Mrs T. H. D.) A B	Helen D. Armor, B H	Ethel McAllister, B H
Los Angeles, 1901	Belle Bartholomew Pratt (Mrs. W. H.) M	Verstine D. Finley, A Ω	Hazel Keffer Peden (Mrs J. T.) A Ω	Ann McVicker Neal (Mrs P.) A X	Minnie Swezey El- mendorf (Mrs G. F.) P	Helen Lucas Calvert (Mrs C. C.) A T
Pittsburgh, 1902	Kate Johnson Harris (Mrs J. E.) E	No delegate	Blanche Day Allen (Mrs R. C.) X	Margaret VanDeu- sen Carpenter (Mrs C. A.) I	Ruth Townley, M	Caryl Reynolds, M
Cleveland, 1903	Lola E. Lowther, X	Laura Cowan Wil- son (Mrs J. O.) X	Ollie Ross Walch (Mrs C. J.) X	Ruth Bogardus Davis (Mrs P. E.) E	Lucile Pritchard Rogers (Mrs L.) ψ	Lena Ebeling, A Ω
Syracuse, 1905	Sarah Morrison, K	Gale Gossett, K	Marie Slade, K	Rachel Sumner Poole (Mrs. S. P.) X	Ruth Newman O'Connor (Mrs F. H.) X	Dorothy Crampton Harney (Mrs J.) X
Kansas City, 1903	Gertrude Strickland Earle (Mrs Dan) II	Helen Taylor Bush (Mrs J. K.) Δ	Hazel Emery Steel (Mrs E. L.) E	Loa Howard, P	Eveline Buis, A M	Margaret Falconer Warner (Mrs R.) T
Seattle, 1908			Zebuline Murray, B I	Agnes Lovejoy Shan- non (Mrs W.) A A	Jennie Brawley Ernst (Mrs F. E.) M	Hermie Sherman Evans (Mrs R.) A A
Denver, 1909-15, 1920				Kittie Button Payne (Mrs J. D.) ψ	Virginia Thorp, K	Inez James Mont- gomery (Mrs J.) A T

St Louis, 1909	Margaret Philbrook Neff (Mrs P. J.) K	Efale Brown, A M	Clara Northcutt Folienius (Mrs W.) A M	Elinor Hall Horner (Mrs W. W.) A I	Alice Johann Maack (Mrs A. C.) A I	Emma Petring, A I
Lincoln, 1909	Katherine Cline, P	Helen Laws Avery (Mrs J. H.) P	Minnie Latta Ladd (Mrs C. F.) P	Helen Matterson, P	Mary Hall Davis (Mrs E.) P	Ruth Farnham Traphagen (Mrs C. V.) P
San Francisco, 1909	Jessie Watson, Q	Bernice Tompkins, Q	Edna Ackerman Greathead (Mrs J. F.) X	Louise Gibbs Hart (Mrs F. W.) H	Ethel Rose Taylor, P	Eleanor Carson Bate (Mrs G.) Q
Topeka, 1909	Charlotte Leavitt, H	Ruth Kaster, A T	Elsie Cuthbert, A T	Dorothy Crane McKever (Mrs A.) A T	Beatrice Shakeshaft, A T	Helen Hunter Ream (Mrs D. T.) A T
Baltimore, 1910	Esther Donnelly Smith (Mrs R. T.)	Helen Frisch, A A	Dorothy Wilson, A A	Clara Davis Tucker (Mrs J. I.) A A	Ruth Haslup, A A	Esther Donnelly Smith (Mrs R. T.)
Omaha, 1910	Loa Howard, P	Rachel Metcalfe, A I	Margaret Howes, P	Marguerite Marshall, P	Mary Bedwell McNowen (Mrs R. A.) P	Ruth Miller, P
Evanston, 1910	Marjorie Benton Haviland (Mrs J. T.) I	Jane Pollock Anderson (Mrs E. E.) H	Marion Jennings, T	Helen Carney Fathchild (Mrs I. H.) T	Ruth Sleicher Smith (Mrs J. E.) A A	Genevieve Forbes Herrick (Mrs J. O.) T
Portland, 1911	No delegate	No delegate	Frances Lounsbury, B E	Hazel Brown McCurtain (Mrs A. H.) A E	Clara Gridley Helfric (Mrs A. H.) A	Rebecca Ireland, A E
Toronto, 1911	Mary B. Millman, S	Phyllis Anderson, S	Elizabeth Hargreaves, S	Adeline Lobbs, S	Alice McMaster, S	Esther de Beauregard, S
Madison, 1912	No delegate	Hester Harper, P	Hester Harper, P	Dorothy Dwight, P	Marjorie Johnson, P	Elizabeth Stuckey Schmitz (Mrs Ray) P
Providence, 1912	Ethel Westcott, A E	Laura Sherman, A E	Beatrice Kohlberg, A E	Alice Hildreth, A E	Flora Cotton, A E	Gertrude Allen, A E
Spokane, 1913	Inis S. Williams, A II	Grace Young Harris (Mrs C.) A I	Elgine Warren, A A	No delegate	Edith Renwick Thomson (Mrs J. H.) A II	Mary K. Stewart, A M
Detroit, 1913	Bertha Ballard, H	Maude Hollenbeck Penire (Mrs L. W.) II	Jessie Allen Hancock (Mrs J. E.) H	Margaret Van Sickle Phelps (Mrs F.) H	Mary Ellen Read, H	Katherine Rice Brock (Mrs F. M.) B
Cincinnati, 1913	Mary E. Cellarius, A T	Madolin Serodino, A T	E. Marie Crowe, A T	Ethel L. Atkins, A T	Dorothy Beck, A T	Eugenia Schmidt, A T
Pullman, 1914	Marion Swezey, P	Charlotte Malott Krueger (Mrs W. C.) B				
Boston, 1915	Laura Merrill, T	Marie Boisen Bradley (Mrs M. C.) B	Helen Baker Taft (Mrs C. H.) H	Helen Baker Taft (Mrs C. H.) H	Margaret Watson Hoover (Mrs H.)	Elsie Church Atkinson (Mrs K.) I
Tacoma, 1915-	Elma Leonard Mcpherson (Mrs) A A	Margaret Stiles, P	Helen York, A A	Lorraine Lomas, A P	Nellie Mae Dunlap White (Mrs E. A.) A	Elizabeth Crockett, A S

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Chapter	24th convention June 26-30, 1917 Charlevoix, Mich.	25th Convention July 3-7, 1919 St Louis, Mo.	26th Convention June 24-28, 1922 Lake Placid, N.Y.	27th Convention June 27-July 1, 1924 West Baden, Ind.	28th Convention July 1-5, 1926 San Francisco, Calif.	29th Convention July 16-21, 1928 Pequot, Minn.
Austin, 1915-17	Inez Gordon Henne (Mrs H. G.) A M	Grace Williams, A O	Maude Bandel Kite (Mrs W. C.) B Z	Margaret Arch- deacon Darrowh (Mrs P.) A O	Grace Williams, A O	Eleanor Drennan, A O
Oklahoma City, 1916-	Marian Brooks, A O	Frances Slemmons, A H	Rebecka Ward Sager (Mrs T. P.) A H	Charlotte Knox Per- rill (Mrs H. P.) B	Katherine Seelye Wallace (Mrs B. B.) E	Helen Reed Kaiser (Mrs R. L.)
Washington, D.C., 1918-			Dorothy Hay, A Φ	Hathaqay Gibbens, A Φ	Marian Brown Lyons (Mrs S. C.) A Φ	Elizabeth Seller Moore (Mrs T.) A Φ
New Orleans, 1920-			Charlotte B. Ward, A Δ	Nell Holland Ramey (Mrs G.) Δ	Nell Holland Ramey (Mrs G.) Δ	Stella Percival, Δ
Champaign-Urbana, 1920-			Bonnie Marshall, A Δ	Lucy Allabach Lichy (Mrs W. G.) Φ	Norma Moore, B K	Frances McKee, B K
Des Moines, 1920-			Oden Greer, A Θ	Margaret Philbrook Neff (Mrs P. J.) K	Bernadine Field Hucks (Mrs J. O.) A Θ	Eveline Abbott Woodruff (Mrs W. P.) ψ
Houston, 1921			Minnie Hurley, A	Roxy Smith Brem- ner (Mrs R.) A A	Frieda Reynolds, H	Katherine Nelson Kieft (Mrs R. F.) T
Milwaukee, 1921-			Anna Hawes, A ψ	Marie Benton Jen- nings (Mrs E.) T	Agnes Forsythe Bergstrom (Mrs D. W.) A ψ	Hazel Cass Rose- bush (Mrs C.) A ψ
Appleton, 1921			Frances Strickland, K	No delegate	Alice Cochran, K	Helen McKee Allen (Mrs C.) A T
Wichita, 1922-				Helen Adamson, A H	Eugenia Porter, A H	Mary Hughes, A H
Nashville, 1923-				Ruth McClelland Lee (Mrs W. F.) I	Louise Roux Jones (Mrs R.) I	No delegate
Ithaca, 1923				Mary Tinsman, H	Helen Romig, X Margaret House Judd (Mrs G. T.) Ω	Elizabeth Keiper, I Evelyn Flowers Sykes (Mrs J. P.) Φ
Rochester, 1923 Pasadena, 1925					No delegate	Gladys Carnahan Crandal (Mrs J. D.) A M
Dallas, 1925					Edna Johnson, B	Elizabeth Ferguson, B
Bloomington, 1925					Marien Swezey, P	Cathryn Switzer, A Anna Gray Har- grave (Mrs A.) A E
Gary, 1926						Ellen Jones Browder (Mrs) A
Berkeley, 1926-						Marie Snyder Bathke (Mrs F. H.) A ψ
Chicago, S.S. 1927						
St Paul, 1927						

THETA EMBLEMS

"There's a pin that we wear with reverent love."

IN THE early days Kappa Alpha Theta's only emblem was the badge. It was designed by Bettie Locke and Alice Allen before the fraternity was organized, and, as has been told already, the design was chosen before its signification was determined. These letters from J. F. Newman to Bettie Locke well tell the story of the manufacture of the first four badges, which were received in Greencastle early in March 1870.

New York, Jan. 31st

B. M. Locke

Dear Sir

Yours containing sketch of proposed badge is at hand and I am enabled to estimate on them as follows— In the first place the dies for their manufacture will cost you \$30 —

Each badge as described by you \$10. Or if in the place of diamonds you should have the stars white enamel they would come at two dollars less or \$8—

Now to be more explicit— If you should order the dies paying \$30 for them you receive a receipt for said dies and you can have them at any time you see fit to call for them— The imitation diamonds you mention are what are usually denominated "Rose diamonds" the setting of these would make a very pretty effect, but the plain white enamel star would come cheaper— In making this estimate I have calculated upon first class work *only*. The dies can be made for less money but *not* first class— They soon wear so that the fine points and lines become indistinct. Again in enameling about the white work specks are liable to appear about the white enamel and upon it while the dots between the letters are sometimes partly covered by the enamel. This comes from not having perfect dies and giving the enameling work to some inexperienced man. Now in this estimate I have not counted upon any such work but as I said before upon first class work only— Many Society badges are made upon a thin flimsy back the enamel is miserable and a blow upon the face will completely take the face off showing a composition body upon which the enamel is placed. The majority of the D.K.E. badges are of this stamp— I have written you at considerable length but only to give you some idea of the difference in these badges and also to tell you why my figures are higher than those of some other parties. If you should wish something not so good or so perfect as I have described let me know and I will tell you what can be done though I have no desire to do anything for you but work

that will stand examination and be a credit to the manufacturer and to the parties ordering them. Have the kindness to answer this communication at an early day and if satisfactory to you to do so favor me with your orders.

Yours respectfully

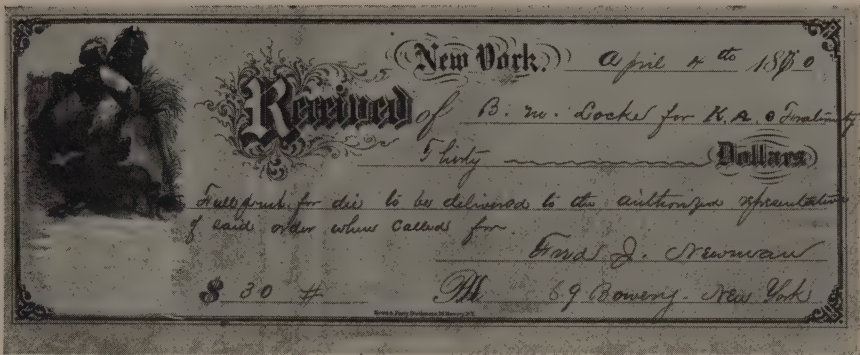
Fred J. Newman

<p>Manufacturer and to the parties ordering them. Have the kindness to answer this communication at an early day and if satisfactory to you to do so favor me with your orders.</p> <p>Yours respectfully</p> <p>Fred J. Newman</p>	<p>New York Jan 21st</p> <p>R. B. Locke</p> <p>Dear Sir</p> <p>Yours containing estimate of your badge is at hand and I am enabled to estimate on them as follows - I will like place the day for their manufacture at \$30 - Each badge by discount by \$10. If in the place of a diamond you should have the stars which enamel they would come at two dollars less or \$5 - Now to be more explicit - If you should order the day paying \$30 - I should have receive a receipt for said day and you can have</p>
---	--

New York Feb 16th 1870

Miss B. M. Locke,


Your letter was received this morning and I will as you requested me to do write you immediately upon receipt of the same. Allow me first to beg your pardon for my mistake in addressing you in my previous communication as Esq. as I am quite sure that I did but I trust that the circumstances will excuse me as I was not aware of my mistake until this morning. The endorsement of your proposition by my friend and frater Jno Ridpath is all sufficient and will induce me to do differently from what I at first intended although I hope that fraternal regard for him has not been sufficient to cause me to be uninfluenced by a spirit of gallantry. Had I been giving the estimate to gentlemen as I thought at the time I was doing I should have refrained from making any suggestions following strictly the plan drawn by them and by this means shirk all responsibility in the matter but if you will allow me to do so at this late day I will make some few remarks concerning your sketch propose some changes submit the same to you and wait until I hear from you again before doing anything definite in regard to the manufacture of the badges.




RECEIPT FOR DIES

I would remark first that to my idea the badge in the shape you propose would hardly look *balanced*. It may seem a strange idea but according to your sketch the whole badge seems to be at the top a short though broad space containing two stars and the bulk of the white bar for the letters thus leaving a long slim opening at the base of the badge entirely unrelieved. Now I should propose that the whole bar on which are the letters K.A.®, be lowered a trifle and that you have the year on the lower part in gold letters as I have placed them in the form I have drawn you. And now I will ask a few perhaps unnecessary questions but better ask them than to make a mistake in any feature—

1st The edges you wish curved  not by any means as much as above but somewhat in that way—

2nd Is the back to be projected  a trifle so as to show the face fully upon it as with the Φ.Γ.Δ. badges?

3rd The engraved edges you refer to are those between the face and the back of the badge or rather the *sides* that slope from the face down to the back and you wish the engraving simply a neat device as is usual in such ornamental engraving—

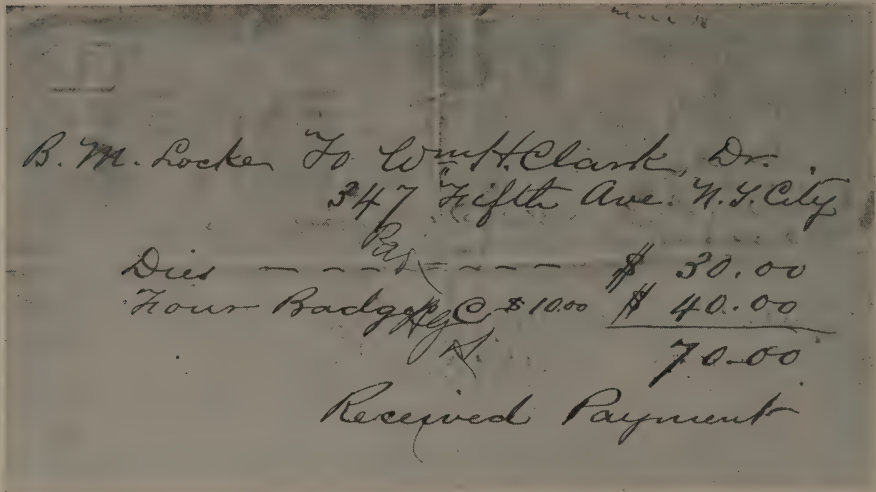
4th The bar is to have its sides *straight*  and not curved. The letters upon it to be K.A.®, and do you wish the *dot after each letter?*

5th The stars to *look well* must not be large—

6th Do you wish any date on the base of the badge—

I consider the general features of your design *good* because simple and I would advise you to keep the same dimensions 1 in by $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

I hope you will not think me late with my suggestions although I know that I am so but when I became acquainted with the circumstances I concluded to do the very best I possibly could for you. Now in regard to the price. I can't say exactly but *I think* I can make a slight deduction. It can't be very much but if I can save you any thing on them I shall be pleased to do so, and believe me after the entire thing is finished if there is room for any discount you shall have the benefit of it. Have the kindness to answer this communication immediately and I will hurry the thing through in as short a time



BILL FOR FOUR ORIGINAL BADGES

as possible. Having written this letter in about twenty "odd times" I presume you will find no small amount of repetition. If I may be so presuming allow me to request you to say to my "frater in Delta" Jno Ridpath that I will write to him in a few days but by all means answer this soon as each day you wait must delay the badges just that long.

Very respectfully

Fred J. Newman
 69 Bowery
 New York

No detail of the original design ever has been altered. Kappa Alpha Theta badges today are like the first four, except in dimensions and border designs. The present standard badge has a plain gold bordered borders are original badges had a The graceful out-black background, carrying the Greek in gold, the two the gold letters of are as they were when the Founders for the first time wore Kappa Alpha Theta badges to chapel at Asbury.



der, though jew-
 permitted. The or-
 chased gold border.
 line of the kite, the
 the white chevron
 letters, "K A Θ,"
 diamond stars and
 the founding date,

The original dimensions of the badge were—length, one inch, width, three fourths of an inch. Eta made the first sug-

gestion of a smaller size badge. Alpha at first opposed any change. However, the 1883 convention decided to allow chapters a choice of three sizes, one larger, and one smaller, than the original badge. These, and later variations, followed the fluctuating styles for fraternity jewelry, so as many as four or five different sizes might be seen at one time worn by undergraduates in one chapter, choice depending as it did on the taste, and purse, of the purchaser.

While J. F. Newman, the first official jeweler, was for many years the only manufacturer of Kappa Alpha Theta badges, after 1890 as many as six firms were designated official jewelers to Kappa Alpha Theta. This plan led to the exploitation of members through unreasonable increases in the price of badges, as well as the marketing of badges far from identical, since by changing some detail a jeweler would create a new style, as it were, and so have a new selling point by which to win trade away from other firms. This situation grew so intolerable as to call for drastic action. In 1907 Kappa Alpha Theta in convention assembled adopted the so-called standard badge, size .80 x .56 of an inch, details all determined by standards written on the blue print drawings of a standard badge which the Newman company had made under the direction of a special Kappa Alpha Theta insignia committee. Henceforth, all badges were to be identical and of one size, except for a permitted addition of a border of jewels either pearls or diamonds. But convention refused to accept the Insignia committee's further recommendation of one official jeweler only, and so the new badge lacked the necessary legislation to insure its manufacture. Official jewelers belonging to the jewelers' trust, continued to make badges from their old varied dies, to introduce new novelties which might popularize their stock, and steadily to increase the price of badges. So in 1915 the logically necessary legislation to insure uniformity in badges was passed. The fraternity became its own distributor of badges, dividing a reasonable profit with the manufacturer chosen to make the badges, and guaranteeing uniform style, fineness of workmanship and materials. At present, 1929, the L. G. Balfour company of Attleboro, Massachusetts, holds the contract to manufacture Kappa Alpha Theta badges—a contract which can be annulled on thirty days

notice by either party. Standard badges are marketed at cost. Jeweled badges and novelties with Kappa Alpha Theta insignia are sold at a 15% profit to the fraternity, which in 1928 netted the fraternity \$1,551.17.

In the seventies it was not every member who owned a badge. They were expensive and many girls could not afford to purchase one. So Alpha and Beta owned "chapter badges" which were used at initiations and sometimes were worn by honorary members for short periods. Alpha's first "chapter badge" was lost. The badge purchased to replace it was in the chapter's archives until the early nineties, when it was worn away by a new honorary member, who failed to return it. In February, 1926, Mary Frances Bradshaw, Alpha Chi, received an old Theta badge from a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma, to the keeping of whose husband, a Phi Kappa Psi from DePauw, it had been entrusted some thirty years earlier. This was said to be "the first Theta badge." It differs in several particulars from the Founders' original badges; the chevron is gold instead of white, the Greek letters are black instead of gold, the stars are not diamonds but gold engraved (the way Newman suggested they could be made to reduce the cost of a badge \$2). Whether this is Alpha's lost "chapter badge," or a sample made up by some jeweler anxious for business, remains a question.

Beta's "chapter badge" is now owned by Ella Rawles Springer (Mrs Charles) of Bloomington, Indiana. This badge is one and three-fourths inches long and almost an inch wide. It was passed around among the members, each girl wearing it a week or ten days when her turn came. After a long time the enamel came off, individual badges became the custom, so the badge was sold to an alumna, Alice Springer Fitch (Mrs Edward C.) who had it repaired. After her death it was given to Mrs Springer, Mrs Fitch's sister-in-law, also a Beta alumna.

In the eighties and nineties, seals, rings, watchfobs, hat pins, bar pins, napkin rings, and every conceivable example of the jewelers' fancy bore replicas of the badge. While such use of the badge design was frowned upon, it continued until the 1907 convention adopted the standard badge, and restricted the use of the kite design to the badge *alone*.

COLORS

Martha Evans' quick wit created Kappa Alpha Theta colors to meet the emergency she faced, when a freshman enticed by the double blue of Kappa Kappa Gamma, asked what Kappa Alpha Theta colors were. (See pages 77-78.)

This was in 1875 when Alpha had its first experience with competitive rushing, Kappa Kappa Gamma establishing a chapter at Asbury that year. The black and gold of the badge obviously was a wise and appropriate choice.

Soon black and gold ribbons (originally braid) began to appear on the bosoms of Theta pledges. Nor were these ribbons ungenerous in size. Large bows with long streamers were used, so when a girl came out for her chosen fraternity, no one could mistake her choice. Such conspicuous use of fraternity colors was the style for many years, gradually replaced, in all fraternities, by smaller and smaller bows, until a simple fold of ribbon proclaimed the pledge state. Later, the use of ribbons in pledging was deemed poor taste, and unwise fraternity policy, so in all fraternities simple pledge pins took the place of bows.

PLEDGE PIN



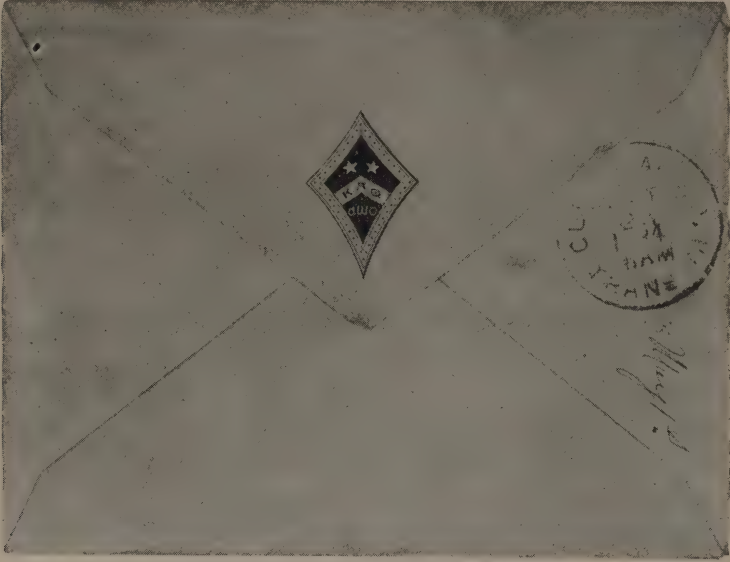
At the 1903 convention it was proposed that Kappa Alpha Theta adopt a pledge pin. Several samples of pledge pins which chapters had designed and were using on their campuses were displayed as possible designs for such a pin. However, no pledge pin was officially adopted until the Insignia committee brought in its report to the 1907 Grand convention.

This committee recommended the official adoption of the pledge pin Iota had designed and used for some years at Cornell. The recommendation was approved. Today Kappa Alpha Theta chapters all must use pledge pins, of the standard design, in lieu of ribbons once so popular. The pledge pin is one-third of an inch square, divided diagonally into two triangles, one black enamel, the other gold.

FRATERNITY STATIONERY

The fraternity was still young when emblematic stationery came into use. Alpha had paper with the kite at its head and on the flap of the envelope. A letter from Illinois Alpha written in

1877 to Alpha says: "I have noticed that the Cor. Sec's of your chapter frequently uses paper stamped with a design like our badge. Have you a stamp or do you get the paper already stamped? If you have a stamp, please inform me where you



ENVELOPE USED BY ALPHA 1884

had it made, and what was the expense connected with the making." Alpha replied that this paper could be obtained in Indianapolis. Illinois Alpha and other chapters soon had stationery which displayed many variations of the kite design.

In 1883 convention discussed the matter of designs for use on fraternity stationery, and soon thereafter official stationers were appointed, whose work was as varied, and in time as unsatisfactory, as that of the official jewelers. Objections were made to the use of the badge on paper, so chapter after chapter took to using a monogram of the Greek letters, "K A Θ." When a seal appeared on new charters, it was reproduced on stationery also, to give the desired variety.

With the adoption of 1907, it was decreed that colors (black and gold) ing; or the Greek letters on stationery. Official



manufactured, to be held by a list of approved stationers. Many

a real coat-of-arms in only its crest in the crest or plain white emboss- "K A Θ," were to be used dies for the crest were

a chapter purchased a set of these dies, thus being in a position to have its embossing done where most convenient, most reasonable in price, and most to its own taste.

COAT-OF-ARMS

The first official coat-of-arms was designed in 1877. While called a coat-of-arms, it was not really one, but an emblematic design including the badge, an arch surmounted by a crown, a chain of stars, and other symbols more or less appropriate. It was drawn at Alpha's instance by an engraving firm in Indianapolis. Among the symbols appeared for the first time the Greek letters "Μ Φ Γ," at that time translated into English words different, though synonymous with the present day translation of them. Engraved sheets of this design were available for chapters to use in college annuals and similar publications; it was planned for such purposes.

However, the design did not meet with wholehearted approval among chapters. It was soon proposed that chapters submit the designs they customarily used, so that a new design might be made which would include the best features from each of these. The proposal was never carried out, each chapter continued to use its own design, or the Alpha design, as preferred. Three typical chapter designs are pictured on the next page.



1877

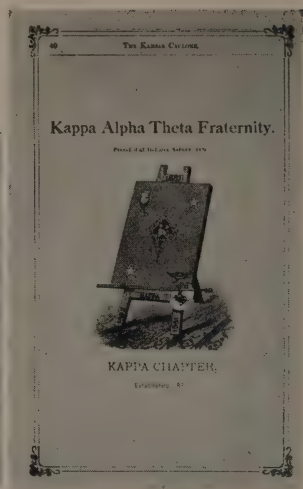
In 1906 Grand council appointed a committee on insignia, to whose work reference has already been made. This committee was Aurelie Reynaud Chapman (Mrs C. T.) chairman, Elsie Totten Bradley (Mrs A. B. A.) Ruth Howe Broad



TAU



GAMMA



KAPPA

(Mrs B.G.) Helen Cooley, all of Alpha Zeta, and Adelaide Kiep, Iota. Their comprehensive report to the 1907 convention had this to say of a coat-of-arms:

“At the present time, so far as we could learn, Kappa Alpha Theta has no official coat-of-arms. Varying plates are used in the college annuals, their origin being for the most part, unknown. Apparently their makers designed them for individual chapters. The plate used on our charters is the only one for which we could find any official sanction, convention in 1901 having voted it the official coat-of-arms. However, its unsuitability as a heraldic device disqualifies it. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction that the design herewith submitted is in every detail the work of Kappa Alpha Thetas.” Ruth Howe Broad was the member of the committee who made the drawings.

This committee had made a thorough study of heraldry and armorial bearings, from which was evolved the dignified, handsome coat-of-arms now officially used, heraldically correct in every particular, and translating into heraldic symbols the fraternity's ideals and principles. It was the first coat-of-arms adopted by a woman's fraternity. Convention also ruled that this real coat-of-arms should henceforth replace the old design at the head of charters.



Αποφαίνει ἡ γραφή ὅτι ταῖς ἐν αὐτῇ ὠνομασμέναις, φοιτη-
 ταῖς παρὰ τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον ἐπιτρέπει ἡ Κ.Α.Θ.
 Ἀδελφότης, πάντων τε τῶν ὑπαρχόντων κεφαλαίων καὶ τῆς Μεγάλης
 Βουλῆς συναινούντων, καθιστάναι ἐν τῷ Πανεπιστημίῳ
 κεφάλαιον τῆς προειρημένης Ἀδελφότητος, ὀνομασόμενον μὲν
 Κεφάλαιον Ἀδελφότητος, διοικησόμενον δὲ κατὰ τὸ Σύνταγμα τῆς Ἀδελφότητος.
 Διδομένη ἐν τῇ πόλει τῇ δεκάτῃ ἐνάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ
 τοῦ μηνὸς Μαρτίου τοῦ ἔτους 1897 μετὰ Χριστόν.

Constantinos A. Papanicolaou

Πρόεδρος

Alex. S. Papanicolaou

Γραμματεὺς

NEW CHARTER FORM ADOPTED 1897



Ἀποφαίνει ἡ γραφή ὅτι ταῖς ἐν αὐτῇ ὠνομασμέναις, φοιτη-
 ταῖς παρὰ τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον ἐπιτρέπει ἡ Κ.Α.Θ.
 Ἀδελφότης, πάντων τε τῶν ὑπαρχόντων κεφαλαίων καὶ τῆς Μεγάλης
 Βουλῆς συναινούντων, καθιστάναι ἐν τῷ Πανεπιστημίῳ
 κεφάλαιον τῆς προειρημένης Ἀδελφότητος, ὀνομασόμενον μὲν
 Κεφάλαιον Ἀδελφότητος, διοικησόμενον δὲ κατὰ τὸ Σύνταγμα τῆς Ἀδελφότητος.
 Διδομένη ἐν τῇ πόλει τῇ δεκάτῃ ἐνάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ
 τοῦ μηνὸς Μαρτίου τοῦ ἔτους 1907 μετὰ Χριστόν.

Πρόεδρος

Γραμματεὺς



PRESENT CHARTER FORM, ADOPTED 1907



CHARTER

At the convention of 1895 it was voted to have a new charter design made. The Greek wording of this new charter was the work of Katherine Edwards, Iota. The originator of the design which headed this charter is not known. Dreka, who engraved the plate, was responsible for the design of the seal used at the bottom of these charters. As the illustration shows, many of the symbols in the 1877 design appear here also, though arranged quite differently.

SEAL

Upon the recommendation of the 1906 insignia committee a new seal was authorized, with the shield of the coat-of-arms replacing the badge on the Dreka designed seal.

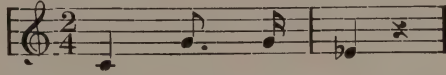
BANNER OR FLAG

The 1906 committee to complete its work brought in a design for a fraternity banner which was adopted. Ruth Howe Broad made the original banner, which is still used at Grand conventions, and a duplicate of which is found in most every chapter house today. This banner is approximately 3 by 4½ feet. There is a golden satin central panel, 24 inches wide, on which is painted

the coat-of-arms complete in every detail. On each side are two stripes, a black satin one, 11 inches wide next the central panel, and on the outside a gold satin stripe, 11 inches wide too.

CALL

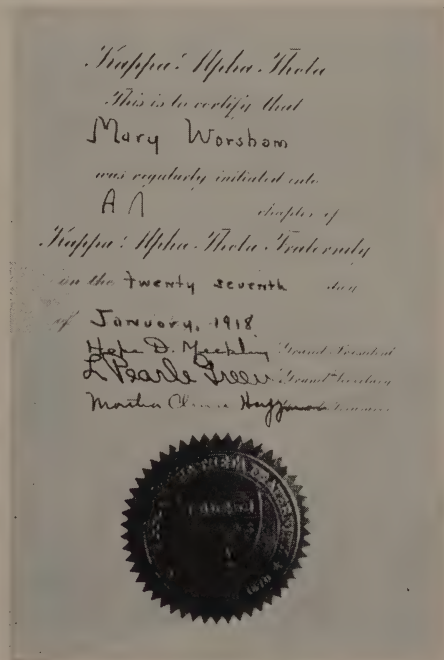
The 1899 convention appointed a committee to compose a call or whistle. The committee was—Genevieve Bowman Ander-



son (Mrs J. M.) Alpha; Mary Ross Potter, Delta; Bertha Hawkins, Beta; Emma Jean Parsons Rice (Mrs W. F.) Pi; and Edith Garton Whitehall (Mrs Robert) Tau. They composed the call and played it over and over on the piano that members of the convention might become familiar with it. Of the call Miss Potter writes: "It is a minor, you know, and sometimes the minor note is not correctly given. It is not a copy of anything, and I'm sorry I cannot say I was the one to suggest it, for I think it is a beautiful call."

SHINGLE

A certificate of membership generally known as a shingle, is now issued to every initiate. The first shingles appeared in 1903, each initiate receiving one as a receipt for her national initiation fee. The original shingles were about 4x7 inches, the engraving was in script, they had to be signed personally by three members of the Grand council—Grand president, Grand Secretary, and Grand treasurer—and then had to have the official shield embossed on them by hand. The revised form now used, is larger, 8x10 inches; bears the coat-of-arms in black and gold; has a much simpler



1903 STYLE



This is to certify that

**was duly initiated into the _____ Chapter
of the
Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity
on the _____ day of _____**

PRESENT STYLE

inscription in heavy type, while no signatures are required, thus doing away with much labor and trouble.

FLOWER

The 1899 convention selected the pansy as the fraternity flower, adopting also its charming legends as part of the fraternity's symbols. While Thetas love their pansy, every decoration committee wishes for some more usable flower. The black blossom with a yellow center is the official pansy.

GRAND COUNCIL BADGE

A subject discussed for many years, was some special insignia to be worn by Thetas who were, or had been, national officers. A replica of the coat-of-arms in gold, with a bar inscribed "Grand council" in black letters taking the place of the twisted band of colors, was chosen in 1910 for this badge. The first of these badges were presented to newly elected Council members when

they took the oath of office at the 1911 convention, a practice followed at all succeeding conventions. At the same time former officers were authorized to acquire such insignia.

FOUNDERS' BADGE

When Kappa Alpha Theta celebrated its golden anniversary in 1920, badges identical with Grand council badges, except that the word "Founder" was substituted for "Grand council" were presented to the two Founders then living, Mrs Hamilton and Mrs Shaw.



JEWELLED BADGES
Present Official Styles

KAPPA ALPHA THETA SONGS

BANQUET PROCESSIONAL.

AIR.—PILGRIMS' CHORUS FROM TANNHAEUSER.

WINIFRED WEBB, Phi.

Adapted by JOHN HYATT BREWER.

f *Andante maestoso.*

To thee we come, bright ban-quet hall! How of-ten have we . .

heard thy call! How of-ten in the years to be Our

pil-grim feet shall turn to thee! 2. By all the eyes for -

ev-er bright, By all the laughter and the light, By

all the un-forgotten flow'rs, The hopes and vis-ions

KAPPA ALPHA THETA SONGS.

that are ours; The hopes and vis - ions that are

ours; 3. By all the

dear re - mem - - bered throng, That

join a - far our loy - - al

cres.

f marcato.

marcato.

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA SONGS.

mf

song, . Ac - cept . . a - gain, this

sum - - mer night, The hearts, the

ff

hearts that wear the gold - en kite;

ff

CEREMONIALS

*"For each, for all, at the Theta call
With a constancy most true."*

INITIATION RITUAL

THE initiation ritual as we know it has developed during the years. At first, the ceremony was short and simple. For some years each chapter added to the service whatever appealed to it as desirable developments.

At the 1889 convention Beta's delegate described the ritual as her chapter had developed it with a chain symbolism, and Iota's delegate read the closing speech Anna Botsford Comstock (Mrs J. H.) had written for the service of her chapter. Then convention appointed a committee to draw up a standard ritual to include the ceremonies developed by Beta and Iota. But this plan was not popular with chapters, as naturally each chapter was attached to the forms it had developed and did not wish to change its service.

The 1891 convention, though making wholesale changes in government and policy, could reach no agreement as to a standard initiation ritual. A new committee was appointed to continue the work on ritual. At this convention the Moral Code was read at the opening session, its beauty and significance so impressing the delegates that they recommended to this new committee that this Code be included in the initiation service.

When, in the spring of 1893 the sectional conference met with Alpha to discuss the work of the committee in charge of drawing up the new constitution, again Anna Downey read the Code at a session and moved its adoption. Arda Knox, secretary of that meeting writes: "I recall the morning Anna Downey made a speech suggesting our adoption of the Code. I remember how her suggestion impressed us all, and how her vivid personality impressed me as she read the Code. It was very compelling."

The moral code was adopted finally by the 1893 convention, and in time its use became universal, as all recognized its beautiful significance to Kappa Alpha Theta. To this 1893 conven-

tion the Ritual committee stated it was impossible to make a report, but did not explain why it was impossible. The true "why" was because of the non-agreement of chapters as to forms to be included and pet chapter forms to be excluded. Again a committee, this time composed of District presidents, was appointed to continue the work.

The 1895 convention ruled that no further effort should be made to standardize the ritual.

Grand council was confident that the form prepared by the District presidents, embodying as it did the original features used by Alpha, the features developed by Beta and Iota, and the Moral code, and being so eminently satisfactory in unity and beauty, would be adopted if the chapters could once see it exemplified. Officers also realized the advantages to the fraternity of a ritual which was truly national in its use.

So, at the next, 1897 convention, Grand council gave a model initiation according to this proposed revision. This exemplification so impressed delegates that it was adopted without opposition. This convention also ruled that henceforth no mock initiation features should occur anywhere.

No essential changes have been made in the initiation ritual since, though new music has been added, notably the chain chant written by Winifred Caldwell Whittier (Mrs C. B.) Phi, and details have been elaborated. In 1909 an explanation of the symbolism of the newly designed coat-of-arms was interpolated with plans for an official banner to be hung to illustrate the scene.

In view of the present size of neophyte delegations this recommendation from the Ritual committee of 1903 is either amusing, or an indication of the impracticability of its outlook. The committee "suggests that no more than *two* (the italics are the committee's) ever be initiated at one time; in the case of there being more candidates allow two hours for each initiation and repeat for each two." The service at that time was not as long as it has become, and yet today—with dignity, solemnity and beauty—a team of national and district officers easily initiates a new chapter of twenty members in two hours. Present facility in conducting an initiation is a tribute to the thought and time given in recent years to instructions and explanations of each feature, which insure uniformity and satisfactory delivery.

Careful plans for adequate setting and costuming have developed for this treasured service, rich in historical significance as well as in beauty and charm.

PLEDGE SERVICE

Many chapters, especially after the adoption of a special fall pledge day at the colleges, felt the need of some formal pledge service. Wanting such a service, a chapter took the initiative and drew one up for itself.

The first recommendation of a national pledge service was put forward at the 1903 convention, where the committee on ritual presented a simple service "largely a combination of Lambda's, Alpha Epsilon's and Alpha Beta's services." But convention did not accept this service, since as usual each chapter with a service preferred its own composition. Chapters that had never had a pledge service were requested to give this suggested service a trial during the biennium.

Ritualistic services were a main consideration at the 1909 convention, an entire day being given to their consideration, with a demonstration of a revised initiation service, and of various proposed services. Among these latter was a pledge service.

This pledge service was compiled by Jessie Macfarland Priestley (Mrs T. M.) at the time president of Gamma district. In its compilation she used as a base the service proposed in 1903, though the final form had little in common with that original service, having been influenced strongly by the service that Phi and Omega had developed individually, and jointly—by each adopting the best features of its neighbor's service. Convention approved this service, which is the one now used by all chapters.

AFFILIATION SERVICE

This same ritual session, at the 1909 convention, saw demonstrated a service by which an affiliate should be received into a chapter. This service was compiled by Eva R. Hall, then president of Delta district, and later a Grand council member. It too was adopted by convention and is the service now universally used on such occasions.

RECOGNITION SERVICE

TO SUPPLEMENT THE AFFILIATION SERVICE

When the 1924 convention adopted a definite procedure whereby affiliation should take place, there was need of a new service, since affiliation would be postponed until a girl had established herself on the new campus and proved her scholarship by as high a standard as required from pledges before their initiation.

To meet this situation, convention planned for a Recognition service, which was compiled by the Grand council and is to be found in the *Ritual book*.

INSTALLATION SERVICES

FOR NATIONAL OFFICERS

In 1895 an oath of office for members of Grand council was inserted in the fraternity constitution. This oath of office was written by Harriet Funck Miller (Mrs Fred) Epsilon, and she was the first officer to take the oath, as she was elected Grand president at this 1895 convention.

The same form is used today, the retiring Grand president administering the oath to the new council members as the last business of a convention. If a Grand president is reelected, then the service is conducted by an ex-council member present at convention. The same oath is now also taken by District presidents. In case an officer is not present at convention, the oath is sent her by mail to be signed and witnessed.

FOR CHAPTER OFFICERS

From the ritualistic session of the 1909 convention, already referred to, came also the service for installing chapter officers. Sarah E. Cotton, at the time president of Beta district, compiled this service. It is used by both college and alumnae chapters in the slightly revised form now found in the *Ritual book*.

FOR A COLLEGE CHAPTER

As the *Ritual book* tells, this service was evolved gradually from the experience of officers in establishing new chapters. The usual pledge and initiation services needed an additional feature

to mark the inception of a new chapter. The service "received its first definite form from suggestions made by Marion Whipple Garrettson (Mrs E. A.) based on her experience in installing Alpha Theta, and suggestions from Jessie Macfarland Priestley (Mrs T. M.) based on her experience in installing Alpha Nu and Alpha Xi.

The service as a whole was presented first at the 1909 convention, its compilation having been made by L. Pearle Green. On the creation of the national chain, first displayed at the 1913 convention, the service was modified to include the adding of the new chapter's link to that chain.

Experience of many officers charged with the work of starting new chapters off rightly has brought about minor revisions and changes to improve the service.

FOR AN ALUMNAE CHAPTER

This ritual was written by Hope Davis Mecklin (Mrs J. M.). Of its origin Mrs Mecklin wrote: "While I was Grand vice-president I was asked to write this service. I did it while marooned in Paris in August 1914, delayed in returning to the United States because of the outbreak of the world war. The words were written while the *Marsellaise* was ringing through the streets and French soldiers were marching to the railroad stations where they were being sent out to stem the first advance of the Germans. Would that the service had more of the beautiful, earnest spirit of those days."

This service was first used to install the Oklahoma city alumnae chapter when Hazel Allison Forde (Mrs E. M.) presided at its installation in 1916.

NIKÊ

A ceremony which has developed into the Nikê, with which every Grand convention now opens, was used first at the 1913 convention. To Minnewaska each chapter brought its chain, and these chapter emblems were all joined together in the service, which was mostly musical—the singing of the best loved fraternity songs. Eva R. Hall, then Grand vice-president, superintended this service.

Of the development of the Nikê Hope Davis Mecklin (Mrs J. M.) writes: "The idea originated with Eva R. Hall. Before the Minnewaska convention she first wrote about it to Burlington alumnae chapter, who later wrote a service. The correspondence thus begun I continued when I succeeded Miss Hall as Grand vice-president.

"September 29, 1914, Marion McIntyre Loudon (Mrs G. E.) member of Burlington alumnae, sent me a simple service prepared by a committee of which she was chairman. We had then no national chain, but I was appointed by the Grand council to secure one. Mr G. B. Dyer, a jeweler in Indianapolis, husband of a Theta, submitted a design for the chain, which was adopted. The standard is a copy of the fraternity coat-of-arms; below, there are four links bearing the names of the Founders. On either side are places for joining the chain of chapter links. Each of these links enclosed the Greek letter of the chapter name, the links of inactive chapters having also a narrow line of black enamel. The expense of the standard was borne by the fraternity treasury, but each chapter link was given by some alumna, or alumnae chapter, in memory of some Theta or of a now inactive chapter.

"This national chain was used first at Gearhart in 1915, at an evening convention session. Every one was impressed by the symbolism of the service, though the really beautiful part came when all convention marched out into the moonlight and formed a living chain among those lofty Oregon pines and sang one Theta song after another.

"Before the Charlevoix convention in 1917 L. Pearle Green revised the service with the cooperation of Grand council. Further revision before the golden anniversary convention in St. Louis, gave the alumnae chapters a part in the service too. This time the service closed with the *Theta prayer* sung by Alberta Hanna, president of District VI, while convention stood in honor of Hannah Fitch Shaw (Mrs Archibald) the one Founder present at convention, who came slowly down the center aisle and spoke a few words of greeting."

Many contributed suggestions toward the perfecting of this service, and toward making it conform more and more to the

forms of the real Greek Nikê. The service as now established was used first at Lake Placid in 1922, the research work and final writing having been done by L. Pearle Green, with Estelle Riddle Dodge (Mrs) furnishing the chapter responses.

BANQUET SERVICE

The beginning of formal banquet services, aside from the usual program of toasts, was at the Pasadena convention in 1911, when convention wended its way to the banquet hall singing the *Banquet processional* (1925 Song book: 26) written for the occasion by Winifred Webb, Phi. The evening's program was completed by the passing of the loving cup while singing *Loving cup song* (1925 Song book: 20) written sometime earlier by four members of Kappa.

LOVING CUP APOSTROPHE

Written by ABBIE FINDLY POTTS, *Iota*

The bread is broken and the words are said,
Stilled is the hunger of the heart's desire,
Quenched the glad incense on the altar pyre,
The hour of gentle revelry has fled.

What oft-seen symbol can the best bestead
To soothe the smart of more than human fire,
To calm the throbbing of too sweet a lyre,
And satisfy the thirst the soul has pled?

Lift up the cup with handles manifold,
Its willing rim by sisters' kisses worn;
Drink to the love that never can be told,
Drink to the loyalty yourself have sworn,
Drink to your troth, drink to the black and gold,
To Kappa Alpha Theta here re-born.

At the next convention, a companion song, *Banquet recessional* (1925 Song book: 143) written by Abbie Findley Potts, Iota, was added. This 1913 convention also heard for the first time the *Founders' toast*, and the *Loving-cup apostrophe*, both written by Abbie Findley Potts, too; and sang the *Theta grace* (1925 Song book: 14) originally written by Helen Gail Spain for her own chapter, Beta.

FOUNDERS'-DAY SERVICE

FOUNDERS' TOAST

Written by ABBIE FINDLAY POTTS, *Iota*

Used first at the 1913 Minnewaska convention

"Bettie Locke Hamilton

"Alice Allen Brant

"Bettie Tipton Lindsay

"Hannah Fitch Shaw

"To the valor and devotion of these women we owe the privilege of sisterhood in Kappa Alpha Theta. They have given us to one another. In recognition of this and in memory of them we here voice our gratitude. May all that is light hearted and strong hearted in our festival crown their efforts and verify their dearest hopes."

Before 1903, though some chapters had a custom of celebrating the fraternity's birthday, as Founders'-day, there was no general observance of the anniversary. To convention that year Ethel Arnold Tilden (Mrs F. C.) Alpha, recommended the national adoption of Founders'-day as a time for reunion and celebration. A service for use at this time was written by Ruth Baker Day (Mrs G. C.) Alpha, and presented before the 1909 convention.

The service for this occasion as now used, and as printed in the *Ritual book*, was compiled by Helen C. Cheetham, Psi, for Milwaukee alumnae chapter, which used it first in 1925.

OPTIONAL SERVICES

Various ceremonies have been developed by various chapters for special occasions, and in the course of time some of these have been adopted by other chapters and come into more or less general use. Such have been included in the *Ritual book*, published in 1925.

CHAPTER CHAIN DAY

The fraternity Statutes provide for chapter chain day, as a reunion or a "remembering gathering" of Thetas at the college chapter headquarters, either during Commencement week, or at whatever date is the alumni reunion time for a college. The chain feature of this reunion originated in Phi chapter, spread to

other Pacific coast chapters, and was given national status by the 1917 convention.

SENIOR SERVICE

This is a service planned to welcome graduating seniors into the alumnæ body. Beta chapter's resident alumnæ developed such a service and has used it each spring for many years.

It was demonstrated at the 1909 convention, which approved it and suggested its use by other chapters. The service as it appears in the *Ritual book*, is the Beta service, with such modifications as experience made advisable for it to be usable under the conditions of different college towns.

WELCOMING SERVICE

This service, by which new members are to be welcomed into an alumnæ chapter, was compiled after the 1913 revision of fraternity laws, which removed membership pledges from the Constitution and recommended their inclusion in a *Ritual book*. The Service itself was evolved from the customs of various alumnæ chapters.

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS

The selection of members for the fraternity is always a serious matter. To aid in wise judgment and serenity of chapter meeting atmosphere, Caroline Sargent Walter (Mrs W. E.) Alpha Beta, compiled a special service for Alpha Beta meetings where the chapter was to vote on the admission of new girls.

This service was demonstrated at the 1909 convention, too, and referred to chapters as a desirable addition to chapter meetings. It has been published in the 1925 *Ritual book*, though as yet its use is not very general.

WOMANHOOD, A MASQUE

This beautiful masque, setting forth the reasons for fraternity and a fraternity's gifts to members, was written by Sara Morrison, Kappa, for the St. Louis convention. Its enthusiastic reception led to its repetition at following conventions. It has also been presented by individual chapters, or groups of chapters, especially in celebration of Founders'-day. A special edition of *Womanhood, a masque*, was published by the fraternity and distributed to chapters in celebration of the fraternity's golden anniversary, January 27, 1920.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA SONGS.

BANQUET RECESSIONAL.

ABBIE FINDLEY POTTS, Iota.

"Barcarolle"—OFFENBACH.

Moderato. UNISON.

Fare thee well, O, fes - tal night, Smile

thou on our re - joic - ing; Se - cret as the

vows we plight, And shin-ing with star - ry light!.....

KAPPA ALPHA THETA SONGS.

SOPRANO.

Time will ech - o mirth and tears, A - gain our ves - pers voic - ing.

ALTO.

Sweet re - frain down all the years, To bless each one who hears! Oh,

dear fra - ter - ni - ty, Give us thy ben - e - dic - tion, Oh,

Dear fra - ter - ni - ty, give us thy ben - e - dic - tion,

KAPPA ALPHA THETA SONGS.

dear fra-ter - ni - ty,..... Hal-low our hearts to

thee, Gladden our eyes..... for thee, Glad - den our eyes for
thee, Gladden our eyes,..... oh, gladden our eyes,.....

thee, Ah,..... Fare thee well, O fes - tal night, Smile
Ah,..... Fare thee well, O fes - tal night, Smile

pp
Ped. *Ped.*

KAPPA ALPHA THETA SONGS.

thou on our re-joic - ing; Se - cret as the vows we plight, And

shining with star-ry light,.....

Secret and shin-ing night, ah,

Smile thou on our re - joic - - ing,..... Ah, fes - tal

Smile thou on our re-joic - ing,

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

f

f

f

KAPPA ALPHA THETA SONGS.

pp

night, ah, fare thee well! Kappa Al-pha....

Ah, fes-tal night, ah, fare thee well! Fare-well,

Ped.

ppp

Theta, Kappa Al-pha The-ta, Fare well, fare well

fare well, Farewell, farewell, Kap-pa Al-pha ..

ppp dim.

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

ppp

to thee, Fare - - well.....

..... The-ta! Fare - - well.....

Ped. Ped.

NATIONAL STANDARDS

EXPRESSED THROUGH POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES

"The chain that binds us, heart to heart always."

THE first constitution of Kappa Alpha Theta said: "The object of this society shall be to advance the interests of its members, to afford an opportunity for improvement in composition, debate and elocution, to cultivate those social qualities which become a woman, and to provide for its members associates bound by a common interest."

In the course of the constitution's revisions to meet changing college conditions, the fraternity's object came to be stated as an "incentive to social, intellectual, and moral growth," this incentive finding its expression through scholarship, fellowship, friendship.

SCHOLARSHIP

To Kappa Alpha Theta good scholarship has always been the first purpose at college. The four girls who founded the fraternity were warm friends, their friendship having begun through their common interest in studies. The two with whom the idea of a fraternity started, chose the other two to share the plan principally because they had proved themselves exceptional students. Every girl invited to membership in the early days was chosen after she "has been a student of this university at least six months," during which time her scholarship must have been excellent. After initiation a member was not allowed to lapse from grace, as a by-law stated: "it shall be the aim of every member not only to continue in the good standing she has maintained, but to make as good a grade as possible improving on the former."

Soon it became a custom in Alpha and Beta to report grades in chapter meetings. This custom today prevails in all chapters, a scholarship roll call being a feature of every chapter meeting. Beginning with the 1872 convention, scholarship reports and statistics have figured in the program of every convention. The

first catalogue issued included records of scholarship, a practice followed in all late issues, though in recent editions such mention has been accorded only for elections to the great national scholarship fraternities.

The first women ever initiated by Phi Beta Kappa, the oldest of the scholarship fraternities, were members of Lambda of Kappa Alpha Theta. At the University of Vermont Phi Beta Kappa meeting in the spring of 1874 Professor Peabody "exploded a bomb" by moving that students eligible because of their scholarship be received "regardless of their sex." Such a possibility had never been thought of before, but here were two senior women ranking among the first four in the class. There was "animated discussion," his resolution was tabled and the two highest ranking men elected and initiated. That night there must have been thinking as well as sleeping, for the next day an adjourned meeting was called, Professor Peabody's motion taken from the table and passed, and the two girls—Lida Ma-



FIRST WOMEN ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA
Lida Mason *Ellen E. Hamilton*

son Hodge (Mrs S. D.) and Ellan Hamilton Woodruff (Mrs F. E.)—duly initiated. Thus two Thetas pioneered the way for women into this scholastic organization.

Many members of Kappa Alpha Theta now wear the key of Phi Beta Kappa. Every year, at almost every college where the two have chapters, one or more Thetas are elected to this honor. Thetas too are members of the other societies of scholars, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi.

Practical methods of encouraging fine scholarship in the fraternity are many. Each chapter today has its *alumnæ* Scholarship adviser, a member of the Advisery board. Many chapters have various awards for the girls ranking first, or showing the greatest improvement. Many *alumnæ* chapters in college towns make similar awards to the college girls.

The fraternity has a system of scholarship reports to District presidents and Grand council, which shows what the girls are doing, and gives an opportunity for personal advice and assistance to the members whose work is not up to grade. The Grand president is the officer especially in charge of scholarship, and by correspondence with chapters, etc. has done much in recent years to help maintain scholarship standards amid all the conflicting claims of the college day. By national rule no chapter now initiates a girl until she has "attained one term's college credit" in the college where pledged, so the non-scholars are eliminated before initiation.

Publicity for the scholarship attainments of chapters and of individual Thetas is given through the scholarship charts and other records which appear each year in the January issue of the *Kappa Alpha Theta*. Scholarship reports also are featured in the *Bimonthly*. At convention, awards go to chapters whose records for the biennium are clear of failures and conditions; as well as to chapters that have stood first among groups on their campuses. These awards were for a time loving cups, but in recent years have been Scholarship plaques. A plaque has the coat-of-arms in bronze: a bronze streamer announcing it as a "Scholarship award"; the Greek letters of the chapter name; a star engraved with the date of the college year the chapter's record has been clear of flunks or conditions. Once a chapter wins a plaque, it is given additional stars for every year's clear



record, to be attached to the plaque—which has space for ten awards. Beginning with the 1928 convention individual awards were also made to winners of special scholarship honors; these members, if at convention, being guests of honor at a Scholarship luncheon, a prominent social feature of convention.

FELLOWSHIP

Doing things together is a sure way to a community of interest. And so, fraternity fellowship grows through the traditions and customs that all chapters share, through the organization and training within each chapter. Thus standards and methods of administration grow out of real experience.

To begin with pledges. There is all that semester, or year, in which they must make good scholastically, and otherwise, if they are to win initiation. A staff of five members, one alumna and four upperclassmen, now leads pledge activities in Kappa Alpha Theta. *A Pledge manual*, published by the fraternity, is the guide book whereby pledges everywhere learn the same things about the fraternity, are taught how to study, are helped to make a place for themselves in the college community life, are acquainted with social amenities, are guided toward developing their own best selves. Home contacts are established by an identical letter sent by each chapter to the parents of each pledge, explaining the new relation daughter is entering and the responsibilities and privileges fraternity offers her. A follow-up letter from Grand council assures parents of national cooperation and interest in daughter.

There has always been an educational feature in Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity meetings. In the early days there were papers, debates, etc. to prepare the girls for distinguished performance in the vitally important literary societies of those days. When other agencies provided such training, the fraternity turned to its own history for educational material. To keep the fraternity a unit, it was necessary that the increasing number of chapters scattered far and wide should be intelligent regarding their fraternity. So at each meeting a brief period is given to education, emphasizing the history, policies, and standards of Theta and discussing its problems.

The thrill of what nationalism means comes home to members when a Theta badge is met in some obscure place; through contacts with other chapters at conventions; through acquaintance with, and often affiliation of, the girl transferring to your college from some other chapter; by the universal celebrations of Founders'-day; by the use in every chapter during initiations and other ceremonials of the same beautiful symbolism.

National fraternity aids in the keeping of stable standards, progressive adaptation to conditions of the day, are found in a system of reports and correspondence between chapters and district and national officers, through the guidance of Alumnæ advisory boards, through the Big sister visits to chapters of District president and council members.

Responsibility for such reports and letters, along with the routine of chapter business, trains in system, promptness, develops executive talents, and ability to handle people as well as things. Through talents first tried and developed in chapter office comes the power for leadership in after college years.

The first steps toward the good citizen cognomen every Theta is expected to deserve is found in the fraternity's insis-



K A Θ EFFICIENCY CUP

First award, 1915, to Alpha Phi (Newcomb)

Second award, 1917, to Lambda (Vermont)

Third award, 1919, to Alpha Chi (Purdue)

1922—Not awarded

Fourth award, 1924, to Beta Beta (Randolph-Macon)

Fifth award, 1926, to Alpha Mu (Missouri)

Sixth award, 1928, to Alpha Sigma (Washington State)

tence that each member identify herself with some college activity, and the equally emphatic insistence that she limit her enthusiasm and effort to a few activities so as not to disregard other equally vital phases of college life.

The first step toward service with others comes through Panhellenic effort for better fraternity and college conditions.

To give the chapters a comparative measuring rod, as well as to inspire toward attainments of ideals for work and service, the fraternity has an Efficiency cup, which is awarded at each convention to the chapter which for a biennium has best maintained Kappa Alpha Theta standards. Half of the contest's points are awarded for scholarship attainment, one-fourth for human relations within one's own college, one-fourth for conduct of business with the national fraternity and observance of its policies.

FRIENDSHIP

While the ultimate aim of fraternity fellowship is training for service to others, while it looks outward toward using the powers developed in the together-activity of chapter life in furthering the brotherhood of the world, it necessarily, if unconsciously, generates one of the world's most precious things—friendship. The two are so interrelated that it is quite impossible to differentiate the standards and policies which grow from fellowship ideals from those which generate in friendship ideals. All that this chapter attempts is to credit to each a fair share of the precious fraternity ends.

Friendship was never more beautifully defined than in Emerson's sonnet:

All things through thee take nobler form
The fountains of my hidden life
Are through thy friendship fair.

History is replete with stories of how friendship develops character, encourages one to make the most of one's abilities. Unquestionably friendship is the most precious thing that the fraternity has given the individual Theta. Through it countless members have been encouraged and abetted in the development of "a nobler womanhood."

There was deep and abiding personal friendship among the four Founders of Kappa Alpha Theta. All through this book

evidence of similar friendships abound. To preserve this precious gift has always been a vital care of the fraternity. Opposition to increasing membership either by addition of new chapters, or by larger numbers in existing chapters, came from the fear that large numbers threatened the friendship bond. In the seventies it was thought impossible for unity and harmony to dwell in a chapter of more than ten or twelve members. In the late eighties it was decided that "sixteen is the ideal number for a chapter."

Convention after convention proposed to limit membership but never succeeded in passing any concrete limit, though as late as 1901 it was declared officially that "Kappa Alpha Theta is in favor of small chapters."

But chapters continued to grow in size, unity and harmony continued to prevail, in fact they too strengthened. After a time it was realized that chapter size, and fraternity size too, were closely related to number of students, number of colleges, number of fraternities. The more students and colleges, the larger must chapters be, the more chapters must there be. At the same time Kappa Alpha Theta recognized the fact that no chapter can assimilate more than a certain amount of new material in a given time, so today there is a limit on number of pledges—no chapter may pledge in any college year more than two-thirds its active membership at the opening of that college year.

It may be that friendship among all members active in a chapter has suffered by the growth in chapter size; but it is a more democratic policy and has furthered the training fellowship gives, a training more and more needed as the number of students becomes too large for general personal contacts among students as a whole or between faculty and students.

That friendship is still a reality in Kappa Alpha Theta, a precious guarded heritage, is as true today as it was in 1870. Chapter house living has done much to preserve and develop true friendships within the fraternity under changing college conditions. Sharing together the life and responsibilities of the fraternity house, members come to know each other intimately, to appreciate each other's charms and character, to be tolerant of each other's shortcomings, to love one another truly.

The social training that comes through being hostess to rushees, faculty, and college friends, the training in social amenities, the realizing of one's responsibility for a part of the social life in the community, make one a more friendly individual whom people seek as a true friend.

Life in a fraternity fosters interest in women's progress, and a desire to further the progress of all women. It emphasizes the attitude of mind which urges independent thinking for the individual and grants such independent thinking to all other individuals; it encourages every woman to accept no ready made theories unless they accord with her inner conception of truth. It urges that staying power which continues "on the job" until the job is finished. "Every member in college until she has earned her degree" is good preparation for a useful life.

As an adventure in friendship Kappa Alpha Theta best serves its members and the world, as only through truest friendship is found noblest womanhood.



CHI'S CHAPTER ROOM
Panelled walls from woodwork of first house chapter owned

THINGS THEY DO

Compiled by MARGARET K. BANTA*"In our studies, and work, and play,
We're happy as the day is long."*

EXCLAMATIONS constantly drift over the heads of the eager groups in convention assembled. "Oh, do you do it *that* way in your chapter?" "Tell us exactly what a 'cozy' means!" And over the blazing logs on a chapter house hearth, sisters from Beta Omicron say to visiting sisters from Kappa, "For goodness sakes tell us what is a 'Katsup'!"

Customs serve to individualize a chapter and to draw its members close together in the bonds of a precious tradition, equally shared. Sometimes the origin of a custom is difficult to trace, and one is forced to believe with Topsy that "it just grewed." Perhaps it may appear original with one group and later the discovery is made that chapters innumerable are engaged in performing rites along the same lines, though the actual performance may vary. There is no college chapter that listens sympathetically to suggestions that would sweep away some custom.

Among the delightful things that occur annually on many campuses is Senior Breakfast. Alpha Chi says of this custom: "It is the only chapter party that has an element of sadness about it. The night before college closes all college members of Alpha Chi spend the night at the house. At two o'clock meeting convenes—the last for the year—and as it is adjourned girls by ones, twos, and threes drift out onto the lawn to wait for dawn. At daybreak they all dress in hiking clothes and walk out to Happy Hollow, a woods near the village. On a hill overlooking the Wabash they build a fire, and as the sun comes up they cook breakfast. Theta songs are sung and the seniors are presented by the chapter with recognition pins." In stately cap and gown, the seniors of Phi march to the Senior Breakfast held in their honor. Each senior's plate has a wreath of roses, and a "gift reposes among the roses." Entertainment takes place between the courses, with an original song dedicated to each senior. Before the party ends pictures are taken and "all over the country today

are collections of the pictures of 'my Senior Breakfast'—the 'my' totaling all degree holding members of the chapter." Seniors and guests of Alpha Lambda gather on the lawn for an annual photograph following Senior Breakfast. Omicron enjoys as its best custom Senior Breakfast, too, at which the seniors receive gifts of Theta crested gold rings. At Kappa's and Beta Epsilon's Senior Breakfast, the seniors read their will, disposing of all their chapter rights to the underclassmen, and presenting at its end a lovely gift to the chapter house. Theta seniors all over the country cherish the custom of leaving something behind them to perpetuate their memories.



OMICRON SENIOR BREAKFAST, JUNE, 1891

Gamma honors her graduating sisters with a senior luncheon and dance. The place and festivity of this event is always a mystery to the seniors until a few days beforehand. The Gamma Mothers' club and the chapter present gifts to each senior, and toasts are made by representatives of each class. At the end of the evening dance they often sing:

Here's to all the seniors, all the seniors
They're with us tonight

Alpha's sophomores entertain at dinner in honor of the seniors. This dinner is called the Swing-out and is formal. Each senior receives a mounted Theta crest. Beta Xi celebrates its junior-senior breakfast each year in May, while Sigma has a farewell supper. Omega holds a freshman-senior dinner, when engagements are announced. Each member of Alpha Phi who graduates receives a piece of Theta jewelry, originally a coat of arms in gold, with a link to hang it on a chain. The charter members who had been members of Phi Mu Gamma before it became a local to petition Theta, turned in their pins for the Theta coat of arms. When it was no longer the style to wear pendants the seniors used their coat of arms on rings or pins, and still later pieces of jewelry were given instead. The May meeting of New Orleans alumnae is devoted to the seniors of Alpha Phi chapter, who are invited formally and admitted to the alumnae, each senior being presented with a box of crested fraternity stationery. The seniors are asked to wear white and made to feel that they are taking an important step in life. Beta Rho presents each senior with a gift, and Alpha Theta gives each a recognition pin. Ithaca alumnae entertain the graduating members of Iota at the May meeting. A garden breakfast is given each spring for the seniors of Alpha Pi, and a senior dinner also is given by the Theta mothers.

Most all chapters celebrate Mothers' day. Corsages, banquets, teas, songs, and stunts characterize the various celebrations. A letter from Alpha Eta says: "Mothers from the city and those from farther away come if possible to be shown off. Mothers say, 'I understand now why Mary is so enthusiastic about her fraternity'; and all the chapter choruses to Mary, 'I am simply crazy about your Mother.'" Alpha Omicron has an annual Mothers' party, when the Mothers come for the week-end and the

Fathers come also, for Sunday dinner. A Fathers' and Mothers' party is an event of the spring at Alpha Omega. On Mothers' day at Beta Zeta the chapter attends church with the house-mother. Beta Xi not only honors Mothers, but holds a special Fathers' day also. With each year the custom of remembering Mothers and Fathers grows, and contributes a tradition of definite value to fraternity members as well as to fraternity parents.

The Christmas party at Gamma . . . "the jolliest occasion imaginable, when all the girls, from the youngest freshman to the oldest alumna, are just Thetas together. The evening starts with a spread, with stunts by the pledges, including original Theta songs, one written by each pledge. Their anxiety over, the freshmen drop down into the circle of Thetas, and the Christmas spirit steps in. Gifts are presented to the house by the four classes, the Mothers' club, and Indianapolis alumnæ. There is an intermission of a few hours, and then at four in the morning, each girl armed with a lighted taper, all go forth to serenade with Christmas carols." When they return to the house and the warmth of the open fire, they find hot coffee and doughnuts awaiting them. Iota and her pledges are Christmas guests of Ithaca alumnæ. The party begins by alumnæ acting as escorts. There is a Christmas tree, a Santa Claus, and a traditional Christmas story. Most chapters have a Christmas tree, and after the celebration send it with its tinsel and balls to some charity, or to the children of the cook—that is to say the tree always does double duty. Omega decrees what costumes her guests shall wear to the Christmas party, calling for joys and glooms, Mother Goose characters, or what-not. Alpha Xi entertains a dozen or more children from the poor section of Eugene and presents them with gifts from the tree. Alumnæ of Beta Zeta give the chapter a Christmas party, when gifts for the chapter house are presented. Beta Mu has a buffet dinner at seven, followed by a tree: every member contributing something toward a fund for a present to the chapter. The Mothers' club also gives the chapter a present at the Christmas party, to which alumnæ and patronesses often bring useful things. Eta invites two poor children to the house for dinner and gives them clothing and toys. Some chapters prepare Christmas for one poor family, others provide clothes and toys for one or more children. And

so it goes with dozens of groups—Santa Claus, ten-cent presents, rhymes, white-elephant gifts, pictures for the living room, pans for the kitchen—and all chapters, apparently, eat elaborate Christmas feasts and end up with Theta songs.

The five-pound box of candy and the significant run around the banquet table seem to be popular means of announcing an engagement. Eta says: "A five-pound box of candy is sent Special delivery to the house by the happy young man. The box is presented to the chaperon at dinner: she opens it and finds the cards of the engaged couple, which she reads. The contents of



CARDS LEFT BY CALLERS, KAPPA'S NEW YEAR RECEPTION, 1883

the box are then enjoyed by the chapter." In Chi the five-pound box is called a "B.H.H." because the first one ever received elicited from the girl in question the exclamation, "Bless his heart!" The Alpha Xi breakfast at Commencement time has its supreme interest in the boxes of sweets which arrive from prospective bridegrooms, supposedly as surprises to the sisters. A member of Lambda passes chocolates in fraternity meeting, as a means of declaring her engagement. Beta Epsilon and many others announce engagements at Senior Breakfast. Its outstanding tradition, Sigma asserts, is one which requires five pounds of candy from the man who becomes engaged to one of its members. This must be delivered—personally or otherwise—at a house party. Laura Secord butter creams are preferred, but sometimes the gentleman is allowed to use his own discretion. The close of Senior Breakfast at Phi is traditionally the time for the announcement of engagements. For many years, there was always one announcement, the annual announcement of a perennial bachelor's engagement—always to a different girl—and this was the humorous feature with its speech of wit and joke, that made it possible for the party to leave the dining room with unshed tears. Unique among ways and means of breaking the news is Phi's method. The night before Senior Breakfast each senior leaves her shoes outside her door to be shined, and, where only one shoe is left out, an announcement at breakfast is promised.

Open house is held after football games and on other special occasions. After intercollegiate contests Eta holds Open house and serves a buffet supper to visiting Thetas and friends. Alpha Pi includes the football teams on her guest list. Omicron has an annual Open house for Associated women students. Sunday evening at Psi means Open house and supper served about the fireplace. This chapter keeps the third Sunday of each month as "All-Theta night", when no other guests are received. Alpha Phi has suppers the first Sunday of the month, and occasionally invites members of other fraternities. Alpha Omega has a spring Open house for all college friends. Beta Delta receives on Sundays the men friends of the chapter. Alpha Tau holds Open house on New Year's day.

Concerning faculty teas Beta Epsilon says: "Believing that

there should always be unity and harmony between the living groups on a campus and its faculty, we have made it a custom to have a Faculty reception during the winter season. In this way the girls become better acquainted with their instructors on a social basis—and so students and faculty are better able to understand one another. The reception is formal, and with tall candelabras everywhere—the setting is a beautiful one. This is one affair that is always looked forward to by the girls.” Alpha Iota receives on February 22 in Colonial costumes. Alpha Kappa has an annual tea which includes faculty and mothers of chapter members. Many chapters maintain the custom of a weekly guest night, when students, families, town friends, and faculty are entertained at dinner. If professors are invited, often they speak informally after dinner.

Dining together for nine months of the year is not enough. So, many chapters go off for summer house parties. Others plan for an Easter, or other likely spring week-end, house party. Newcomb has no spring vacation, but New Orleans is a Catholic city, so Easter week-end is observed, there being no classes from Thursday afternoon until Monday or Tuesday. Alpha Phi, therefore, holds an annual house party on the Gulf coast at that time. Alpha Kappa goes annually to Port Jefferson, Long Island, for Easter vacation, while Sigma's oldest custom is a lake side house party at the termination of the annual examination period. Too numerous to record are all the fraternity house parties, but Mu's deserve special mention. In 1902 members of this chapter went on a camping trip to Lake Conneaut. Again in 1912 the call of the wild was felt, and “Air-castle cottage” on Lake Erie was rented for two weeks.

Many alumnæ joined the party, and so happy was the summer that it was decided to build a cottage for outings. Money was subscribed to build a comfortable lodge at Van Buren point, Lake Erie. Here the girls spend several weeks every summer.



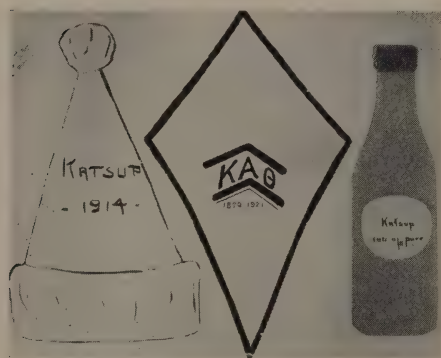
MU'S LODGE,
VAN BUREN POINT

Birthday cakes and candles bring a thrill to Thetas even though they have attained college age. Alpha Gamma makes the chapter birthday an event honoring its seniors, and then bestows real birthday gifts on the chapter house. Beta Theta celebrates with a huge cake as a centerpiece. Individual birthdays do not go by unnoticed in a number of chapters. There is always ice cream and a dressed up cake. Girls are not always forgotten when their birthdays fall in the summer vacation. For them a chosen "joint birthday" is celebrated during the winter.

And what is a Theta 'Katsup'? An annual 'Katsup' has been presented by the pledges of Kappa for forty-six consecutive years. It is a time of rejoicing—

It's a day when the freshmen reign supreme,
And whose wishes are held in the highest esteem.

'Katsup' means Ketch-up, meaning the freshmen "Ketching up on the upperclassmen." Kappa says: "Every fall the pledges have one day all their own, when upperclassmen are required to



KAPPA KATSUP MEMENTOS

leave the chapter house at noon, and not to return until summoned by pledges. During this time, the freshmen have planned and have decorated the house for a stunt, which is given for the benefit of upperclassmen. This stunt may be anything according to the taste of the pledges, and usually burlesques upperclassmen, as pledges are privileged on this occasion to express

their opinions of upperclassmen. This day is called the Theta 'Katsup.' A number of chapters have followed suit with this custom. Beta Iota claims that every year one or more of its 'Katsup' acts makes its campus Women's league vaudeville.

In the absence of a house, Tau instituted a 'Cozy'. It was a once-a-week social gathering of the chapter in different homes, or in the chapter room at 'Frances Willard'. Mother's 'Cozy' was reserved for spring time. Even though Tau now is housed

in a gorgeous home, chapter teas still remain 'Cozies'. Beta Kappa follows this custom too.

More than ten years ago when Beta Delta was a local, members and their partners, wearing black yamma-yamma suits with golden ruffs, had a Halloween dance. Since then, every year towards the last of October, this dance is given. About a week before the affair many yards of black cambric and piles of yellow tarleton are to be seen in all the bedrooms where the pledges are making their costumes. From year to year these are saved. Corn stalk decorations, black cats, and wicked witches which hang from the ceiling, are a part of the setting for this dance. Beta Theta also follows this custom.

Varied are the ways of celebrating Founders'-day. The Indiana chapters unite for a luncheon and a state dance. Other chapters hold luncheons, banquets, and informal suppers. Because it is impossible to present a birthday gift to Kappa Alpha Theta national, a great many chapters honor the fraternity by paying tribute to its children. It is a time when every class brings its offering, when far way alumnae send money to resident alumnae to be pooled for a gift to the college chapter. Often this pool results in handsome gifts, though it be "traditional" that each alumna, who wishes, send "a dollar". Phi's silver service, and all dining room equipment was so acquired. Much of Iota's furniture came that way too—including a flat silver service for the table, starting the first year with enough to serve twelve people, as a memorial to the fine young alumna who had for several years collected the dollars, and whose sudden death occurred a few weeks after she sent out the annual birthday letter to far away alumnae. Omega celebrates the fraternity's birthday with a sophomore play, written by some member of that class, and usually preceded by a curtain raiser in which members of the chapter are delightfully "taken off". After the play, affiliation service is held for any member of another chapter who is affiliating with Omega.

Beta asks each pledge to bring a live black cat to "Black cat night", preceding initiation. The Delta chronicler writes: "At the second initiation they insisted upon each initiate procuring a black cat and bringing it with her when she came for initiation, a custom which has persisted in Delta to this day. Only once has

there been a deviation. One fall the freshmen, who had heard of this custom, had their black cats ready to bring at a moment's notice. The older girls learned of this and at the last moment it was announced that each freshman was to bring a yellow cat." Along the same line is Kappa's "Black cat tea", for which each pledge must have a black cat with black and gold ribbons tied about its neck and a poem ready to read, describing the cat, telling its name, its pedigree, and its probable future. Prizes are given for the best verse and the best cat, and other freshmen are consoled with sticks of peppermint candy.

Alpha Upsilon cherishes the last meeting of the college year, when the chapter history and appendix are read. Following this comes the all night party, indulged in by all Washburn fraternities on the same night. It is a time for serenading, the music continuing at intervals until dawn. Beta Theta rents a truck, puts a piano on it, and with its talented musicians, the chapter goes about the campus singing and playing. Beta Delta and Beta Zeta speak of traditional serenades too.



CHI FIREPLACE CENTER

Chi has "Prayers". It was formerly the custom to gather around the piano every evening after dinner to sing hymns, read a chapter from the Bible, and repeat the Lord's Prayer. This was followed by the singing of Theta songs. Now the girls have formed the habit of sitting around the fireplace, with only the gas log for light, and having the same service. The singing done

in the twilight is without accompaniment. Now and then ten o'clock at night finds Alpha in front of the open fire indulging in a "Sentimental Sue": songs are sung and resung, and sentimental moods are inevitable. And right in line with organized group singing is the custom of singing between courses at Theta dinner tables. "From coast to coast" and "Rest there is rest", ring out alike from coast to coast.

The Little Sister plan is followed in every chapter. Mu says: "Following pledging the seniors have a meeting to choose their Little Sisters for the year. The object is to aid them in every way possible, and to foster their friendship, so that they will feel free to bring their difficulties to upperclassmen, who will try to be a real aid. The morning of initiation the Big Sisters meet their Little Sisters at 6:30 to pin on them the colors of the fraternity, and to be a 'link between the past and the future'."

In glancing through the list of chapter customs, the word "spoons" attracts the eye at frequent intervals. Psi and Alpha Theta give a gift of six teaspoons to each member who marries. Lambda gives the bride a spoon with a pansy in relief on the handle; Alpha Omicron presents a pair of serving spoons; and every senior at many chapters receives a spoon. The Pacific coast chapters present these spoons at Senior Breakfast, there being a second spoon, usually a large serving spoon, for each of the engaged seniors.

To stimulate high scholarship, many chapters offer awards. At initiation banquet Alpha Omicron presents a Theta badge to the pledge making the best grades, and Alpha Tau so awards a badge, as also do Alpha Phi and Beta Zeta. At Alpha Upsilon a scholarship ring is given. Alpha Phi recently established a custom of a bar pin for the junior making the highest average. Iota has a beautiful bracelet which each semester is worn by the girl with the highest average for the preceding semester. It was given by one engaged couple in lieu of the usual five pounds. Alpha Phi and Beta Rho also award bracelets. Psi, Alpha Omicron, and Alpha Psi each has a scholarship cup, with the name of the member ranking highest scholastically each year, engraved upon it.

Eta has a memorial cup, or loving cup, known as the *Semper Fideles* cup, presented to the chapter in November 1912, by

Helen D. Post in memory of her father. Each year are engraved upon it the names of the two seniors who have been voted the most representative and helpful to the chapter. Each year, just before initiation, the voting to decide this honor is carried on with the utmost secrecy in the president's room. Every active member, except freshmen, casts a ballot. Then the ballots are sealed and sent to Detroit alumnae for counting. Soon the cup mysteriously disappears, to reappear on the table at initiation banquet with the names for the year's honor added to the engraved roll.



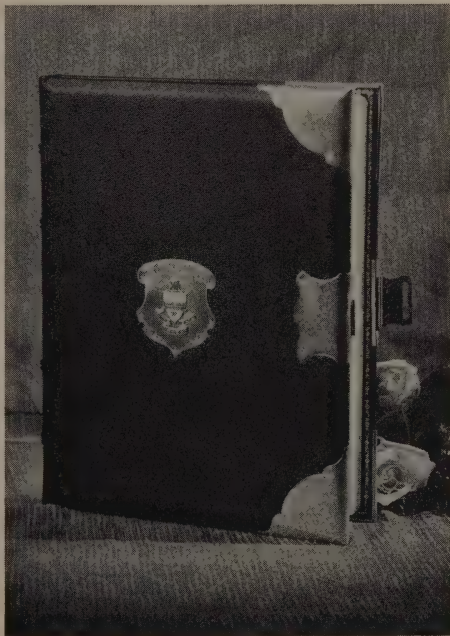
Alpha Gamma has two honorary badges, both badges of Thetas who have died and whose badges were given the chapter by the families. The first—the Marjorie Dean badge—is worn each year by the sophomore who, during freshman year, best lived up to the standards and ideals of the fraternity. The second—the Mary Loren Jeffrey badge—is worn by the senior who, during junior year, had the highest grades.

Psi has an annual Phi Beta Kappa picnic in the spring, given by Madison alumnae, in honor of members elected to Phi Beta Kappa. In the ten years since the custom came into being, the

chapter always has had at least one and sometimes as many as six Phi Beta Kappas in the graduating class. Each new Phi Beta must give a song or stunt, after which she is crowned with a laurel wreath or other appropriate insignia. As a contrast to this affair is Iota's custom of making every girl elected to Phi Beta Kappa give a "strawberry feed" to the chapter. Elections come about the time the first and expensive berries are in the market. The strawberries and cream are demanded for the first chapter meeting following a girl's election.

Hershey bars are sold by Alpha Iota to secure money for its contribution to the Fellowship and loan fund, and to send a second delegate to national convention, an underclassman, selected because of good scholarship and work in the chapter.

Signing of Beta Mu's Scholarship Book each semester is one of that chapter's most beneficial traditions. Every member whose average gives her a place on the University honor roll is entitled to write her name in the book. Those signing always dress in white, and a congratulatory speech by an alumna is part of the service. The Scholarship Book, which was presented by



To You
Honor Students
of
Beta Mu Chapter
of
Kappa Alpha Theta

While the Alumnae proudly dedicate this record of your achievements to each year through your efforts, our White has soared higher into the firmament, where perchance one written, even though in our blindness we see them not, the names of those of every race and clime who have braved the black sea of ignorance and sailed back into her's for hearing priceless pearls of knowledge. But alumnae have these brave sailors won applause or merits of honor from their fellow men, but in their eyes they have reflected the brightness of the stars, for they have caught a glimpse of the brightness of the universe.

To excel in scholarship alone is only an indication of a trained mind, but to excel in friendship and service is a sign of a true heart. **DOUBTFUL**, and so, on the pages of this book, we shall record the list of our sailors who have won honor, not only for themselves, but for their fraternity, their alma mater and mankind.

RECORD THAT HONORS BETA MU SCHOLARS



alumnæ, is made of parchment, and bound and engraved in gold, with a hand-wrought gold lock.

To quote from Beta—"The publication of the *Kite* is a custom which originated with Beta. Today Beta's *Kite* is a yearly journal edited by the seniors. Seniors as editors, however, do not write for

it, but all the other members are expected to contribute at least three hundred words, and to do some illustrating. The *Kite* is humorous in character, but becomes an organ of friendly criticism of individuals or of the chapter. There is chapter house gossip, campus scandal, limericks, prophecies, love lyrics, cartoons, kodaks, and everything that has gone to make the year one of happy memories and good times. Each year's *Kite* is deposited in the archives and going back over the file of years one finds quite clearly written the history of the chapter." The custom originated in 1889, the January, 1890, *Kappa Alpha Theta* having this to say of it in Beta's chapter letter: "We are anticipating great pleasure for tomorrow night, as it is our Thanksgiving meeting. A special program has been prepared, a paper of miscellaneous articles, called the *Kite*." This tradition of "Kite nite" is called Beta's best. The last Sunday before Commencement is the day all Thetas are invited to come and hear the *Kite* read. The board of senior editors is all supreme, and aspiring sisters await eagerly the moment when they know whether or not their copy has been accepted. A word about the book itself. It is really a wonderful compilation. The



Beta book cases contain a whole row of *Kites*, bound attractively, and revealing upon examination, beautiful handwriting, illuminated initials, borders, etc. When presented the last six pages of the book are blank. Why? Because here are to go the pictures taken on the day the *Kite* is read, pictures of visiting alumnæ, of college classes, of engaged girls, of roommates, in fact of all sorts of arranged and disarranged groups.

When Alpha edited a *Kite*, it was brought out once a week, and read at chapter meeting. This gave way to a custom of reviewing orally the events of the week in college and the fraternity at large. At the last meeting of each year a history of the year's chapter events is read by one of a committee which prepares it for the occasion, and afterwards deposits it in the archives. Lambda has a good time book in which different members write interesting accounts of special good times. The underclassmen of Alpha Tau edit a memory booklet, and present a copy to each senior as she leaves the chapter. This booklet tells of the various events of the year just closing. A biweekly handwritten newspaper is issued by the freshmen of Alpha Mu, appearing at Saturday luncheon. In this publication are many weird advertisements, witticisms, roasts and toasts for the girls of the chapter, and gaily colored portraits of a few. At Rho the last meeting of the year is known as "Theta Appendage", and to it come not only college members but also pledges and many alumnæ. One of the girls, appointed editor some time before, has gathered the reminiscences and bits of fun which make up the year's record, and the reading of this log is the entertainment provided for the occasion. Alpha Upsilon, following this custom too, usually has an appendix written in verse. Almost universal is the custom of issuing a chapter letter or publication of some sort



to send to alumnæ: Rho and Alpha Pi sending out such news letters three times during each college year.

The tradition of the green as grass freshman persists in spite of evidence to the contrary. Unique among pledge duties is the dandelion picking at Florida and the devoting of fifteen minutes a week to the picking up of pecans in the yard. A form of goat-ing which is not made public is "Silent Sunday" at Beta Beta. About a week before initiation, upon the designated Sunday, a pledge is not allowed to speak a word in the presence of a chapter member, and must go to see each member of the chapter and stay until she is allowed to leave. This silence period for pledges takes various forms in different chapters. Beta Delta pledges must put on two stunts a year: at Founders'-day banquet, when the pledges are introduced, they must present a stunt, which in a clever way tells the reasons why they chose Theta; the other stunt is presented at the Coed prom, to which women only are allowed entrance. Each stunt's compilation is left entirely to the pledges, who have great fun keeping the subject of their performance a secret from Thetas. The most popular tradition in Beta Epsilon is the freshman stunt show, presented at midnight of the Saturday of Home-coming. At the appointed hour, upperclassmen and alumnæ guests seat themselves in the dining room and wait breathlessly to see what the youngsters will bring before their eyes. It may be a vaudeville, a playlet, or a series of skits. For a grand finale, they sing a Theta song composed by the group. This entertainment is followed by a supper, with refreshments cleverly executed and including one combination that Wee Willie Winkem might have had before his Mummsie put him to bed, and another that the apaches of the French underworld restaurants might have tasted in the early hours of the morn. Sometime during the fall Alpha Xi freshmen are required to perform ludicrous tasks at the demand of upperclassmen. Stunt night at Lambda is different in the way it is carried out. The sophomores send intricately inscribed sheets of instructions to pledges, who, on stunt night, answer to a solemn judge for the faithful performance of these duties. Rho makes her freshmen show off after the initiation banquet. Omega enjoys among its customs, the freshman show, during the fall semester. The chapter attends in comic costume and applauds or derides the fresh-



DELTA STUNT, ILLINOIS INTERSCHOLASTIC PAGEANT

man actors at will. As a finale the freshmen sing their class song, both words and music being written by one or more of their own number. Resident alumnae have a standing invitation to attend the show, and are present in large numbers at each successive event. Upsilon enjoys the embarrassment of her pledges, each of whom must present an original song or stunt for stunt night, held annually soon after pledging. Nearly everywhere the freshmen present a gift to the house on the eve of initiation or at some other special time. But pledges are not always mistreated. Tau has a Halloween party for her freshmen. Alpha seniors entertain their freshman daughters at a bridge party or dinner. Beta Xi has a freshman house party at the beach, or in the mountains, at which time the pledges must provide one meal for the members. Almost all chapters have teas, receptions, or dances, proudly to introduce to the campus their newest acquisitions.

The second year of Iota's existence, the members made a "bib" which is still used. It is black and gold, elaborately decorated, and always is worn at meetings by the youngest girl in the chapter, being presented to her at initiation banquet. Sometimes a girl has to present it to herself, as no new initiate is as young as she. It is related that one Iota member wore it until her senior year before a pledge younger in years could be found. Sigma's

quondam infant presents a similar "bib" to the youngest member at initiation banquet. The Sigma "bib" is a badge of servitude, and its presentation is accompanied by a toast to the infant proposed by the retiring infant.

Among traditions dear to the hearts of Psi is the story of the goat. The Chi Psi's one day set a stuffed goat outside to bathe in the sun, but it either strayed or was transported to the Phi Delta Theta lawn, where it rested for a short time. In some mysterious manner it arrived in the attic of the Theta house, and there remained many months.

In some chapters the sophomores entertain for the seniors, the juniors for the freshmen. In all chapters there are certain class traditions. Alpha Mu's upperclassmen give a party or dance for the freshmen, and in return the freshmen, soon after Easter, give a vaudeville, the main object of which is to let the upperclassmen "see themselves as others see them". On the first night of the Junior girls' play at Michigan, the seniors of Eta give corsages to the juniors of the chapter participating in the play, and have a spread ready for the juniors and their friends at the house after the performance. It is Mu's custom to have the sophomores officiate at a breakfast, served in the chapter rooms following initiation. This breakfast finishes kitchen duty for the sophomores, who then relinquish these duties to the new members. Each class at Mu makes its contribution to the chapter every year. The freshmen give a gift and a "Kitten party", while the sophomores entertain the chapter at dinner. In Lambda's house, juniors live on the third floor (called the belfry) and sophomores do the cleaning.

One of Alpha's treasured traditions is the celebration, often by dinner and picture show, by all girls who were initiated together, of the anniversary of their initiation. A reunion of this kind strengthens the bonds between the girls of a class and makes them forget all petty grievances against their sisters. It is a time for merry-making, yet there is a strange sadness and thoughtfulness about it that lends a distinct feeling of tenderness and love for those who witnessed together for the first time the beautiful initiation ceremony.

As a unit the four classes unite in chapter meetings. Interesting habits have been formed in regard to these weekly gather-

ings. Alpha Eta meetings are held on Saturday mornings and are followed by luncheon together—two members assigned each week to get it. It costs members of Lambda twenty-five cents for every class cut during the week. A report is made at each meeting, and the money is put in the house fund. Lambda also has an efficient plan for criticisms. Criticisms are dropped into an old fashioned teapot, and once a month the marshal opens the teapot and reads the “grounds for complaint.” In the fall following Omega’s installation, it was decided to include in chapter meetings something more individual than mere transaction of business. So the custom of talks by different members was instituted, which plan, with modifications and enlargements, has been continued to the present time. At present talks usually center about college activities. Alpha Xi has many town girls in the chapter, among whom are a predominance of sisters, and some of these older sisters attend every meeting. Central office receives a number of orders for jeweled badges for gifts to retiring presidents, but there are only two chapters by which this custom has been reported; Chi and Beta Xi. Beta Iota has an open-air meeting in the spring which involves a picnic in the mountains; and Alpha Lambda has a June picnic in lieu of the last meeting.

Feeling a heavy domestic responsibility, Chi calls the first Friday in March “Renovation day”. This began in 1915 as “pillow day”, when the girls gave pillows and cushions for the living room. The next year the pillows needed new covers, so “Renovation day” began, and is now celebrated each year by much mending, cleaning, varnishing, and general renovation of all furnishings.

Beta Iota plants a tree upon the lawn of the chapter house every Arbor day.

Social service is not ignored by the chapters. At Thanksgiving and Christmas Chi sends baskets to needy families, and every year makes a contribution to the social settlement maintained by Syracuse university. Many Alpha Tau members specialize in the study of social service. There is a visiting routine whereby four members of the chapter are appointed each week to call, two together, on elderly women in the tenement district.

Branching out from sophomore-senior dinners, chapter meet-

ings, and freshmen stunts, every other semester Beta Xi invites Omicron to dinner at the chapter house. In alternate semesters Omicron invites Beta Xi to dinner. Phi and Omega have buffet luncheons for other chapters whenever an athletic event between two colleges brings another student body to their campuses, notably at the time of football games or track meets.

Chapters of Kappa Alpha Theta do their share from a Panhellenic standpoint. Exchange dinners are arranged by Panhellenic on many campuses, and general parties are held for other fraternities and for unorganized students. "Theta-coed" is a dance given by Alpha Pi every year in February or March, for all fraternity girls (and their escorts) on campus.

"And when we are gay and turn night into day", best typifies Theta chapters at play. "Tako age" originated five years ago at Kappa, and has become an annual affair. "Tako age" is Japanese for "Kite flying time". The origin of this affair, the name of Kappa's spring party, is interesting and simple. A Theta was sitting near a Japanese girl in a class. The Japanese girl was telling the Theta some words of her own language and their meanings. Among the last words that she mentioned was "Tako age". When asked the meaning of the words, she glanced at the Theta's badge. Soon after that Kappa had a spring party with flowers, fountains, grass, trees, everywhere: the most impressive decorations being Japanese parasols. From each rib of the parasols hung a beautifully colored, be-tinselled and beaded Japanese lantern—no other lights, excepting the soft green, pink, and blue lights that flashed alternately on the fountain banked with roses, baby's breath, chrysanthemums, and ferns. Every year since, this dinner dance has been repeated. Kappa says;—

We chose our time for 'Kite flying'
 In the lovely month of May,
 The time for others to share it too,
 For us—'tis every day!
 Theta's kite is flying
 And always will fly!
 As long as there's a kite and Theta,
 And as long as there's a sky.

Alpha Sigma celebrates the end of the college year with a banquet, when Thetas form in a procession and file into the candle lighted banquet room, singing the *Theta prayer* before



RHO INITIATION BANQUET 1897

taking their places at table. A representative of each college class is called upon for a toast, while telegrams and letters from absent alumnæ are read. Gifts to the chapter are presented. The real excitement comes when each of the engaged Thetas present must arise and walk around the table, thus giving away a secret which was known generally before. The seniors are then presented with gifts from the chapter as a token of friendship and appreciation. This Alpha Sigma banquet beautifully depicts a Theta gathering.

Phi has a valentine celebration in the form of a chapter dinner. For some ten days a large box receives valentines, clever drawings, jokes, etc. with an occasional real gift for some one; following dinner on February 14 the box is opened and the contents distributed. Halloween is always celebrated in this chapter by a dress-up dinner with side-shows afterward. Mu has steak roasts; Alpha Upsilon an annual chicken fry on a sand bank in the Kaw (Kansas river). An annual reunion is held at Sioux Falls by Alpha Rho, on the day of the principal football game of the year. Alpha Chi reports a New Year's slumber or "slum-

berless" party, while Beta Zeta indulges in a midnight feast near the close of the university year. Alpha Lambda has an annual vaudeville as a benefit for its house. This event takes place in late spring, the entire bill is by chapter talent, and the proceeds vary from \$100.00 to \$200.00. The audience is made up of Thetas and their families and friends. A hall with a real stage has to be rented because the chapter house cannot accommodate the crowd.

For years Omicron had a custom which is worthy of mention. The morning after initiation, breakfast was spread picnic style in some shady corner of the campus. Rho, too, has some customs which have died, notably the Theta pie always present at informal spreads. It was cocoanut cream pie, carefully made by a special recipe. Then there was the "all night stunt", which came to its end, probably due to objections of the neighbors.

Probably a whole chapter should be devoted to rushing customs, but there is only space to include a few. Only the special rushees are taken to Phi's fall picnic, held each year at the home of an alumna at the edge of a canyon, with long tables set at the bottom of the canyon. Iota has a mock wedding as a rushing stunt, and the "Lily-white doe" stunt as another rushing favorite. The Alpha Tau progressive dinner takes rushees to various nations until the last course in Thetaland, with songs, and stunts, and the illumination of a large Theta kite. Alpha Mu has a Pullman dining-car dinner, which has been adopted by a number of other chapters, too. Alpha Psi and other chapters have black mammies and fried chicken at a Plantation dinner. Upsilon has the chapter march down the broad staircase of the chapter house one at a time, each carrying a lighted candle and all singing Theta songs.

Long years ago it was customary for the nicest people in New Orleans to mask on Mardi Gras day, but when it got to be decidedly general, as in all things, it ceased to be just the thing, except for children of the élite. A year or two after the war five or six debutantes and their escorts formed an organization calling themselves "The Burbon street bounders", rented a truck for the day, masked, and followed the Rex parade. The next year, beside the Burbon street bounders, there appeared the "Royal street bounders" and several others. In another year or

so these groups ceased masking but still rode in trucks in fancy costume. Each year the number of groups has increased until if you don't go on a truck carnival day you are very much out of it. Alpha Phi has had a truck for several years and it bids fair to become a chapter custom.

Year in and year out the alumnae stand firmly behind their younger sisters, carrying on the traditions, loyally serving the cause of youth. On pledge day, Ithaca alumnae take an elaborate supper to the Iota chapter house and act as hostess to chapter and pledges, immediately following formal pledging. At Syracuse, the Advisery board entertains at lunch or dinner, each college class, in rotation: beginning in the fall with the seniors to discuss the year's plans; followed by the pledges to get acquainted; then the sophomores some time after Christmas; and the juniors in late spring to discuss the chapter for the next year. In November or December of each year New Orleans alumnae entertains Alpha Phi at a party, a Halloween affair, a Christmas party, a trip around the world, even a marshmallow roast on the banks of the Mississippi. The June meeting of this alumnae chapter is a baby party when babies are brought for exhibition.

The alumnae of Beta confer an alumnae degree upon the seniors who are graduating. No one is eligible to the degree who has not received her degree from the university, and only those join in conferring the degree who have received it. Beta Rho has a service for brides, awarding a plaque to each bride who remains in close contact with the chapter after graduation. Alumnae of Alpha Psi take the entire responsibility of the first rushing tea and of the formal rushing dinner. Alpha Delta has a bimonthly evening meeting with alumnae present. Alpha Eta holds an alumnae meeting at Commencement time, which all visiting alumnae attend, sharing honors with the rushees who come in for luncheon, after the meeting, and the talk by one of the alumnae on some subject of interest to the chapter. On the last Sunday in May occurs the annual alumnae day at Eta, when a basket picnic is served on the lawn, to alumnae and their families.

The end of the college year is the time chosen by many chapters for an annual reunion function. It is a time of sweetness and a time of sorrow. Labors and worries are over—but beloved



KAPPA REUNION, JUNE 1895

seniors have finished their tasks, and are leaving active service in the chapter. The reunion customs serve to revive memories, and are a pleasant inducement toward bringing back alumnae for the renewal of old friendships and the making of new ones. At Commencement time in 1884 occurred the first formal reunion of Alpha alumnae. Fifty Thetas were present from all parts of the United States. Their names appear in the back of Alpha's minute book of that year. This established a custom, and no year since has passed that Alpha has not had its Commencement reunion.

Another custom in Alpha began at the time of Anna Downey's death in 1903. During her last illness she wrote from Kansas to the Thetas at home, asking that when she should be brought to Greencastle for burial they would be present, not with sadness, and that when they had placed flowers above her they would also "place one on Grace Hoyt's grave, and one on Carrie Talburt's—for me." Since that time whenever a member of Alpha dies, the chapter places flowers on all the graves of deceased members, as a token, not of sadness, but of hope.

Phi chapter started Chain day, which since has been adopted

as a national custom. Vows are renewed, memories refreshed, and tenderness and love for Kappa Alpha Theta strengthened, in the performance of this beautiful service.

It is with real pride that the originators of chapter traditions perpetuate their own ceremonies, and later watch them spread and take root "Deep in this cup of friendship."

(Each chapter was asked to report its customs. From a number of chapters there was no response.)



Here have been initiated
into the sacred bonds of
Kappa Alpha Theta, this
night, November twenty-
eight nineteen hun-
dred and ten, by the pow-
er vested in Phi chapter

Margaret Pierce

Elsa Hill

Carol Guen

Helen Bullard

Ruth Soule

Beula Keel

Affiliated

Marguerite Pratt

HAND ILLUMINATED DESIGN OF INITIATION BANQUET PROGRAM ADOPTED
BY PHI CHAPTER IN 1902

WHERE THEY DWELL

*"Come sit beside the hearth with me,
And we'll dream of the lasting friendship."*

THE way in which fraternities with skill, common sense, and daring financial vision took the initiative in solving the housing problem at many a college, is one of the most remarkable material accomplishments in the college world. And the unforeseen accomplishments are even more remarkable, and by no means material.

Before 1860 the first building erected for many a newly established college was a dormitory, or a combination of class rooms on first floor, student living quarters on upper floors. Then came an era of campuses planned without dormitories, students left to lodge and board where they could find accommodations in the college towns. As older colleges needed more class rooms, often they followed the newer plan, converting student living quarters into class rooms, and leaving students to find their own living quarters. Even where dormitories were retained, the time came when they could house only a fraction of the students. Available college boarding houses and official dormitories were bleak, bare affairs, the food was nothing to brag about, and rooms for social or community life were nowhere to be found. Still, human nature being what it is, students hungered for some of home's comforts and some place to congregate for good times.

After a few years meeting in some fellow's room, in some deserted class room, or at the house of some town member, some fraternity boy had a bright idea. Why not go down town and rent a hall for fraternity meetings, both formal and informal? The idea rapidly gained in popularity. Soon most all chapters of fraternities had their halls, not permanent halls, but rented ones.

For many years such halls satisfied every one. But in time further bright ideas developed. Fraternity chapters began to commandeer all of one boarding house for "our crowd." It was only a step from this to renting a house, furnishing it as they

chose, or could, living there and unconsciously creating an atmosphere of a home, which tremendously furthered cultivation of social amenities to supplement the college's intellectual cultivation.

As Andrew D. White, Cornell's first president, wrote in 1887: "One of the more recent developments—the establishment of chapter houses, in which the members of the chapter have not only their hall for literary exercises but lodgings, study rooms, library, parlors, and the like. This is, I think, a distinct advance. While giving comfortable quarters and civilizing surroundings at reasonable prices, it brings into the undergraduate mind a healthful sense of responsibility. . . . Place twenty or thirty students in the ordinary college dormitory, and there will be carelessness, uproar, and destruction; but place the same number of men belonging to any good fraternity in a chapter house of their own, and the point of honor is changed; the house will be well cared for and quiet. The young occupants have been brought into a sense of proprietorship, into a feeling of responsibility for the maintenance of the property and its reputation. Socially, too, there is an advantage. Nothing has pleased me more than to see various fraternities giving in their chapter houses, simple receptions and entertainments, to which members of the faculty and their families were invited as well as members of other fraternities—a recognition of the paramount relation of student to student. Such houses are good centers for college social and literary life."

Today fraternity chapter houses are accepted auxiliary college buildings, even in colleges with many fine dormitories. Money for dormitory building doesn't keep pace with growing student bodies; beside, why invest college funds to house students which fraternity houses will house at no cost to the college? But cost is not the only consideration.

Chapter house life is popular. Today groups of congenial upperclass students, with no intention of becoming a fraternity, copy the fraternity house idea and rent furnished apartments or houses where they live more happily and comfortably together and at no more cost (often less) than they could in dormitories.

Records show less illness, better scholarship, easier handling of college discipline problems, happier, more responsible stu-

dents, in these truly student governed and managed homes. So well established are these facts that today chapter house ideas guide the building of modern dormitories. It is considered quite old-fashioned, and very unwise, to build a dormitory unit for more than forty students. Thirty is considered the "maximum ideal." And, while a central kitchen may serve several dining rooms, in a modern system no dining room seats, or feeds, more than the students its own dormitory unit houses. Thus good health and *esprit de corps* are protected. Dormitories, too, have become more habitable, comfortable, cheerful, because fraternity houses set an example, forced recognition of the value of fine environment as an aid to the development of truly cultured students.

No one foresaw all this when chapter house living began. It is not universally acknowledged and appreciated even yet. But when time gives a perspective on college history during the last hundred years, the leadership of fraternity chapter houses in the development of "gracious living" as an important element in education will stand forth as a vital contribution to American universities.

Now when the critics find everything possible the matter with youth, it is satisfying to see these college young people cling to the ideals of a real home as the way they choose to live at college. In a dormitory one need take no responsibility beyond one's own life, not even care for one's own room. Yet, eagerly these young people look forward to the day when they can fill the chapter house rooms as seniors graduate and leave; though in the chapter house they must share responsibility for conduct and spirit of the whole group, must serve themselves somewhat, even often doing menial household tasks, from building fires to dusting the living room and renewing the dining table flowers.

The last decade has seen these young people carrying this home ideal to their jobs, too. Where before they left the campus for city boarding houses, they now leave with plans all complete to take an apartment, or even a house, with other students going to jobs in the same city, and so having a real place of their own. This is as true of boys as of girls.

CHAPTER HALLS

When Kappa Alpha Theta was established, fraternity houses had not yet come to DePauw. All the men's chapters though had fraternity halls down town. Alpha wanted to have a hall too, but parents did not approve of girls going down town for evening meetings. So, until November, 1883, Alpha's meetings were held in the homes of members. That month Alpha had its first meeting in a hall of its own. Parents still disapproved, so before the year was over the hall was given up and meetings were again held in homes. Three years passed, and then in 1886 Alpha secured a hall, where it continued to hold meetings for many years.

The first Theta chapter to have a chapter hall was Eta, who in January, 1880, a month after its installation at the University of Michigan, wrote to Alpha: "We have rented a hall for our meetings." Kappa secured a hall for its meetings in 1883. By 1886 Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, Theta, Iota, Lambda, Mu, Xi, all had chapter halls, too. Some of these halls were in college buildings, some over stores down town, some in the homes of persons with rooms to rent.

This excerpt from Kappa's chapter letter to the October, 1885 *Kappa Alpha Theta* is typical of reports about this new development. "I mentioned our hall. Perhaps you do not know



A CHAPTER HALL
Mu's About 1880

how proud we are of it, for the first years of our existence we 'boarded around,' as it were, holding our meetings at the homes of the girls. Two good sized rooms thrown together by an archway, hung with heavy curtains, floor carpeted with bright brussels, walls and ceilings decorated with elegant paper, pretty chairs, and sofa,

president's table covered with a beautiful embroidered spread, the work and gift of one of the girls; pictures, banners, brackets, and bric-a-brac. This is our hall."

Today two Kappa Alpha Theta chapters continue to meet in the homes of members: Alpha Tau at the University of Cin-

cinnati, and Beta Sigma at Southern Methodist university, installed less than a year ago.

Theta has just eight chapters that must still be content with chapter halls: Mu at Allegheny, Alpha Iota at Washington (St Louis), Beta Rho at Duke, rent halls in college dormitories; Gamma deuteron at Ohio Wesleyan, Sigma at Toronto, Alpha Delta at Goucher, Alpha Phi at Newcomb, Alpha Psi at Lawrence, rent rooms in residences not far from their college campuses. College rules forbidding chapter houses, or else a purely urban membership, is the why for chapter rooms still being the best available headquarters for these chapters.

CHAPTER LODGES

There are on Theta's roll six other colleges where for similar reasons chapter houses are impossible. At each of these six, Kappa Alpha Theta owns a lodge. A lodge consists usually of living rooms, chapter hall, kitchenette and guest suite; it is used for chapter business and social functions, for good times together, for rushing, for meetings of clubs and organizations to which chapter members belong. Here, when dormitory food palls, the chapter cooks prepare a dinner, or less elaborate meal, for the chapter. When parents or alumnæ visit they may find comfortable sleeping quarters at the lodge.

The oldest Theta lodge now occupied is Alpha Eta's at Vanderbilt university, a brown bungalow built for the chapter in 1912. In time Alpha Eta, like Vanderbilt university, had more out-of-town students on its roll. They were ambitious for real chapter house life, so in 1923 Alpha Eta rented its lodge to others, and itself rented a bona fide chapter house from the university. This house prospered. So the lodge was sold. But in 1926 Vanderbilt opened its first dormitory for women and required all non-resident freshmen to live there. About the same time, too, Alpha Eta began to initiate more Nashville girls, fewer from other places. So, in June 1928 the house was given up reluctantly and the chapter bought back—for a few extra hundreds over its selling price three years earlier—the original lodge. This lodge is free of debt, through the generosity of alumnæ five-year-pledges. Current rent paid by the college chapter provides upkeep and a slowly growing house fund for

use when a real chapter house at Vanderbilt may be a reality again. In the lodge the chapter lunches together every Saturday, holds formal meetings, entertains its friends, houses returning alumnæ. Nashville alumnæ also holds its monthly meetings in this lodge.

When Beta Beta chapter was installed at Randolph-Macon, chapter lodges were a part of fraternity life at that college. These charming bungalows are situated close together along a winding path in "The Pines," a wooded section of the college campus. Several fraternities invited Kappa Alpha Theta to use their lodges during installation of Beta Beta, so each event of that week-end took place in the lodge of a different fraternity. Beta Beta's installation was in May 1916. The next year, by courtesy of the college, it had rooms over practice hall, entrance being from the balcony of the chapel. But by Commencement of this first year as a chapter, June 1917, the Theta lodge was completed at the then "end of the row." The lodge was financed by a tax of \$15 on each college member, loans from fathers, and a mortgage to be retired by quarterly installments. Every initiate since has contributed \$15, and there is a \$10 alumna pledge to be paid the first year out of college. This lodge was clear of indebtedness by October 1927, was well furnished and had enough kitchen and dining equipment for teas and for chapter dinners. The next spring, with its sinking fund, and a loan from the fraternity endowment fund, the chapter built an addition, a really, truly chapter hall, under the dining room and kitchen—a practical plan as the house faced just over the brow of a hill. There are no sleeping rooms in this lodge.

The next Theta lodge to be built is, up to the present, the fraternity's most expensive and elaborate one. It stands on Swarthmore's campus and is one of a series of women's fraternity lodges planned and built by the college, but paid for by the fraternities. These lodges are of stone, part of the general women's living center plans. Alpha Beta's lodge has chapter room, living rooms, a combined kitchenette and serving room for use when entertaining, and a second story guest suite where visiting parents or returning alumnæ may be housed. This lodge was financed by alumnæ and undergraduate pledges—given as gifts to the college. First used when college opened

in September 1928, on Founders'-day 1929 alumnae announced it was free of debt. The modest upkeep—for heat, light, etc.—charged by the college, is paid by the college chapter.

Alpha Beta's nearest neighbor, Beta Eta, also became a property owner in 1928, buying for a lodge a small house near the University of Pennsylvania. As Beta Eta is an urban chapter the lodge needs to be an over-night home when chapter activities keep girls late on campus, so the second story has temporary dormitory sleeping quarters, the first floor being reserved for studying and social purposes. This lodge was purchased from a house fund of alumnae pledges, started soon after the chapter was installed in 1919, and a loan from the Endowment fund. The loan will be paid off through rent paid by the college chapter and returns from alumnae pledges, the system of a pledge from every initiate continuing.

When Kappa Alpha Theta installed Beta Tau chapter at Denison university, some events took place in the Chi Psi Delta lodge, which on June 15, 1929, became the Kappa Alpha Theta lodge. This was the second time a new chapter had brought a home with it into the fraternity. (Beta Theta at the University of Idaho had owned a chapter house while still a local.) Beta Tau's lodge is a charming colonial house—the second oldest home in Granville. It stands on a hill near the campus and is beautifully furnished with genuine colonial antiques, but with a modern, perfectly equipped kitchen. A valuable gift to Kappa Alpha Theta is this lodge beloved by Chi Psi Delta alumnae who acquired it by sacrifice and generous gifts. Many of these alumnae unfortunately could not become Thetas when Chi Psi Delta became Beta Tau chapter twenty-eight years after its first petition was received by Kappa Alpha Theta.

The most recent chapter to plan to own a lodge is Alpha Kappa. For some years all chapters at Adelphi college had rooms in the college community house, two, and sometimes three, fraternities being assigned to one room, which they took turns in using. When Adelphi bought a new campus beyond Garden city and moved from Brooklyn in September 1929, the question of fraternity headquarters was a problem for the Panhellenic. Final decision was to build a series of fraternity lodges similar to the Swarthmore lodges. They will stand on campus,

were designed by the college architect, who will superintend their erection. The college will furnish heat, light, etc. and the chapters will pay these and other upkeep expenses. The fraternity women's part in the plan is to raise the money to pay for the lodges and their furnishings. Alpha Kappa with the help of New York alumnae is solving this problem.

Kappa Alpha Theta has had two other lodges. In 1887 Pi chapter at Albion college built a lodge, the first real estate owned by a Kappa Alpha Theta chapter. When Pi returned its char-



FIRST PROPERTY OWNED BY K A Θ
Pi's lodge at Albion College, now owned by Α Ξ Δ

ter in 1908, this lodge was rented, and later sold, to Alpha Xi Delta. A gracious act by Alpha Xi Delta is the loaning of its lodge to the Theta alumnae club of Albion for the annual reunion of Pi members during Commencement week.

At the University of Vermont in 1889 Mrs Julia Spear, honorary member of Lambda, built a house for Lambda, who was to pay for it on an installment plan. While a two-story house, this was really a lodge, as members never lived in it. Some times its upper floor was rented to some young couple, who kept up the fires, etc. as part of the rent; other years the house was used by the chapter only for weekly meetings and occasional social

events. In this house of Lambda were held the sessions of the memorable 1891 Grand convention. The chapter continued to use this lodge, known as "Kats' Cradle" until 1897, when it was sold and the money invested, later to be the proverbially useful nest egg when Lambda purchased a real chapter house in 1922. In the intervening twenty-five years Lambda rented a chapter hall—here, there, or wherever the best for the price was available.

CHAPTER HOUSES

Chi Psi at the University of Michigan is credited with occupying in 1846 the first chapter house that provided lodging and board for members—that is, was a chapter house in the modern use of that term. This was a dwelling house rented and transformed into a chapter house. Other fraternities at Michigan were soon renting chapter houses too, and the plan being successful and popular spread to other colleges.

No house built for a private family, no matter how large it is, is really adequate for a fraternity house—its floor plans give large bedrooms, small kitchen, divided living rooms, etc. which are the opposite of fraternity needs. As this fact became more apparent, as fraternities prospered, as chapter houses proved successful, fraternities began building houses of their own. By 1883 thirty-three houses were owned by men's fraternities. Since that time the buying, or building of chapter houses has gone forward rapidly, probably 2,500 such chapter houses are now owned by men's and women's fraternities, though many chapters are still living in rented property.

The first chapter house built by a women's fraternity was erected by Alpha Phi at Syracuse university in 1886. Two years earlier, in 1884, Alpha Phi had rented a house at Syracuse, probably the first chapter house occupied by women.

Kappa Alpha Theta, like the rest, first rented houses. In such houses furnishings were gradually accumulated, experience in chapter house management rapidly acquired. Many an emergency arose that was met with original skill and common sense. Gathering the first furniture was often a real adventure. Attics of members' families yielded many a useful if inharmonious piece of furniture. Each girl, copying early dormitory practice, brought her own china and silverware, so the table was

a motley array when set for dinner. It is related that one chapter, short of chairs, invented a rope elevator which let chairs down from studies to living room, when callers were seen approaching the long driveway, which fortunately must be negotiated by all who would enter the house.

Chapters today, as they enjoy their beautiful homes provided by loyal alumnæ effort, have no conception of what the establishment of a chapter house meant in pioneer days, though it is doubtful if they get any more pleasure and fun out of chapter house life than did the pioneers who created the chapter home atmosphere and made their houses popular rallying points for college social life.

The first Theta chapter house was rented by Psi at the University of Wisconsin in September 1890, only a few months *after* its installation. Omega rented a house in the fall of 1891, the



FIRST HOUSE BUILT BY Psi
University of Wisconsin

first house to be occupied by a women's fraternity at the University of California. Other chapter houses followed in this order: 1892, Phi at Stanford; 1893, Alpha at DePauw and Beta at Indiana; 1894, Chi at Syracuse; 1897, Eta at Michigan; 1899, Delta at Illinois and Rho at Nebraska. At least four of these houses (at California, Stanford, Indiana, and Ne-

braska) were the first chapter houses for women on those campuses.

The next year, 1900, Phi, third chapter to rent a house, became the first chapter to own a house—a house built for the chapter, the first women's fraternity house built on the Stanford campus. By 1911 Kappa Alpha Theta had built four houses—at Stanford, Illinois, Wisconsin, California, and purchased and remodelled two houses, at Michigan and Minnesota; while ten other chapters were maintaining chapter houses in rented property. These ten were—Alpha at DePauw, Chi at Syracuse, Beta at Indiana, Kappa at Kansas, Rho at Nebraska, Alpha

Theta at Texas, Alpha Lambda at Washington (Seattle), Alpha Mu at Missouri, Alpha Xi at Oregon, and Alpha Omicron at Oklahoma. With every passing year chapter house living became more and more a Kappa Alpha Theta policy. Beginning with Alpha Theta, installed in 1904, many a chapter has been installed at a chapter house which it had established while still a local. At present thirty-five chapters are living in homes owned by the fraternity; seven others, all young chapters, are still in rented houses. Each of the renters is accumulating a building fund for the day when it may build its own home too.



FIRST HOUSE BUILT BY DELTA, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, 1905

Alpha Omega, University of Pittsburgh, rents a house, as maintaining a chapter house at this urban university is difficult. Beta Kappa, at Drake, Beta Mu at Nevada, Beta Nu at Florida, Beta Pi at Michigan State, Beta Lambda at William and Mary, are the other renters. Beta Pi and Beta Xi have already bought lots. Beta Lambda will probably continue to rent for some time, as William and Mary bought and remodeled a block of houses, to rent to the women's fraternities there. The fraternities furnish the houses, rent them from the university which furnishes heat, light, water, chaperon. They have no dining rooms, as all students there eat at the college commons.

Time of building or purchase, and methods of financing

each house owned by Kappa Alpha Theta are set forth in the chart which closes this chapter. The captions under the pictures of Kappa Alpha Theta's houses, which form the next chapter, give additional facts about the houses. The pictures themselves reveal the architecture better than any word description can. No account of room arrangement or furnishings has been attempted, because such details have small general interest, and vary from year to year, as houses are remodeled or refurnished.

The fraternity has set certain definite minimum requirements that each new house must meet, so that future houses will approach nearer an ideal of comfort, convenience, and beauty. No "model plan" for a chapter house is possible, so long as chapters dwell in varied climates, have wide differences in number of members to live in the chapter house, and are on campuses where costs and type of buildings vary greatly.

One thing all chapter houses have in common—a body of loyal alumnæ whose earnest effort, devotion, and self sacrifice, have made possible each chapter house built or bought by Kappa Alpha Theta. In the case of Upsilon, Minnesota, and Alpha, DePauw, the chapter houses are practically gifts from alumnæ. A good many other houses have had large gifts too, from individuals or from organized alumnæ. As gifts might be counted too the pledge to the chapter house fund, every initiate makes and pays while in college. Other houses, notably the first four built (at Stanford, Wisconsin, Illinois and California) have been built as strictly business propositions, through the issue of interest bearing stocks or bonds. However, in the case of all chapters now dwelling in houses not free of debt, there has developed a system of house notes or pledges, made at time of initiation, which are really gifts—or assessments for better living conditions—by which houses will be earlier cleared of debt. It is felt that such contributions by the girls who enjoy living in the houses, are only their share of the work of acquiring such homes, which alumnæ assumed and to which they devoted many working and leisure hours, both day and night.

For every chapter house, there is a holding company, or corporation, made up of alumnæ, which handles the finances and holds title to the property, as the changing membership of the

college chapter gives it no legal entity. Each chapter, from its annual budget, pays a fixed rent to the holding company, which rent takes care of upkeep and helps to gradually pay off the indebtedness against the property.

In 1909 Kappa Alpha Theta's Endowment fund had grown to a figure which justified loaning its principal to chapters. Nearly every chapter house built, or bought, since then has profited by such a loan. The amount of each loan varies with the fund's bank balance, and local conditions. Often this loan is the means of putting over a finance plan that otherwise would have lacked the requisite last thousands for success. Endowment fund loans on chapter houses are long time loans, at 5 per cent, protected by notes signed by the corporation, by mortgage on the property, or by stock and bonds of the corporation held in the national treasury. Loans are also made from this fund to finance the furnishing, or refurnishing of chapter houses—items so often overlooked in planning for a new chapter house. Such furnishing loans are for two years only, guaranteed by notes signed by chapter officers and endorsed by loyal, interested alumnae, paid by a monthly reserve written into the chapter budget.

The thirty-five chapter houses and lodges owned by Kappa Alpha Theta today are worth at least \$1,196,400.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA HOUSES BUILT

Chapter	Date	Finance Methods	Remarks
Phi	1900	Stock company shares \$100, interest 7%.	First women's house built on Stanford campus. Re-modeled, enlarged 1918. Free of debt in 1922.
Delta	1905 1923	House pledges, gifts, mortgages. Proceeds of sale of first house, 5% coupon bonds, initiate pledges, mortgage, endowment fund loan.	Clear of debt 1923. Sold 1923.
Psi	1906 1925	Stock company shares \$25, mortgage. Proceeds of sale of old house, stock company in which each initiate takes four shares.	Clear of debt in 1923.
Omega	1907 1924	Stock company \$30 shares, 5% gold notes, mortgage. Each initiate two shares paid in monthly installments while in college. Same as above.	Clear of debt in 1923. First women's house built at University of California. Theta architect, Julia Morgan. Wonderful garden. A remodeling and enlarging equal to new building.
Kappa	1912	Lot bought from house savings. Loan covered by two mortgages. \$25 initiate pledges & same from many alumnae.	1924 large addition built by loan from Endowment fund and increased mortgage.
Chi	1912 1929	Chi association membership \$25, all initiates must join and alumnae urged to. Mortgage. Insurance on old house. Association common stock, \$25 a share, preferred \$100 a share. 5% mortgage bonds of \$100 or \$500, endowment fund loan.	This house was bought not built. Burned in 1928. Some bonds were bought and given house. Furnishings were gifts—living rooms by Mrs. H. R. Templeton, Theta, and her husband, and also parents of a Theta. Bed rooms furnished as memorials by different groups of members.
Gamma	1921	Alumnae notes, \$50 or \$100, \$50 initiate notes, mortgage.	Sold in 1928 when Butler college moved to new campus. By same plan ready to build a \$65,000 house on new campus when its streets opened.
Alpha Mu	1922	Initiate and alumnae pledges of \$25, afterward raised to \$100, sale of two series of bonds, A at 6%, B at 7%.	Enlarged in 1928 by Endowment fund loan.
Alpha Omicron	1922	Initiate pledges \$50, mortgages, endowment fund loan.	Security National Bank Oklahoma city trustee, manages retirement of debt from rent chapter pays.
Alpha Upsilon	1922	Loan from college and Endowment fund, initiate pledges, gifts from Topeka alumnae, Endowment fund loan.	On land leased from Washburn college.
Beta	1923	Stock and bonds, initiate pledges, alumnae gifts, Endowment fund loan.	Bought house rented eleven years and built a house around it—practically all new house.
Alpha Pi	1923	\$50 initiate pledge, mortgage, Endowment fund loan.	Initiation pledge started first year as chapter, so paid cash for lots.
Alpha Lambda	1924	House savings and gifts from Seattle alumnae bought lots. Building: Seattle alumnae gifts, alumnae and initiate pledges, bond sales, Endowment fund loan.	
Alpha Sigma	1924	\$50 initiate notes, bond sale, mortgage.	Initiate pledges started many years before built, so had good start. Bond sale a business proposition in Tacoma.
Alpha Xi	1924	Stock company, gifts, loans, Endowment fund loan.	Lots purchased from chapter house profits over several years.
Rho	1925	Alumnae gifts, \$100 initiate pledges, mortgages, loans.	First women's house built at Nebraska. Rho had also the first rented house here.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA HOUSES BUILT, Con't

Chapter	Date	Finance Methods	Remarks
Beta Theta	1926	Proceeds of sale of old house, bonds, mortgage.	Owned house (bought in 1916) when installed in 1920. Sold it in 1926. Contract for new house included furnishings.
Tau	1927	25% accumulated by alumnae gifts, \$100 initiates pledges, profits on book shop and various other money making schemes, mortgage held by university for rest to be retired through rent.	Built on Northwestern campus as part of college's dormitory plan.
Beta Upsilon	1927	\$100 initiate pledge, bond sale, mortgage, Endowment fund loan, gifts from Portland alumnae.	
Beta Delta	1928	Stock company, Endowment fund loan.	
Beta Iota	1928	\$100 initiate pledge, Endowment fund loan, mortgage.	
Alpha Theta	1928	Stock company, bond sale, Endowment fund loan.	Owned lots, free of debt, fifteen years before built.
Beta Omicron	1928	\$100 initiate pledges, mortgage.	
Alpha Rho	1929	Loan from bank, \$500 loans from ten alumnae, \$10,000 cash from member pledges.	Owned lots, free of debt, several years before built.

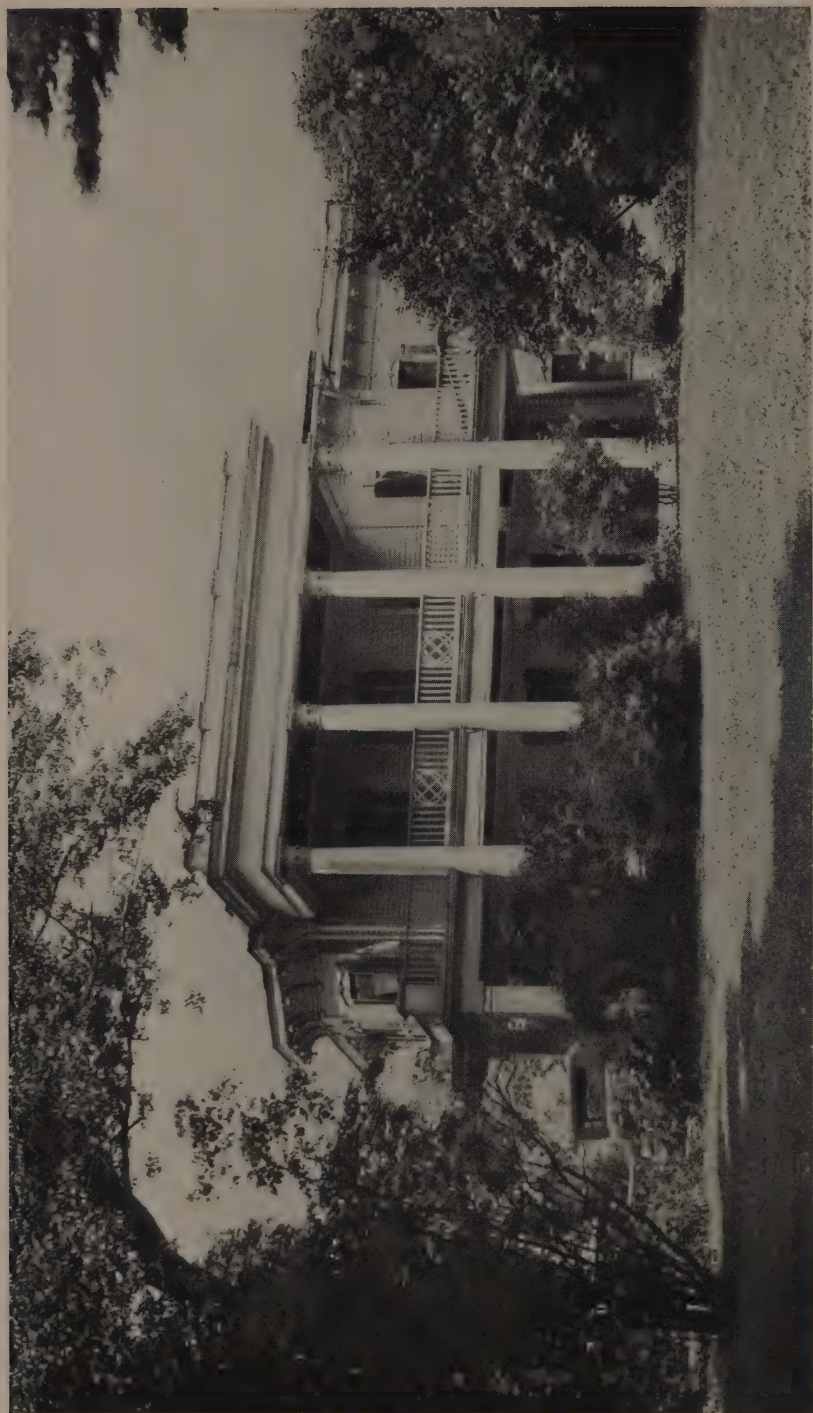
KAPPA ALPHA THETA HOUSES BOUGHT

Chapter	Date	Finance Method	Remarks
Eta	1907	Gifts from alumnæ, Eta association dues of \$50 per member, bond sale.	Sold in 1915.
	1916	Proceeds of sale of first house, sale \$250 and \$500 bonds, Eta association dues.	Extensively remodeled and enlarged.
Upsilon	1911	Gift pledges from alumnæ, \$10 a year for ten years, similar initiate pledge, mortgage, Endowment fund loan.	Remodeled and enlarged.
Alpha Nu	1919	Stock company \$25 a share, each initiate must take at least one share.	House bought by a Theta's uncle, Mr A. E. Chaney, installment payments to him met by rent and stock sales. Remodeled and enlarged 1927.
Iota	1920	Stock company \$25 a share, 4% interest, mortgage, each initiate must buy one share by yearly \$5 payments, Endowment fund loan.	House enlarged and remodeled.
Alpha	1920	Gift pledges from alumnæ, similar pledges from initiates, mortgages, Endowment fund loan.	House built in seventies by family with Theta daughter, sold to another family with several Theta daughters, so scene of many Theta functions before Alpha bought it. 1876 Grand convention banquet held in it. Extensively remodeled and enlarged in 1924.
Alpha Chi	1920	Stock company \$100 a share, mortgage, one share stock each initiate must buy.	Extensively remodeled and enlarged in 1929.
Beta Zeta	1922	Escrow contract with seller, to be paid by rent and \$50 initiate and alumnæ pledges, Endowment fund loan.	Remodeled and enlarged in 1926.
Lambda	1922	Investments from sale of lodge in 1897, alumnæ stock sale, mortgage.	June, 1928, the alumna who held the mortgage, Jean Christie Bull (Mrs. W. L.), burned the mortgage, a gift to the chapter. House free of debt 1928.
Beta Gamma	1923	6% bond sale, Endowment fund loan, \$50 initiate pledges.	Remodeled and enlarged in 1928.
Alpha Gamma	1924	Stock sale, \$10 a share, each initiate takes ten shares, alumnæ all they can, shares bear interest after mortgage and Endowment fund loan are paid.	
Omicron	1925	Stock company, bond sale, Endowment fund loan.	Remodeled 1927.

CHAPTER HOUSES
OF
KAPPA ALPHA THETA

*"Here they give me greeting,
House me warm within,
Break their bread and share it
With the heart of kin.
Here the ruddy hearth-light
Gives a summer welcome.—"*

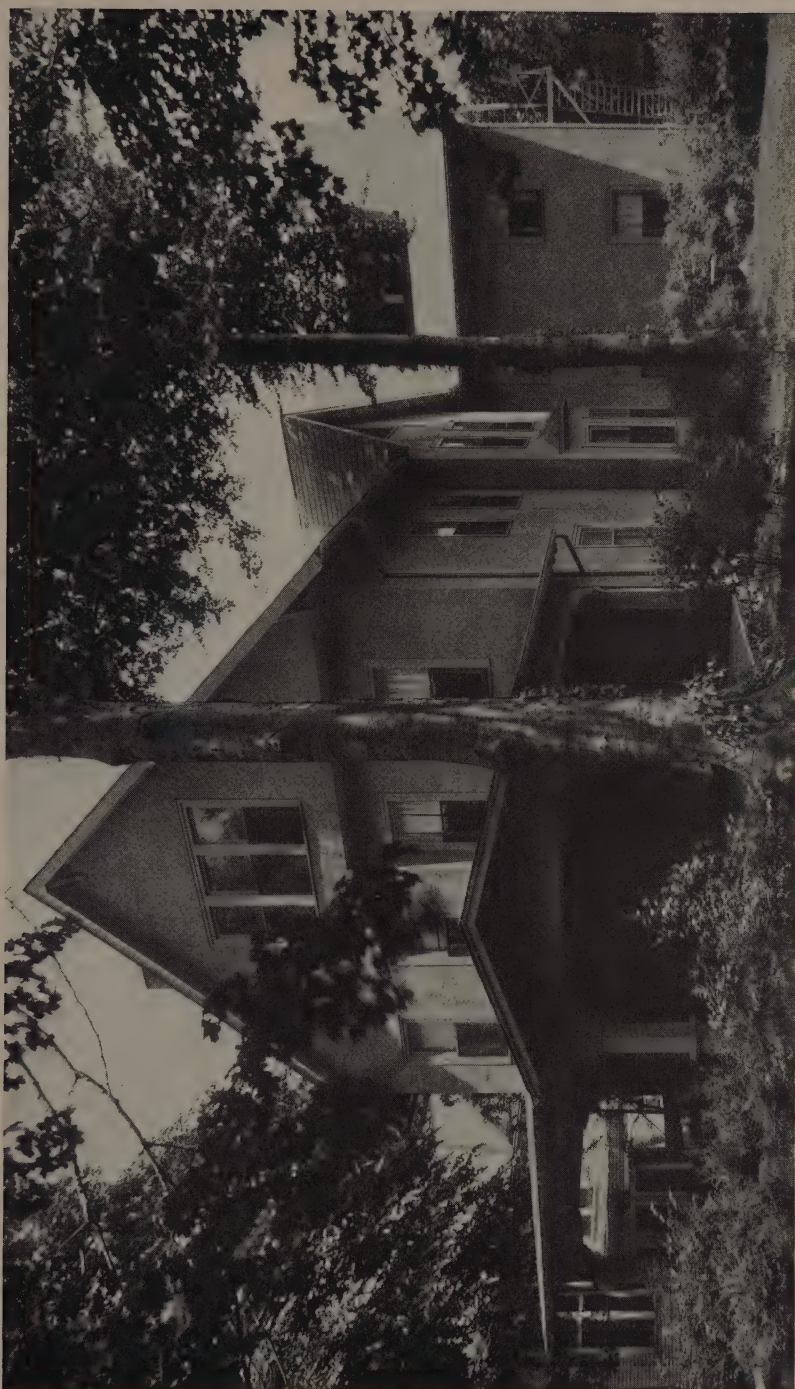
PEABODY



ALPHA—DE PAUW UNIVERSITY
904 South College avenue, Greencastle

Bought 1920, enlarged 1924
Cost \$50,000

For 32 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$2,500

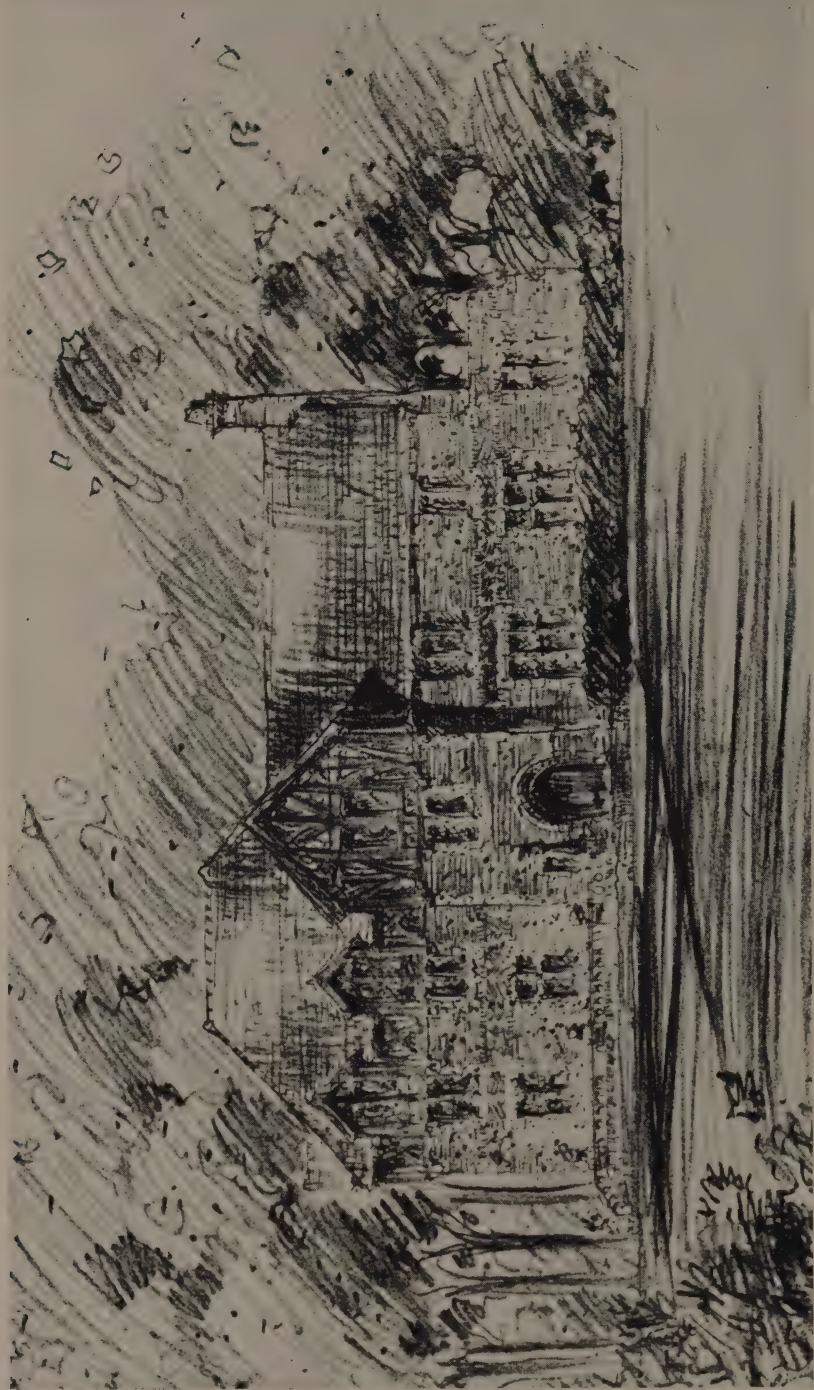


BETA—UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA
Forest place, Bloomington

Built (around old house) 1923
Cost \$55,000

For 40 girls and chapron
Annual rent \$4,500

The slope of the land at back gives this house one story and basement not shown in picture, where are located charming dining and study rooms.



GAMMA—BUTLER COLLEGE
Butler College Campus, Indianapolis

*For 26 girls and chaperon
Annual rent to be determined later*

*Building
Cost \$63,600*

Picture from Architect's sketch



DELTA—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
611 East Daniel street, Champaign

Built 1924
Cost \$90,000

For 33 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$7,000

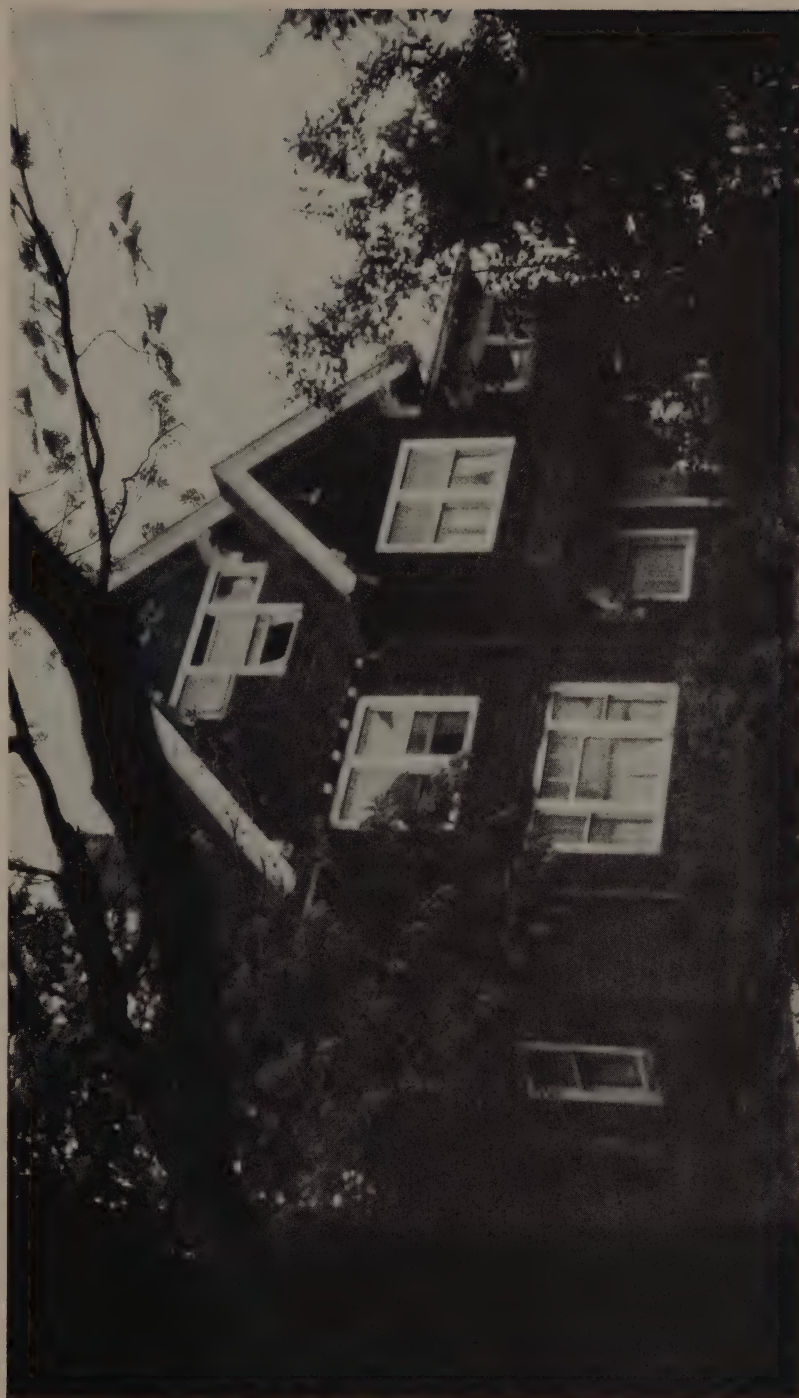
Delta built its first house in 1904, cleared it of all debt in 1923. As the university development had brought the campus directly across the street, a more distant lot was bought, the old house moved to it, lived in while this house was building on the old lot, and then sold to make a large payment on the new house.



ETA—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
1414 Washtenaw avenue, Ann Arbor

For 26 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$2,400

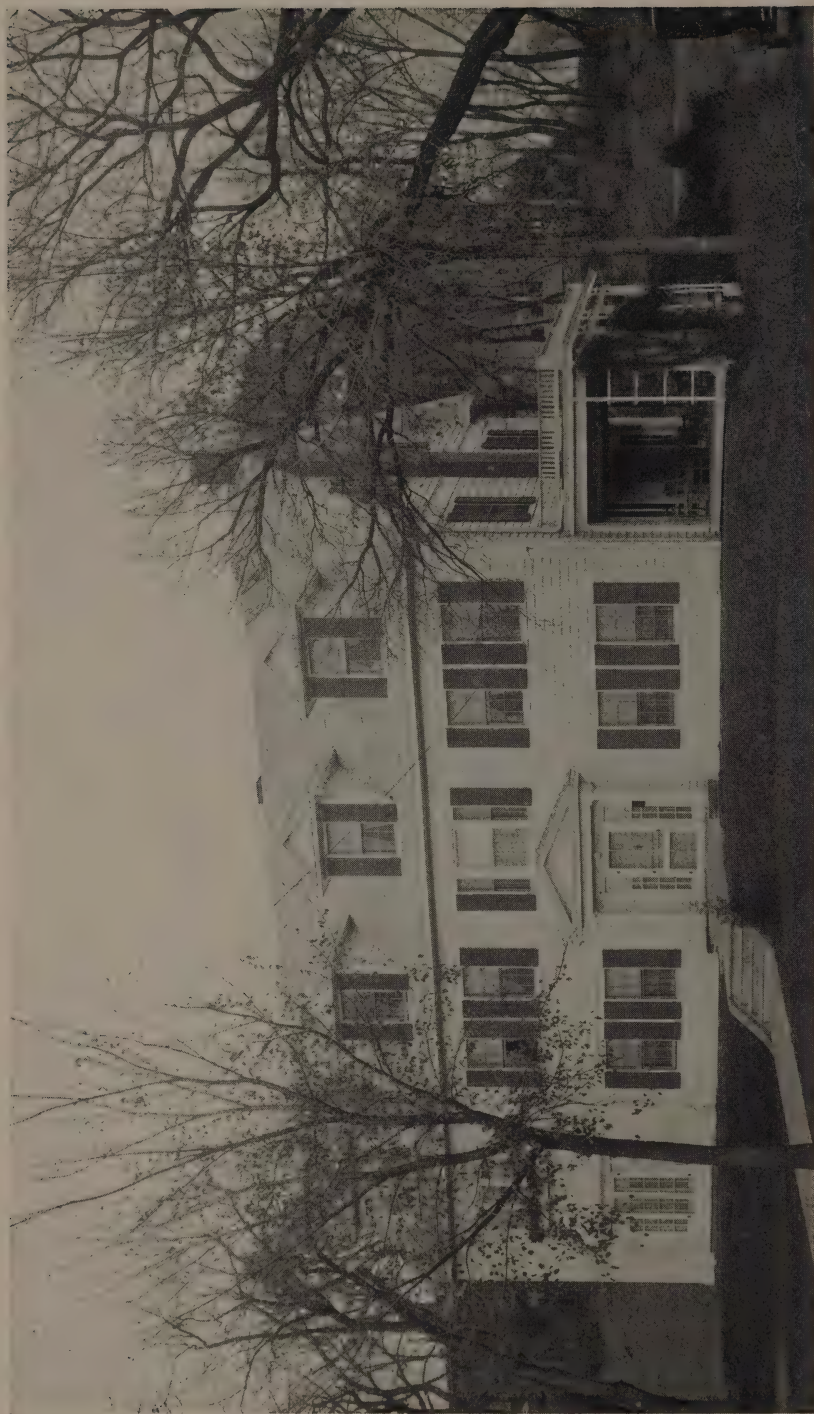
Bought 1916
Cost \$36,000



IOTA—CORNELL UNIVERSITY
118 Triphammer road, Ithaca

*For 17 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$1,700*

*Bought 1920
Cost \$30,000*



KAPPA—UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
1116 Indiana street, Lawrence

*Built 1912, enlarged 1924
Cost \$28,000*

*For 30 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$1,350*

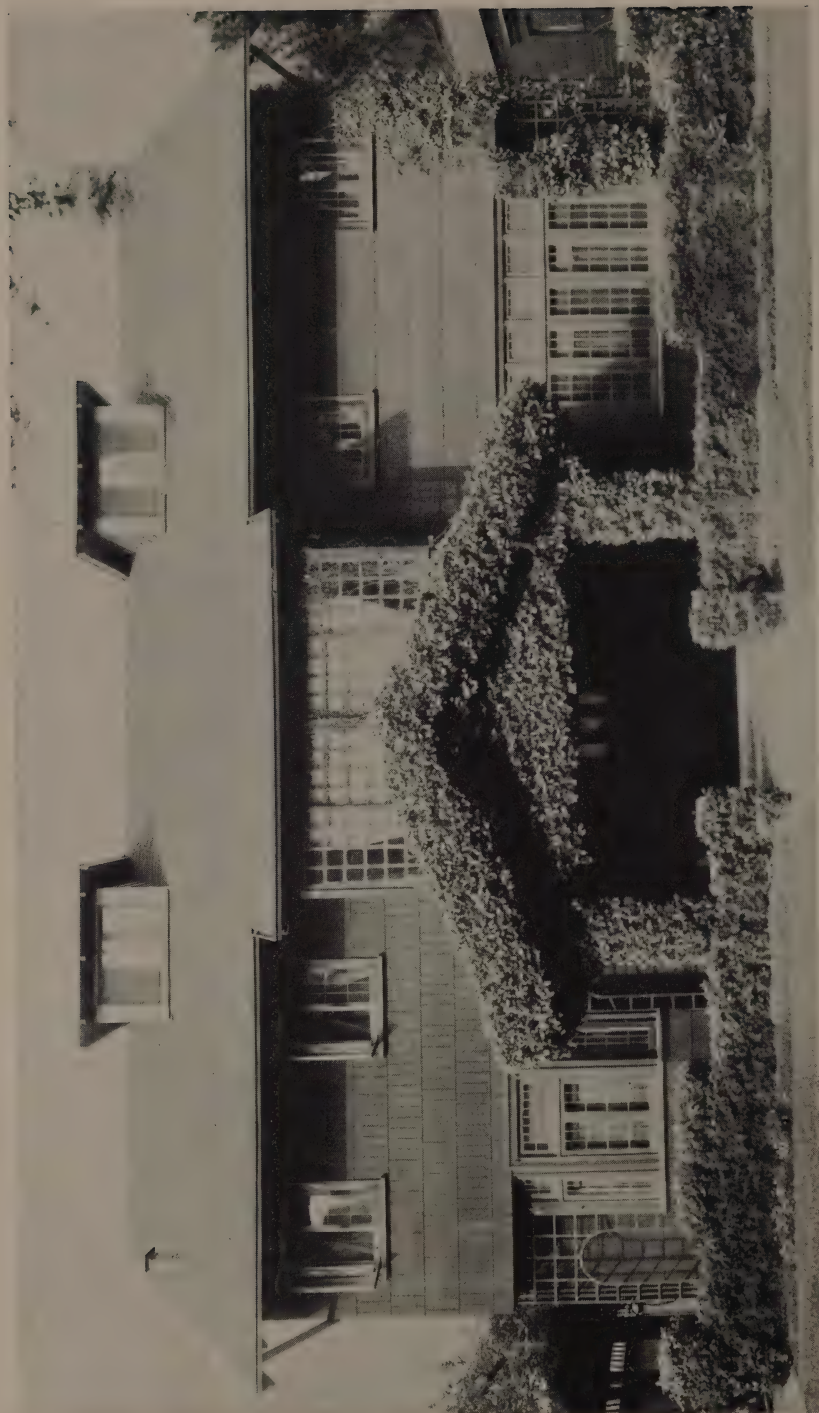


LAMBDA—UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT
215 South Prospect street, Burlington

For 13 girls and chaperon
Yearly rent \$270

Bought 1922
Cost \$15,000

Chapter does not maintain a dining room, as college requires all students eat at college dining rooms and allows only seniors and juniors to live in chapter houses. The house is free of debt—the \$5,000 mortgage having been burnt at the June, 1928, reunion through the generosity of an alumna, in appreciation of the chapter's fine scholarship and spirit.



OMICRON—UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

653 West Twenty-eighth street, Los Angeles

For 15 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$2,160

Bought 1922, enlarged 1927
Cost \$25,000



RHO—UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
1545 "S" street, Lincoln

Built 1925
Cost \$52,000

For 36 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$3,600

Notice the Kite shutters and the crest beautifully carried over the French doors to the terrace.



TAU—NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
 Woman's Quadrangle, Evanston

Built 1927
 Cost \$110,000

For 29 girls and chaperon
 Annual rent \$5,000

The cost of this house included \$25,000 for furnishings, which are complete and artistic, even though the first consideration was good, comfortable beds, and ample study desks.



UPSILON—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
314 Tenth avenue S.E. Minneapolis

*For 14 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$1,800*

*Bought 1911, enlarged 1915
Cost \$40,000*



PHI—STANFORD UNIVERSITY
15 Lasuen street, Stanford

Built 1900, enlarged 1913, 1927
Cost \$18,000

For 25 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$1,800

This house is located on university campus, so pays only a nominal ground lease. It was entirely free of debt in 1923, all improvements since having been paid for from the sinking fund of rent.



CHI—SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
306 Walnut Place, Syracuse

Built 1929
Cost \$65,000

This house stands on same lot as the first house Chi owned, which was destroyed by fire in 1928—just one year before this new house was dedicated.

For 26 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$3,500

This house stands on same lot as the first house Chi owned, which was destroyed by fire in 1928—just one year before this new house was dedicated.

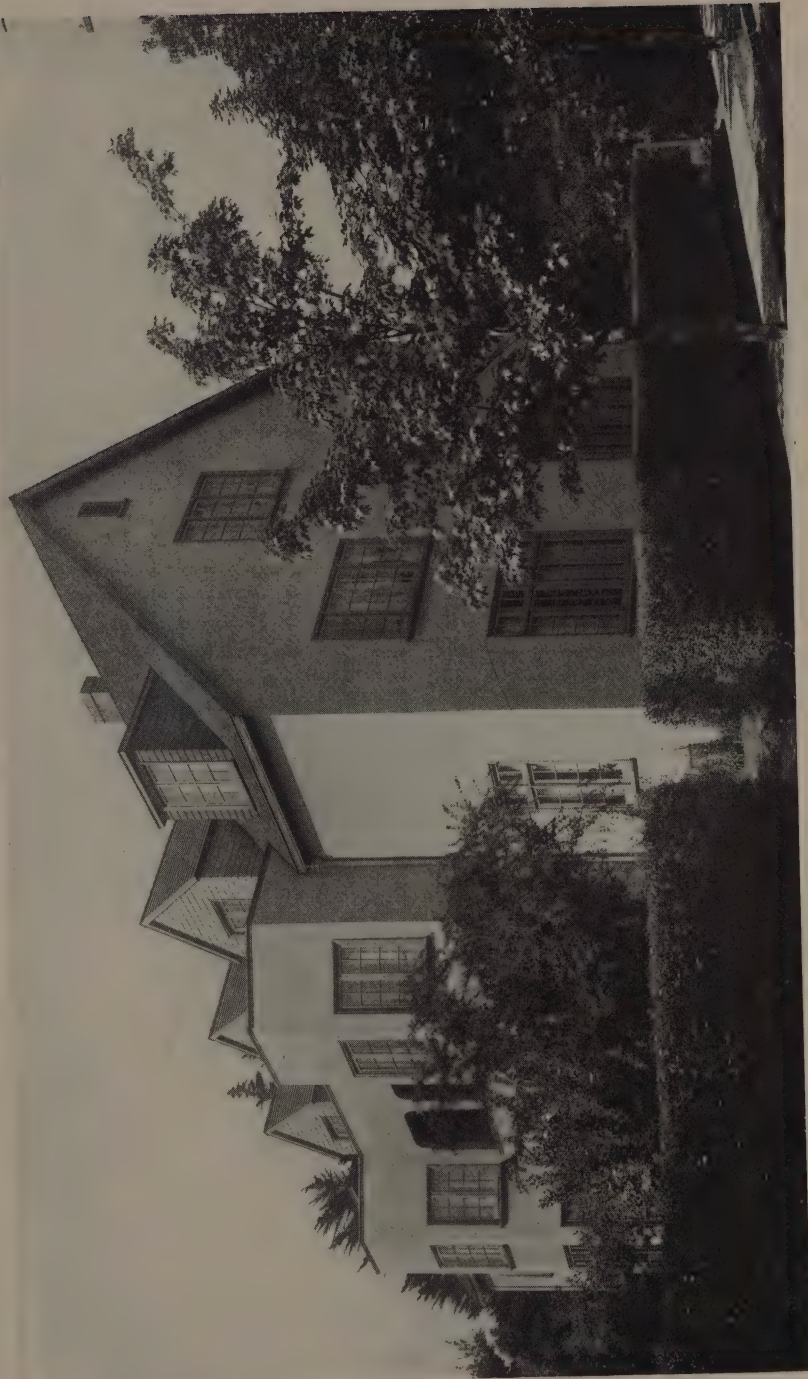


PSI—UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
237 Lake Lawn place, Madison

Built 1925
Cost \$74,800

For 32 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$7,500

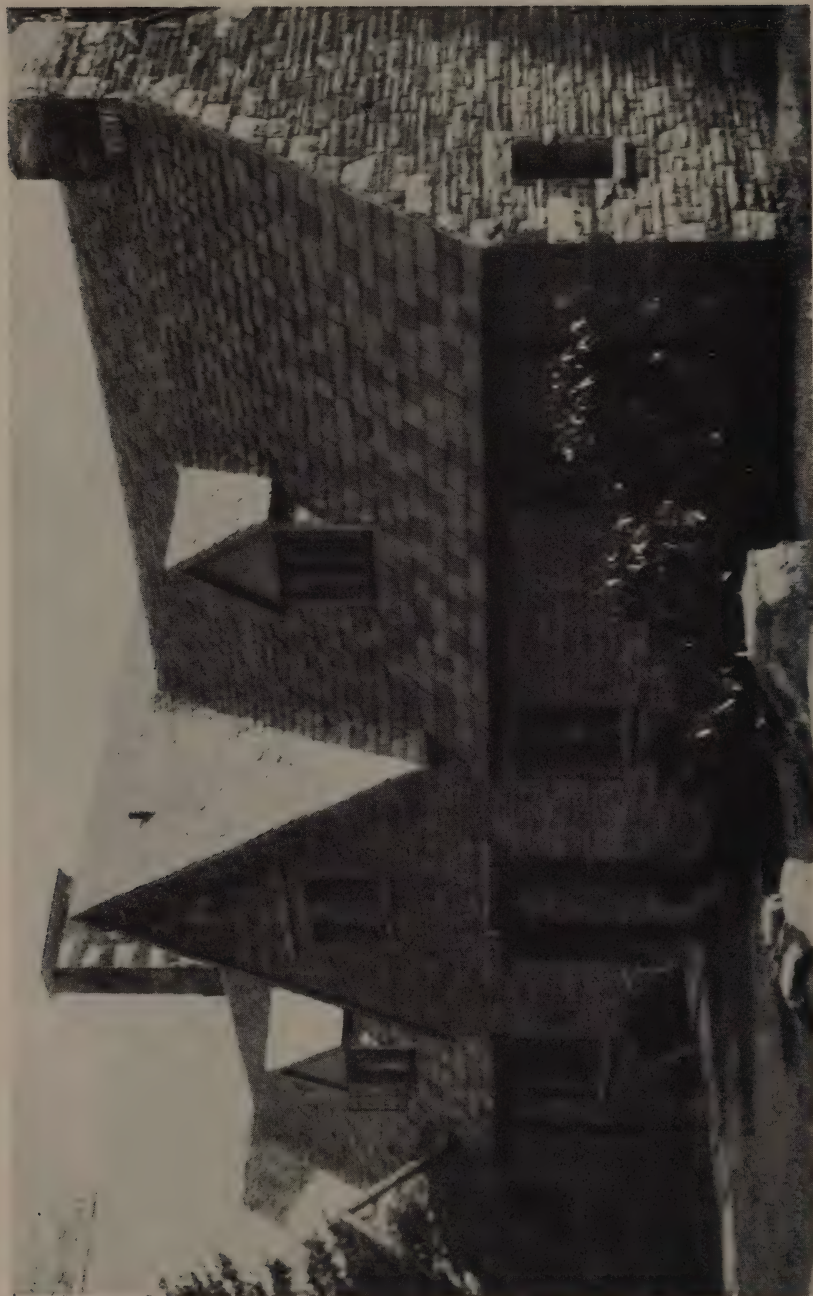
One-half the cost of this house was met by sale of a former house, also built by Psi, which was free of debt at time of sale.



OMEGA—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
2723 Durant avenue, Berkeley

Built 1907, enlarged 1924
Cost \$40,000

For 21 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$3,250
House was free of all debts in 1924, when remodeled and enlarged through a mortgage which rent will soon clear.

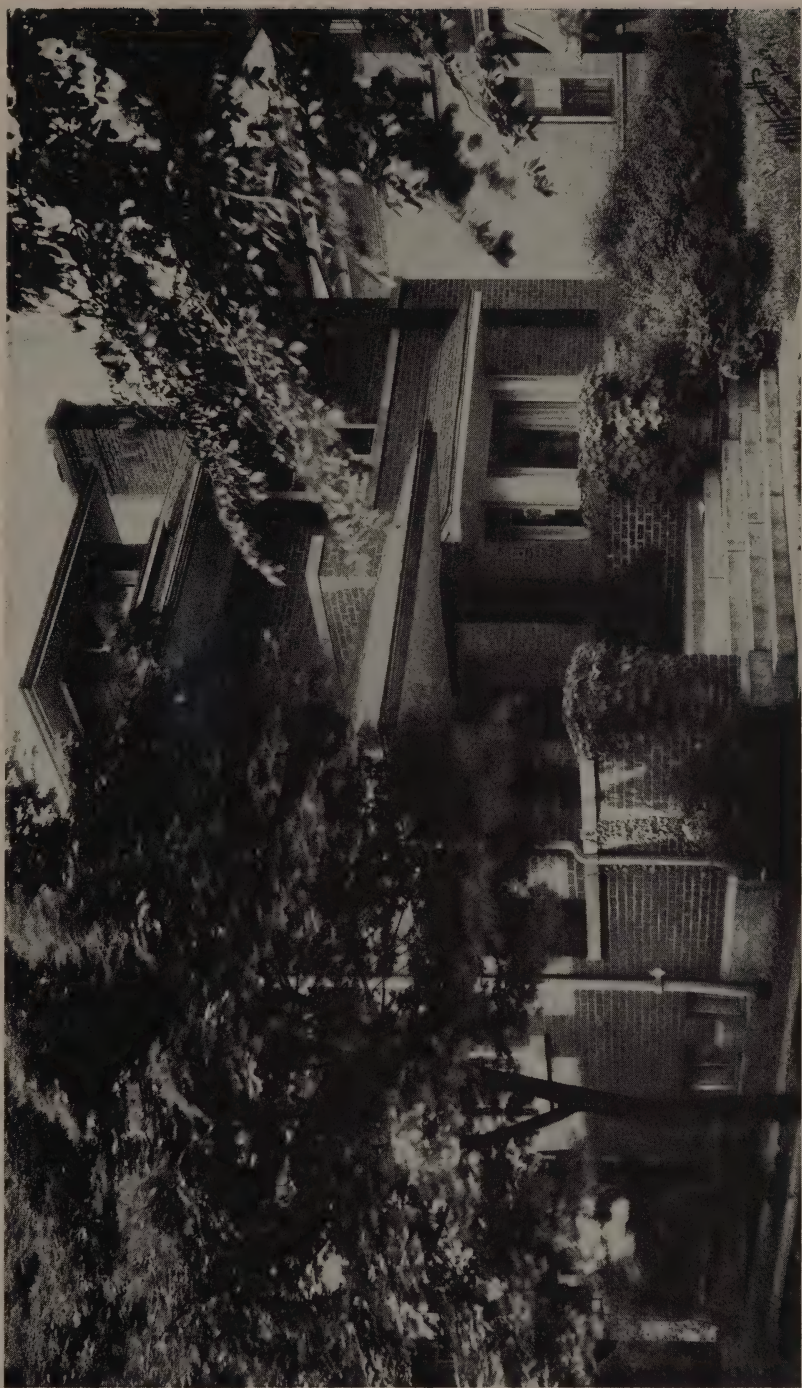


ALPHA BETA—SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
Swarthmore campus, Swarthmore

Built 1928
Cost \$10,000

Lodge
Annual rent \$150

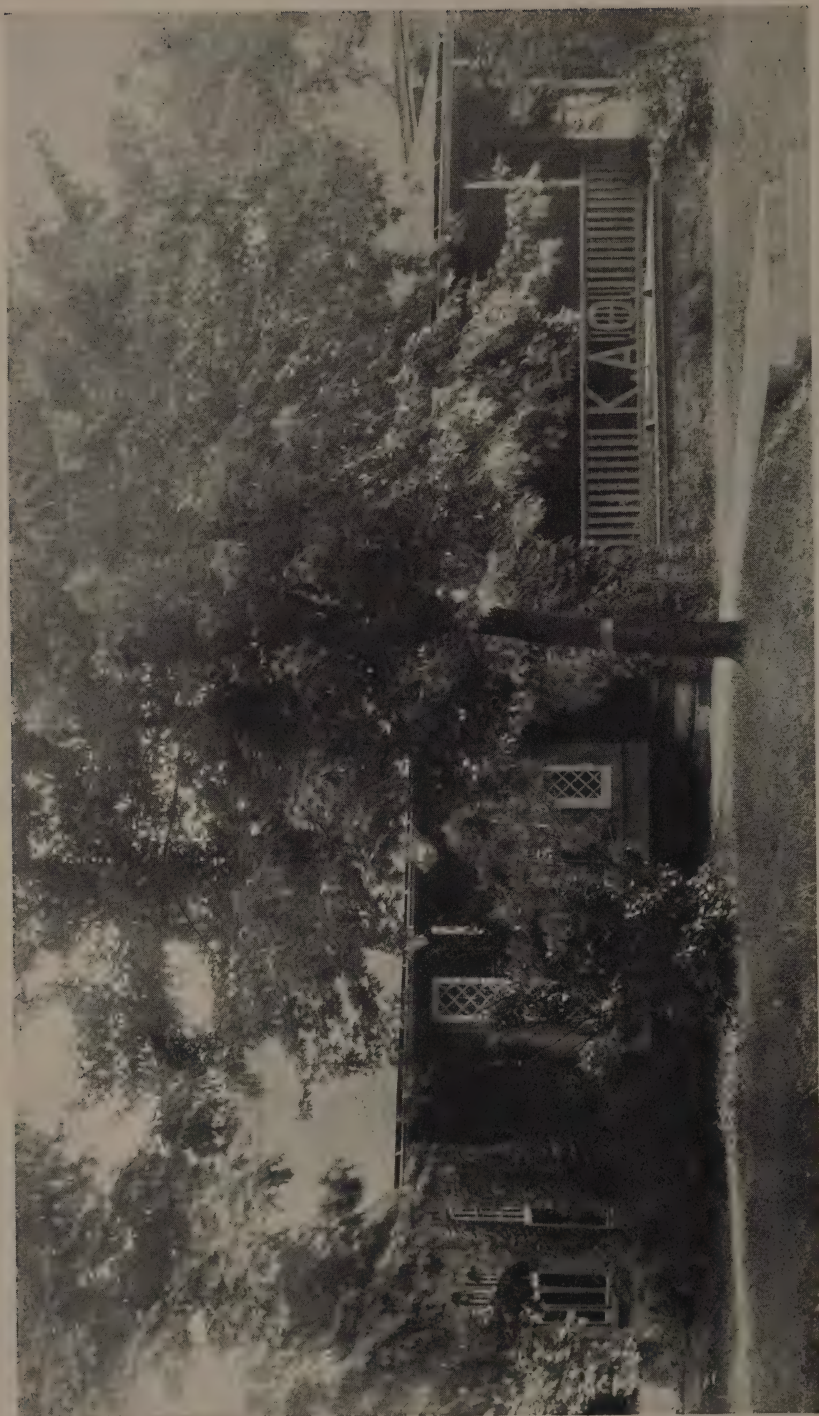
As Swarthmore is a dormitory college, this lodge contains only living-rooms, kitchenette, and a guest suite.



ALPHA GAMMA—OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
95 East Twelfth avenue, Columbus

*Bought 1924, enlarged 1926
Cost \$40,000*

*For 12 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$2,400*



ALPHA ETA—VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
Highland avenue, Nashville

Built 1912
Cost \$4,000

Lodge
Annual rent—Nothing

This is a bungalow lodge used only for meetings and social functions. Has one guest room where visiting parents or alumnae may stay. Free of debt.



ALPHA THETA—UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

2627 Wichita avenue, Austin

Built 1928

Cost \$41,000

For 25 girls and chaperon

Annual rent \$3,600

For some years Alpha Theta owned a lot free from all debt, but doubtfully located. Then the University of Texas growth brought the campus almost to the edge of this lot, so it became the ideal location for one of Theta's newest chapter houses.

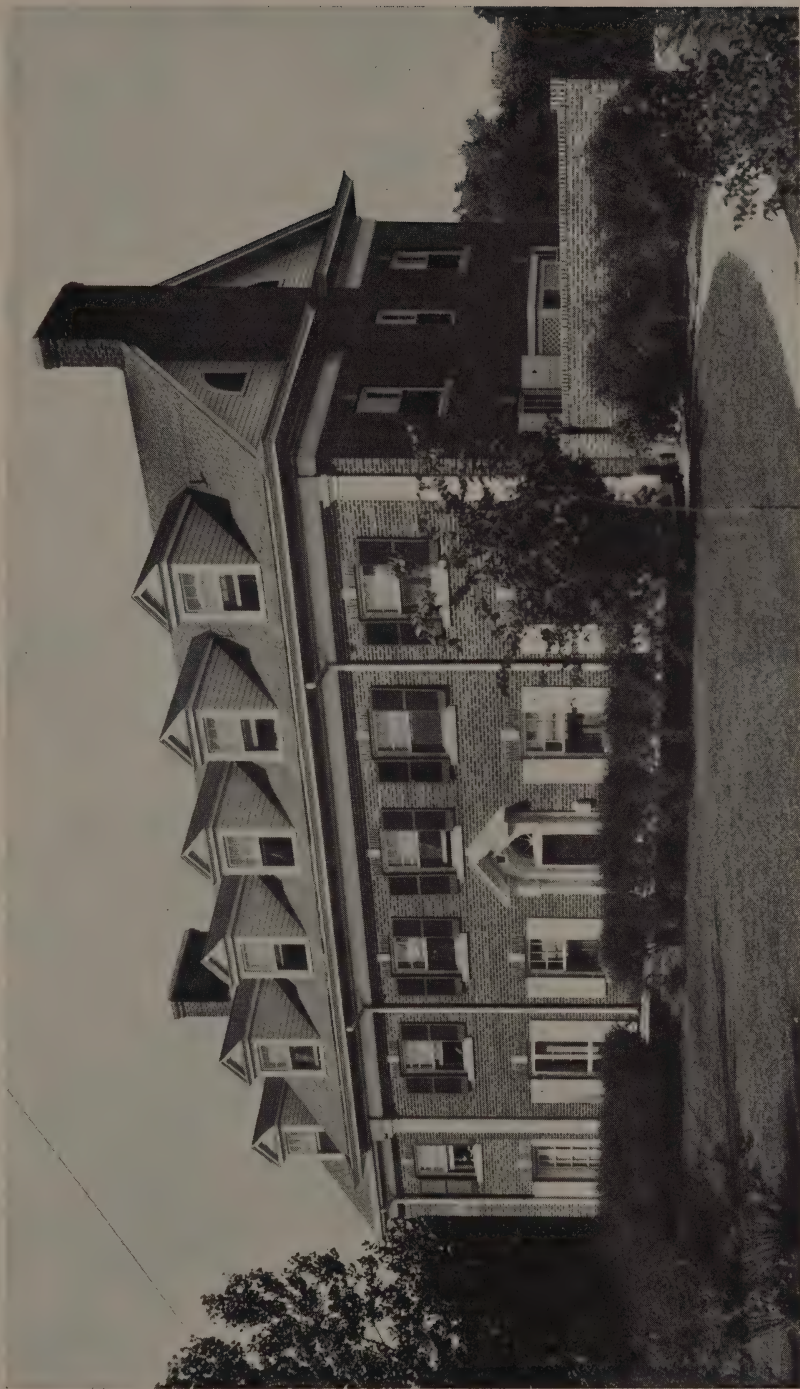


ALPHA LAMDA—UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

4521 Seventeenth avenue N.E. Seattle

*For 28 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$3,000*

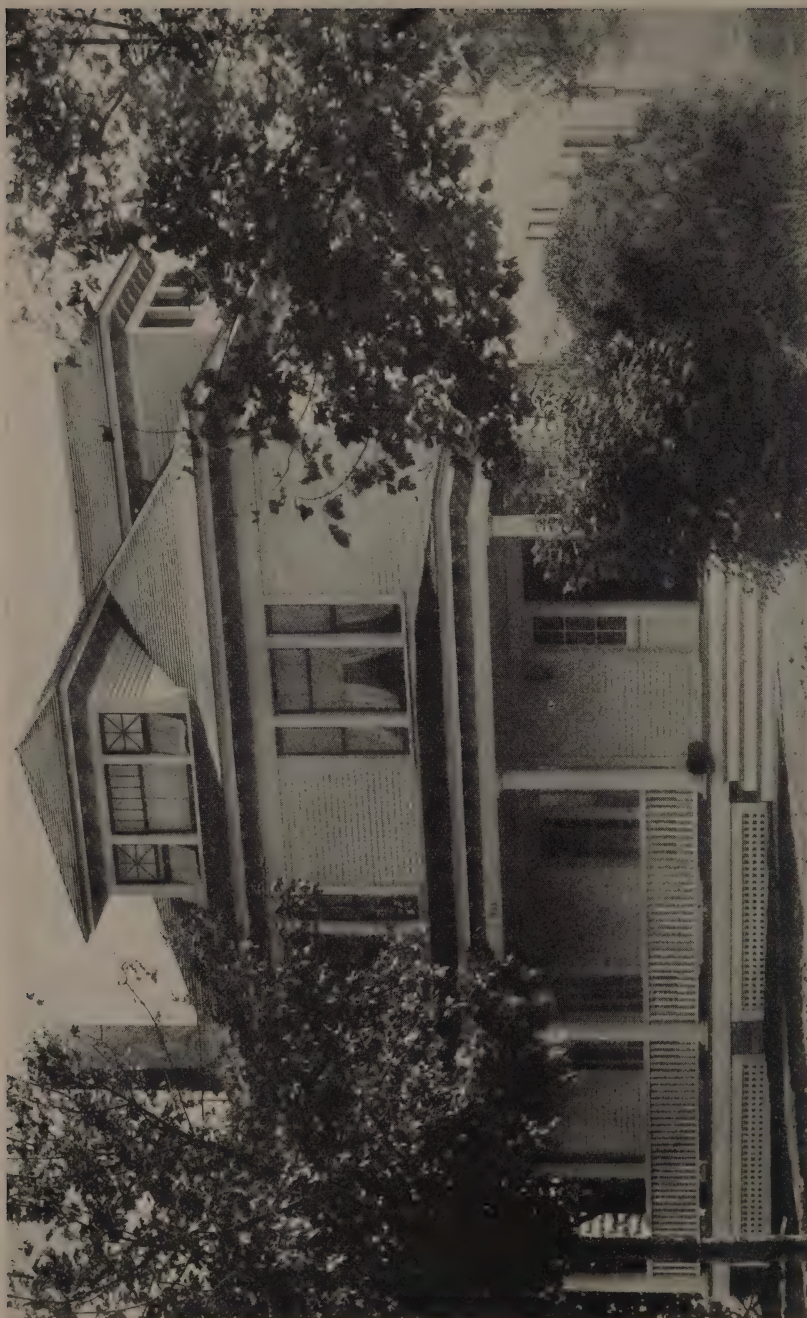
*Built 1924
Cost \$45,000*



ALPHA MU—UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
705 Kentucky boulevard, Columbia

Built 1922
Cost \$34,000

For 24 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$2,500



ALPHA NU—UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

333 University avenue, Missoula

Bought 1920, remodeled 1927

Cost \$15,000

For 22 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$2,040



ALPHA XI—UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
Fifteenth and Alder streets, Eugene

*Built 1924
Cost \$45,000*

*For 34 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$4,050*



ALPHA OMICRON—UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
518 Boulevard, Norman

Built 1922
Cost \$43,500

For 44 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$4,050

The cost of this house was materially reduced by the generosity of Theta fathers and husbands who supplied various building materials at cost.



ALPHA PI—UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA
2800 University avenue, Grand Forks

*For 16 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$2,000*

*Built 1923
Cost \$23,000*



ALPHA RHO—UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA

725 Clark street, Vermilion

Built 1929

Cost \$30,000

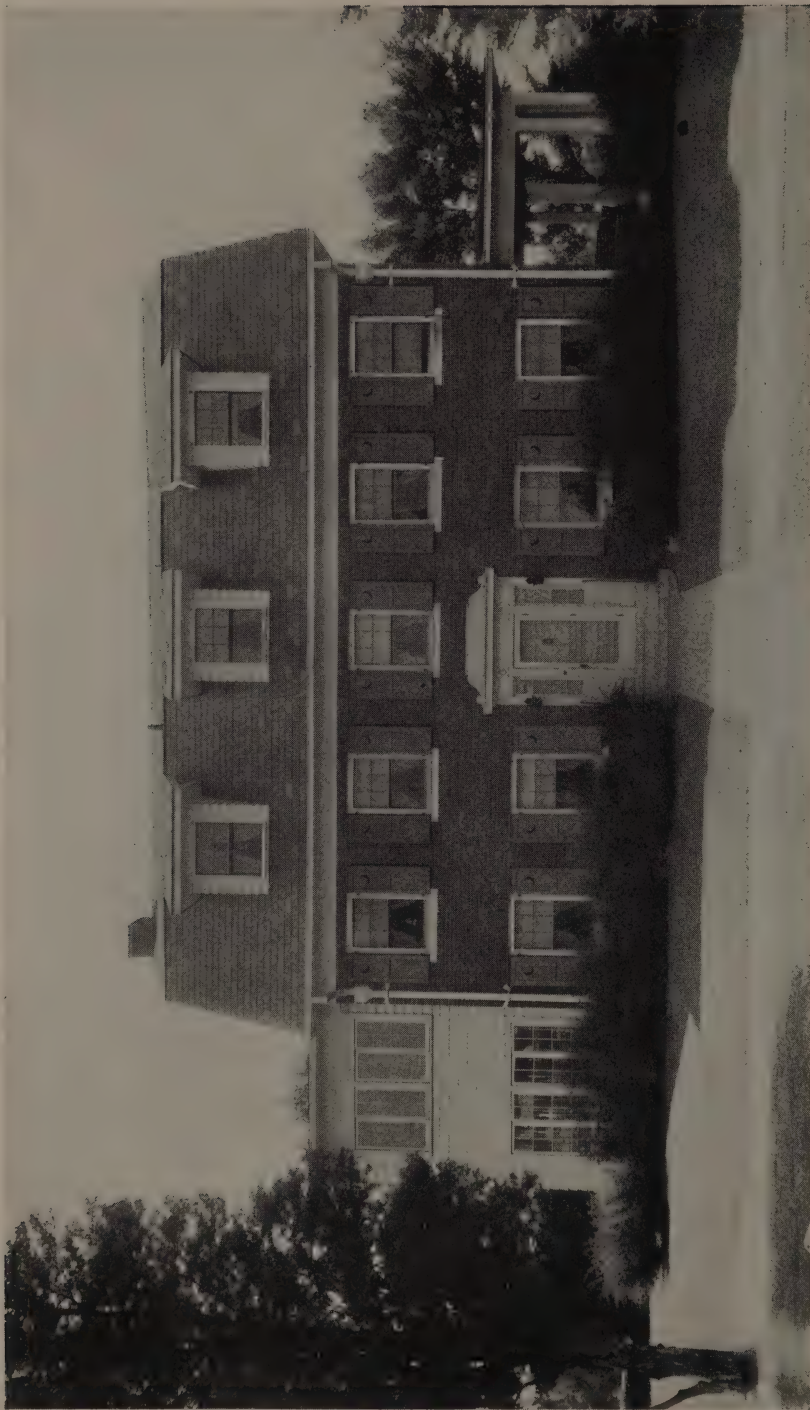
For 28 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$2,000



ALPHA SIGMA—WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE
603 California street, Pullman

*Built 1924
Cost \$38,000*

*For 32 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$3,000*



ALPHA UPSILON—WASHBURN COLLEGE
Washburn Campus, Topeka

Built 1923
Cost \$25,000

For 17 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$900
Built on the university campus, this house's cost does not include any investment in land.



ALPHA CHI—PURDUE UNIVERSITY
172 Littleton street, West Lafayette

*For 24 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$3,000*

*Bought 1920, enlarged 1929
Cost \$55,000*



BETA BETA—RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE
The Pines, R.M.W.C. Campus, Lynchburg

*Built 1917, enlarged 1928
 Cost \$1,700*

*Lodge
 Annual rent—none*

This lodge is used simply as a social center, though it has a fully equipped kitchen and dining room where the cooks of the chapter often provide a fine meal when weary of dormitory food. The lodge is entirely free of debt now.



BETA GAMMA—COLORADO STATE COLLEGE

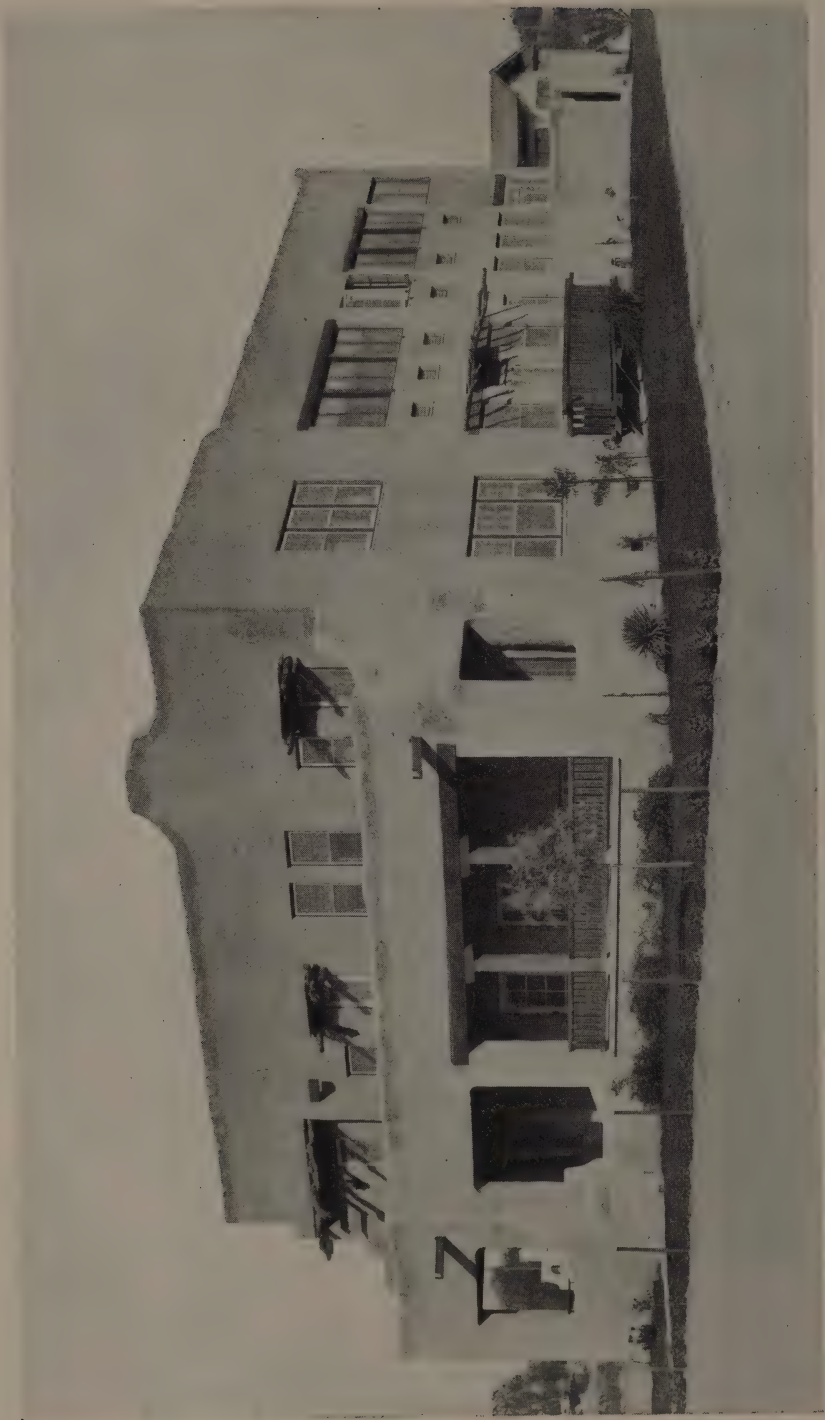
639 South College avenue, Fort Collins

For 16 girls and chaparon

Annual rent \$1,800

Bought 1923, remodeled 1928

Cost \$18,000



BETA DELTA—UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
1050 Mountain avenue, Tucson

Built 1928
Cost \$40,000

For 32 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$4,500



BETA EPSILON—OREGON STATE COLLEGE

Twenty-first and Jackson streets, Corvallis

*For 26 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$3,150*

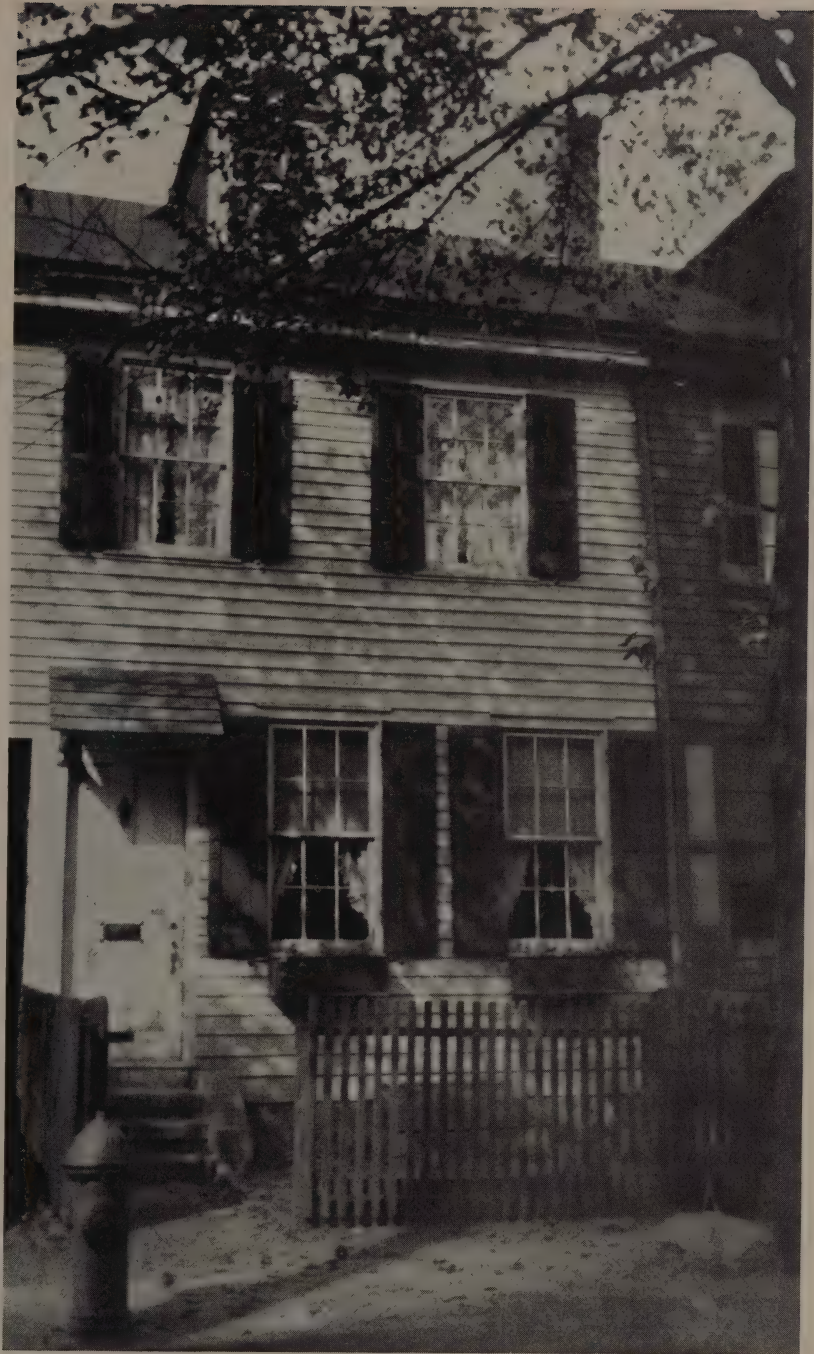
*Built 1927
Cost \$50,000*



BETA ZETA—OKLAHOMA STATE COLLEGE
901 College avenue, Stillwater

*Bought 1922, enlarged 1926
Cost \$23,000*

*For 26 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$1,575*



BETA ETA—UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
214 South McAlpin street, Philadelphia
Bought 1928 *Lodge*
Cost \$8,000 *Annual rent \$900*



BETA THETA—UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
503 University avenue, Moscow

Built 1926
Cost \$45,500

For 32 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$5,600

When Beta Theta received its charter in 1930, it owned a house on this lot, which was moved to another lot and sold to cover first payment on new house. Furnishings were included in the architect's contract, so are most adequate and beautifully adapted to the house's style and the girls' comfort.



BETA IOTA—UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
909 Fourteenth street, Boulder

Built 1928
Cost \$45,000

For 32 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$2,500



BETA OMICRON—UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
831 E. Burlington street, Iowa City

*For 30 girls and chaperon
Annual rent \$3,600*

*Built 1928
Cost \$45,000*



BETA TAU—DENISON UNIVERSITY
Mulberry and College streets, Granville

*Bought 1904
 Cost \$10,000*

*Lodge
 Annual rent ca. \$300*



COLLEGE MEMBERS OF BETA UPSILON AT UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INSTALLED, FEBRUARY 15, 1930

IDEALS IN ACTION

*"Linking our hands in an effort to do
What the world leaves in its hurrying strife."*

LOAN AND FELLOWSHIP FUND

OUR SACRAMENTAL GIFT

Ye who have taken richly,
Give to the heart that yearns;
Ye who have loved the altar,
See that the flame still burns!

The wine, the song, the glory of fire;
The vision, the hope and the great desire!

Ye who have held the chalice,
Think of the first that cries;
Give while the chorus are singing,
Give ere the incense dies!

The temple of youth with the light divine,
Shall be closed so soon to her heart and thine!

WINIFRED WEBB, *Phi*

WITH this poem the Scholarship fund opened its 1922 convention campaign for increased funds and for its service as the national work of the fraternity. Some national service, for which all chapters worked, was becoming the practice in most fraternities. The question of the day was—what national service, if any, shall Kappa Alpha Theta undertake? Many avenues of service were open—many suggestions were made—then the fraternity awoke to the fact that it had had for twenty years a truly national service that could use effectively all the funds that the fraternity could supply. So this convention wisely decided to concentrate Theta effort, outside of home communities, on the increase and development of the Scholarship fund, today known as the Loan and fellowship fund. Members of Kappa Alpha Theta everywhere were urged to participate in the welfare work of their own communities, and then do whatever more they could for the National service of Kappa Alpha Theta—its Loan and fellowship fund.

It was in 1902 that Josephine Cook Lippincott (Mrs J. B.) Kappa, first suggested to Los Angeles alumnae chapter that it establish a Scholarship fund, which should be allowed to accumulate until its annual interest would be \$600, when each year a \$600 scholarship would be given some Theta for graduate study.

Los Angeles alumnae adopted the suggestion with great enthusiasm, and began to collect funds toward the project. By 1905 the plan had so developed that it was presented to Grand convention by Los Angeles alumnae with the recommendation that it become a national, rather than a chapter, undertaking. Convention accepted this recommendation, appointed Los Angeles alumnae custodian of the fund, and authorized it to collect money for the fund.


At first in spite of persistent and enthusiastic effort, money came in slowly. Los Angeles alumnae was often discouraged, but never so discouraged as to cease to work for the fund. By 1907 it was ready to suggest a national committee, six alumnae, each residing in a different section of the country, which should undertake the securing of subscriptions. Convention accepted this recommendation, and this wide spread committee did much to stir up interest in the fund. Yet to the 1909 convention could be reported only a total of \$600 in the fund. But by the next convention this had become \$2500. A new source of contributions was provided when this 1911 convention voted to give the fund one fourth of every national initiation fee. As this fee was then \$3.00, that meant that every initiate would contribute seventy-five cents to the fund. (In 1917, when the national initiation fee was raised, the Scholarship fund was made the beneficiary of one dollar from each such fee.) The fund receives approximately \$700 per year now from initiation fees. The 1911 convention voted too for a fifty cent per capita annual contribution from every member of an alumnae chapter; but this action never was really effective and was soon dropped, as alumnae chapters protested against the additional tax, more because they wished the Scholarship fund to be a real gift fund than because of the amount of money involved.

During 1912-13 the committee made an effort to increase the fund through Life endowments of \$25 each, the goal being four hundred such endowments, an average of seven to each

Kappa Alpha Theta Scholarship Fund

Custodian of the
Los Angeles
Depository
Security Trust and Savings Bank
June, 1922
Committee
MISS MAUD PHILLIPS
Chairman
MISS RAY HANCOCK
Financial Secretary
MISS JANE SPALDING
Corresponding Secretary
134 North Gates Street, Los Angeles

SCHOLARSHIP FUND of KAPPA ALPHA THETA



KAPPA ALPHA THETA FOUNDERS' FELLOWSHIPS BETTY LOCKE HAMILTON SOCIAL SERVICE FELLOWSHIP

The Fellowship was awarded in the current year 1924, and this marks the first step towards the realization of our goal set so many years ago. We hope in another three years to make another award of a similar character.

The terms of the award are as follows:

1. Candidate must be a Theta and a citizen of the United States or Canada.
2. Candidate must have an A. B. degree.
3. Candidate must be at least twenty-five years of age.
4. Candidate must submit history of her activities since leaving college.
5. Candidate must possess physical vigor.
6. The purpose of the candidate must be work in department of social service relating to the welfare of women or children. The National Scholarship Committee shall receive applications and make awards. The Committee reserves the right to withhold the award if no suitable candidate presents herself.

The Award:

1. The amount shall be \$1200; first half in the first payment; the two remaining quarters at following intervals of three months.
2. This amount is a gift.
3. The period of time for research shall be not less than nine months and not more than twelve months.
4. A report of constructive work will be required quarterly.
5. The Scholarship Committee expresses a preference that the candidate carry no other duties during the period of her research.
6. A thesis or other acceptable evidence must be submitted at the completion of the research.

NOTE: The money to be used for this award is derived from the accrued interest on the general funds of the National Scholarship Committee and is not any part of the principal.

of the Fund
es Alumnae
pository
Trust and
ngs Bank

by the Committee
geles, April, 1916

chapter, college and alumnae. While the goal was not reached, many life endowments were paid, and the plan served to generate enthusiasm for the fund, and to disseminate knowledge of it.

While the fund was growing, there were occasional requests for loans from it, as students were misled by the fund's title, thinking it was available for use of any Theta at any time.

Grand council becoming convinced that it would be some years before the fund would reach an amount where the original fellowship plan would be a reality, and realizing the great need of a real loan fund to help many members complete their courses, urged the committee to make the fund available for undergraduate loans. After much discussion the committee agreed to submit a recommendation for such a change to the 1913 convention.

The plan adopted by this convention was:

1. Sixty per cent of the fund to be available for loans.
2. Interest to be charged at the rate of four per cent.
3. Applications to be granted at the discretion of the committee advising with the District president of the applicant's chapter.
4. Loans to be payable within two years after the beneficiary leaves college. Extension of time at the discretion of the committee. In case of more applications than could be filled, preference given for the following points: security, nearness to graduation, scholarship, ability to pay the loan.
5. Loans to be not less than \$50 or more than \$350 to one person.
6. Security to be asked in the form of two endorsements of the note by financially responsible members, active or alumnæ, of the applicant's chapter.

(In 1915 the amount of the fund that could be loaned was increased to 90%. Profiting by experience, when many extra demands were made on the fund through the drain of war years, this was changed so that the entire total of the fund was available for loans, a practice that continues. Today, the maximum loan is \$700, security is not asked, an installment plan of repayment is in force, no applications are denied for lack of funds—the Endowment fund providing emergency loans.)

This proved to be the best possible method of increasing the fund, for when the fund was really being of service, alumnæ chapter after alumnæ chapter began to make large annual gifts. The fund increased rapidly. But not so rapidly as the need for its service.

So, in order that no Theta who needed a loan, should be deprived of aid, Grand council voted to make loans from the Endowment fund to the committee, at the same rate of interest the student loans would bring in, whenever the fund was unable to fill all requests of the year. At times the Scholarship fund has had as much as \$2000 help from the Endowment fund, such loans being repayable whenever the Loan and fellowship fund has a surplus at hand.

In 1922 the fund had reached and passed the original goal of \$15,000. \$4,315 had been loaned and repaid. So the dis-

cussion of a graduate fellowship was in order. But educational costs had grown so, that it was deemed inexpedient to offer a fellowship of less than \$1200, so effort was again centered on increasing the fund and of furthering the handling of undergraduate loans. At this convention, which decided to make the Scholarship fund the fraternity's one national service, a new aim for the fund was set. There should be no final figure for the fund. Once it had met all the demands for loans from Theta undergraduates, surplus should be used to establish student loan funds; the ultimate goal, a Kappa Alpha Theta student loan fund, open to any qualified student and administered by the college, on every campus where there is a chapter of the fraternity. Four fellowships should be created in honor of the four Founders, as rapidly as the fund's size justified such fellowships. The first fellowship was to be known as the Bettie Locke Hamilton Social service fellowship; the special field for the fellowships honoring the other Founders to be determined when funds for them had accumulated.

The first Bettie Locke Hamilton Social service fellowship was granted in March 1924 to Elizabeth Brownell Collier, Lambda, an assistant professor at Hunter college. Miss Collier had been for some years studying the functions and achievements of the League of Nations, and with this fellowship was able to complete this investigation. The second fellowship is to be awarded in 1929-30.

The fund's total on December 31, 1928, was \$46,722.88. There were then 149 outstanding loans, and 365 loans had been made and repaid. Surely this record of loans proves the Fund's value and the need for its service. It is interesting to note, that only two loans made from the fund have not been repaid: in both cases, misfortune and unusual troubles came to the girls, so the committee canceled their loans. In neither case did the fund suffer actual loss, as special gifts from interested sources were immediately forthcoming to cover the amount of these loans.

The fund has had large gifts and small gifts, some of the smallest representing self-sacrifice as great as involved in the larger ones. Most every alumnae chapter makes an annual contribution to the fund; a few college chapters do too, but as few college members have their own incomes, it is not expected that

college chapters contribute more than the per cent of each national initiation fee which goes to the fund. To record all the gifts made to the fund is impossible, to mention only part of them specially would be to discriminate seemingly. But a few gifts seem to deserve special recognition. Los Angeles alumnae chapter has assumed the entire expense of administering the fund, so that the fund should never be out one cent for such necessary work; this chapter too has paid for much of the printed publicity, circulars, etc. that have been necessary in collecting the fund. When Epsilon chapter had to return its charter, because of anti-fraternity rules at Wooster, it sold the equipment of its well furnished rooms and gave the proceeds to the Scholarship fund.

As it is impossible to list all gifts, so is it equally impossible to name all who have worked on the committees in charge of the fund, the great majority of them from Los Angeles alumnae. A list of the "official" committees is appended.

Kappa Alpha Theta is proud that this fund has been, and will continue to be, a purely volunteer gift fund, every cent came to the fund because Thetas wished to give it. Proud is the fraternity of the long list of members the fund has helped attain their degrees and become fine leaders and valuable citizens.

THETAS WHO HAVE SERVED ON LOAN AND FELLOWSHIP

FUND COMMITTEE

Alford, Bertha Barnard (Mrs J. H.) Omega
 Ayres, Helen Lowry (Mrs A. B.) Alpha Mu
 Barnwell, Sue, Phi
 Beasley, Edith Wilcox (Mrs W. A.) Phi
 Brooks, Edna Wilde (Mrs E. H.) Omega
 Cummins, Mary, Iota
 Eichrodt, Elizabeth Clinton (Mrs C. W.) Gamma
 Ellis, Edith Ravenscroft (Mrs Laurence) Gamma
 Elmendorf, Minnie Swezey (Mrs George) Rho
 Finch, Helen Parker (Mrs H. A.) Omega
 Gardner, Edith Jordan (Mrs L. N.) Phi
 Garrettson, Marion Whipple (Mrs E. A.) Omega
 Goettler, Edna, Delta
 Hanna, Alberta, Phi
 Hanna, Ray, Phi
 Heineman, Ada, Phi
 Heineman, Irene Taylor (Mrs A. S.) Omega

Hughes, Betty, Omicron
 Keyes, Marian, Tau
 Laughlin, Ada Edwards (Mrs Homer) Phi
 Lavayea, Grace, Upsilon
 Lindley, Bertha Coffin (Mrs J. E.) Omicron
 Lindley, Ida, Omicron
 Lippincott, Josephine Cook (Mrs J. B.) Kappa
 Locke, Lucille White (Mrs J. W. F.) Alpha Delta
 McAvoy, Hazel White (Mrs R. C.) Phi
 McCrea, Lou Whipple (Mrs E. P.) Omega
 McKeen, Ethel Burt (Mrs A. B.) Eta
 Matzinger, Irene Parkes (Mrs Philip) Tau
 Miltimore, Catherine, Omicron
 Muma, Alice Hicks (Mrs Irwin) Omega
 Neal, Anne McVicker (Mrs Paul) Alpha Chi
 Overton, Georgia Caswell (Mrs Eugene) Phi
 Philips, Maud, Eta
 Phillips, Katherine Coffin (Mrs L. A.) Alpha
 Powers, Edith Hill (Mrs J. M.) Phi
 Pratt, Helen, Eta
 Prewitt, Mary Graham (Mrs David) Phi
 Spalding, Jane, Phi
 Troy, Helen Abrams (Mrs John) Psi
 Wall, Mabelle Barlow (Mrs E. T.) Phi
 Whitcomb, Elizabeth, Omicron
 Wilson, Justina Leavitt (Mrs H. W.) Upsilon

SERVICE BUREAU

The 1913 convention discussions showed that many alumnae, particularly those distant from college chapters, would like to do some definite fraternity work that was not money raising, which was all they could do for the Scholarship fund. Clara Lynn Fitch (Mrs George) Kappa, suggested that a Service bureau be organized. The suggestion led convention to authorize such a Service bureau with Mrs Fitch appointed as chairman to organize the bureau, appoint its committees, and plan its activities.

Service bureau membership during its first two years included one representative from each alumnae chapter and such individual alumnae as wished to join in its work and pay the annual twenty-five cents dues. Each member regularly received the *Bimonthly*.

The board was organized with Mrs Fitch, chairman; Helen Reed Keiser (Mrs R. L.) Gamma, secretary. Committees were

—publicity, foreign lands, housing, vocational, and college conditions. Leaflets were distributed among alumnæ, explaining the plans of the bureau and its opportunities for furthering fraternity usefulness.

To the 1917 convention Mrs Fitch reported: "We plan to study conditions of college and fraternity life so that we may work wisely with American educators in the changing conditions of feminine education. We have a committee on foreign lands to get in touch with expatriated Thetas; a committee on publicity for efficient work against anti-fraternity sentiment; a vocational committee gathering material to assist girls in planning college courses that will help them later in their chosen vocations, and organizing a group of alumnæ to advise as to demands and returns of different professions. We have housing committees in sixteen of the larger cities which call on stranger Thetas in those cities, helping them to get located and find their place in the life of the city. Some work has been done investigating Theta problems. The work grows and widens so steadily that plans alter and broaden as we go on."

This convention abolished the bureau dues, the only condition for membership to be willingness to do work for the bureau. Late that summer, Mr Fitch died, and Mrs Fitch found it impossible to continue the work.

The newly appointed Service board was—chairman, Flora Cotton, Alpha Epsilon; secretary, Laura Sherman, Alpha Epsilon; vice-chairman, Margaret Lothrop, Phi. This staff served through the bureau's most difficult term, the war period when Thetas, like everyone else, were almost exclusively interested in war service.

Miss Cotton writes: "The board tried to carry on Mrs Fitch's splendid ideas for alumnæ advice to undergraduates in the choice of proper courses for the work they planned to take up after college. Miss Lothrop was interested in the rushing question and took that investigation entirely on her shoulders. Miss Sherman, and later her successor as secretary, Marie Boisen Bradley (Mrs Morton) Beta, and I found chairmen of committees to investigate scholarship, Margaret Connor Vosburg (Mrs E. D.) Iota, chairman; chapter house conditions and chaperons, Margaret Philbrook Neff (Mrs Paul) Kappa, chairman; chapter

house building, Julia Hainer O'Connor (Mrs C. J.) Rho, chairman; why Thetas leave college without degrees, Alice McCullough Owen (Mrs Hubert) Rho, chairman; and what might be done in regard to writing the fraternity's history for its fiftieth birthday, Clarice Ryther Kaufman (Mrs J. P.) Alpha Epsilon, chairman. When Mrs Kaufman resigned to devote her time to war work, Mabel Chapin, Chi, continued to gather history data. Miss Chapin was a wheel chair invalid from infantile paralysis, but eager to devote her time, hands, and brains to Theta, as she continued to do until her death. Her courage and work were an inspiration to all of us. An information bureau, chairman, Clara Fanning, Upsilon, was started.

"Since letters to the vocational advisers asked for positions rather than for information, the bureau soon took up the problem of an employment service. Not wanting to duplicate work of other organizations, plans were made for cooperation with committees of the Association of collegiate alumnae (now the American association of university women). In two years twenty-six Thetas were found to work on local A. C. A. vocational committees, and six Theta committees were organized in places where there was no A. C. A. organization."

The executive staff resigning in 1918, Estelle Riddle Dodge (Mrs) Kappa, was appointed chairman, Helen Taylor Bush (Mrs J. K.) Delta, vice-chairman, and Leotta Foreman Rawson (Mrs Errol) Alpha Lambda, secretary. Seven standing committees were organized to carry on the work as planned by the former staff. These were:

Vocation committee, Margaret Connor Vosburg (Mrs E. D.) Iota, chairman, with sixteen advisers, Thetas in as many vocations who were ready to advise undergraduates on vocational matters.

Employment: chairman, Mary Talbott Steele (Mrs L. F.) Alpha, with twenty members selected to cooperate with A. C. A. committees on opportunities for college women.

College conditions: Jean King, Alpha Sigma, chairman, made studies of rushing conditions and systems of scholarship grading in Theta colleges.

Panhellenic: Lucile Pritchard Rogers (Mrs Lester) Psi, chairman, investigated subjects of interest to fraternities in

their relations to one another. Notable was the work of one committee member, Elizabeth Henry, Alpha Lambda, in preparing graphic charts of Panhellenic interests for the 1919 convention.

Chapter houses: Jane Spalding, Phi, chairman, studied housing conditions and plans for financing new houses.

Courtesy: Martha Davis, Alpha Lambda, chairman. These were the committees in the larger cities formerly called housing committees, organized for friendly service to Thetas new to the locality.

Information bureau: May K. Flannery, Alpha Beta, chairman, ready to give information to any Theta on any fraternity matter.

The committee on foreign lands was transferred at this time to the Alumnæ secretary's department, as its work was similar to that of state chairmen.

The officers of the Service bureau made a study of alumnæ organization, bringing to the 1919 convention recommendations designed to increase its efficiency, the main end of which was to reach and hold every Theta. From these plans evolved the present system of alumnæ clubs and alumnæ association memberships.

During the next three years the committees changed considerably. Lorna Lovejoy Steuding (Mrs Paul) Alpha Lambda, became secretary. The employment committee was dissolved, as no practical method to do effective work of the employment type developed. The vocational committee continued under the chairmanship of Margaret Robertson, Alpha Theta. Agnes Lovejoy Shannon (Mrs William) Alpha Lambda, made a study of vocational courses in the colleges where Theta has chapters. The vice-chairman, Mrs Bush, took the chairmanship of the chapter house committee, writing an informative article on house building for the March 1921 *Kappa Alpha Theta*. She also collected reference literature for the use of chapters contemplating building. At the 1922 convention notable features were, Mrs Bush's report on approved methods of financing chapter houses, and the paper by Caroline Briggs MacWhinnie (Mrs A. M.) Alpha Epsilon, on specifications necessary for an adequate and well built chapter house.

A special committee on Theta service, chairman, Margaret

Archdeacon Darrough (Mrs Paul) Alpha Omicron, investigated the problem of national service by women's fraternities. From this committee's report the 1922 convention decided to concentrate its national social effort on the Scholarship fund as related on pages 393 and 397.

A new committee, Helen Goode Bragg (Mrs Robert) Alpha Lambda, chairman, collected information on Theta chapters and their colleges (chapter houses, chaperons, alumnae advisers, vocational courses in the college) the sort of information which prospective college students and their families were eager to have.

Fraternity rules and regulations were compiled by Ruth Sleicher Smith (Mrs J. E.) Alpha Lambda, which compilation was used in the 1924 edition of *K A Θ Laws*. Roxy Smith Bremner (Mrs Robert) Alpha Lambda, worked on a handbook of Theta policy. The book was not completed, as most of its information was included in the 1925 edition of *Laws*. Kate Adams Weaver (Mrs W. C.) Beta Zeta, collected Panhellenic material, which carefully charted, furnished information for National Panhellenic studies.

The history committee began its work in 1920 under the chairmanship of Beulah Smith Jones (Mrs. Harry) Alpha Lambda. For the story of its work see page 453.

As the work of the alumnae secretary's staff developed, the work of the Service bureau as a separate organization seemed an unnecessary duplication. So, at the 1924 convention it was voted that "the work of the Service bureau be made a branch of the alumnae work centering in the office of the Alumnae secretary, and that an Associate alumnae secretary be appointed to supervise this phase of alumnae activity."

THE CALL TO ARMS

When the 1917 convention met at Charlevoix, Michigan, both Canada and the United States were enlisted in the world war. The fraternity at this convention earnestly considered how it could best express its loyalty to country and cause. At the suggestion of Julia Hainer O'Connor (Mrs C. J.) Rho, the decision was to present the Red cross with funds sufficient to outfit the nurses of one base hospital. The amount necessary was

\$3,800. In charge of collecting this fund through voluntary gifts from chapters and individual Thetas, was appointed Lola Lowther, Chi. After a nurses' unit had been outfitted the fund contained a balance of \$1670, and kept growing.

When Miss Lowther went abroad in Y.W.C.A. service in 1918, Margaret Archdeacon Darrough (Mrs Paul) Alpha Omicron, was appointed chairman of the war fund. By then the government had assumed the costs of equipping all further hospital units. So the next service undertaken by the fraternity was to supply one Red Cross worker in France and provide money for all her expenses. Ruth Townley, Mu, was chosen for this service, going to Bourges, France, as a Red Cross canteen worker, arriving about the time the armistice was signed and remaining until August of the next year.

"Please allow me to express the grateful appreciation of the Red cross for your contribution to its work in the support of Miss Ruth Townley. We appreciate very much the interest of your organization and the confidence expressed in giving us the opportunity to enjoy the service of one of your members": from a letter of Mr M. L. Draper, associate director of Red cross department of personnel, after Miss Townley had sailed for Europe.

Most of the troop movements, both to and from the front, and to all ports from which troops started home to America, passed through Bourges. It was the central records office for the A.E.F. and munition works near made it a strategic point for all Allied armies. After three months service here Miss Townley was appointed directrice of the canteen, one of the largest and most important in the war zone, where was maintained also a rest room, a dormitory, and a first aid station. With great ability Miss Townley performed her services, and was mentioned with high appreciation by French authorities before she left France.

Some of Miss Townley's letters were published in the *Kappa Alpha Theta*. From one, written in December 1918, comes this story of her life and work overseas: "Thanksgiving I really rendered my first service. In the morning I packed baskets with matches and cigarettes. In the afternoon I helped at the Casino. The Red Cross took over the Casino and Follies for a matinee for

convalescent soldiers. The boys came by truck and train. Some hobbled in, some were carried. At the door I gave cigarettes and matches, and candy. The boys were so cheerful, except one lad who cried all the time—nerve shock. . . . Some of them had not seen an American girl for months. . . . we just couldn't get away from them. . . .

"November 30 I received my Red Cross worker's permit, travel permit, army zone permit, and got out of the clutches of the omnipresent French police. . . . This canteen is on the line of communication between front and seaport. . . . There are twelve girls here working in eight hour shifts. This afternoon I have worked as a sandwich girl. I have cut tons of bread and spread all kinds of goo, at least seven hundred sandwiches an afternoon. At any moment we stop when a troop train arrives. We serve them coffee only—anywhere from 200 to 2,000 men. I like that.

"Tomorrow night I take my shift as marmite girl. That means I boss the coffee making. There are six boilers called marmites, holding about 90 gallons each. We use charcoal for fuel, so it takes from two to two and a half hours for the water in a marmite to boil. The coffee is put in huge sacks, condensed milk added as it is lifted, also sugar, then poured into cans called bidous. Fourteen of these are kept filled if possible, standing in a trough of hot water ready for train service any minute. One bidou will serve thirty men. We serve breakfast from six to nine. For a franc the boys buy coffee, bread, jam and breakfast food. Lunch from 12:30 to 2:00; dinner from 6:30 to 8:00. The food is good—I enjoy every meal. Any boy without money receives his food just the same. We always give back their francs if we see their pile is low—usually they have 'beaucoup frankies'.

"We all live in an old villa five minutes' walk from the canteen. We have hot water, furnace, living and dining room, French maid and cooks—all the comforts of home, except that the bath tub has a brand-new leak. We eat at the canteen when on duty, but we can get all meals at the villa, as well as tea at 4:30. All this elegance costs only 200 francs a month, but our laundry will make 50 to 75 francs more. Before the war Bourges numbered about 45,000. Now the total is over 400,000. . . . We went to a party at the headquarters of the 20th engi-

neers last night two Y.M.C.A. entertainers, then dancing. Beaucoup boys, few girls.

"My back aches every night, and there is little time for pleasure, but it is enough to know we have helped the boys. Already I have looked at hundreds of pictures of sweethearts, wives and babies and heard all about the homes back in the U. S. It is a wonderful experience."

Beside the service of Kappa Alpha Theta as a fraternity, several chapters had their own special war service. Sigma and Toronto alumnae contributed more than \$4,000 to the Canadian Red cross to equip an overseas unit. Columbus alumnae financed a dispensary for Miss Anne Morgan's American committee for devastated France, collecting more than \$700, voluntary gifts from Thetas and their families; and making garments to be given to the repatries who came to the dispensary. Stanford Thetas assisted in financing the Stanford women's Red Cross unit in France.

Many Thetas were abroad in the service of Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., medical corps, governmental departments. Here is list of names and service as complete as possible:

Alpha: Oolooah Burner, Y.W.C.A. in charge of work for nurses at various Base hospitals in France.

Florence Simms, Y.W.C.A. leader of the industrial commission sent abroad in April, 1919, by the War work council. Investigated the industrial situation of women in France and England.

Martha Vickery, in charge of *Instituto internazionale Cran-don* at Rome, where 489 orphans were her pupils.

Beta: Ruth Frances Woodsmall, Y.W.C.A. in charge of a nurses' recreation hut at Toul, later at Coblenz, Germany, finally, executive for work in Serbia.

Delta: Marguerite Bennett Souther (Mrs W. T.) in charge of dietitian unit No. 1, stationed at Mars-sur-Allier, Wolferdange and Luxemburg.

Evelyn Miles, Red Cross nurse in France

Stella Percival Y.M.C.A. canteen worker and entertainer, in England and Germany: with regiments of the Rainbow division, French corps aviation troops, and Fourth division army of occupation.

Epsilon: Laura Anderson West (Mrs J. E.) Red Cross worker in Vladivostok, Siberia, and on the steamship Heffron, carrying 2,000 Czecho-Slovaks to Trieste.

Eta: Leila Love Brown (Mrs) Red Cross, worked in canteen huts all over France.

Frances Lakin, Y.M.C.A. canteen work in France.

Annie Williams McCormick (Mrs W. S.) Red Cross hut service at Perigeaux, France.

Anna Mulheron, American library association librarian in Paris.

Iota: Elsie Church Atkinson (Mrs Kern) Y.M.C.A. hut work in France.

Lena Edwards Sheble (Mrs Franklin) Red Cross, in charge of canteen unit, Bourges, France.

Mary V. Waite, Red Cross searcher, in Paris hospitals most of the time.

Kappa: Rachel Pugh, Y.M.C.A. secretary with 27th division at Louverne, then with 28th division at Bazongers, and finally at Overhaul Park 762 near LeMans.

Lambda: Ruby F. Howe, Y.M.C.A. canteen worker at Allevard-les-Bains near Grenoble; at Chatillon-sur-Seine, first at central hut and later in charge of the railroad canteen; at Domfront in the LeMans area, attached to the 7th Division of the regular army, 55th infantry.

Ruth Brownell Sheldon (Mrs G. H. Jr.) Red Cross secretary at base hospital 13, Limoges, France.

Constance Votey, Medical corps secretary at base hospital 6, then secretary attached to the American legation at the Hague.

Dorothy Votey, Y.M.C.A. canteen worker and secretary in the records department in Paris; at Dix Landes with a forestry division; at St Louhes near Bordeaux with ordnance men and prisoners.

Mu: Clara Campbell, American fund for French wounded, American committee for protection of children of the frontier, in Normandy and Brittany in charge of committee visiting hospitals and distributing supplies; after affiliation with Red Cross in charge of housing for refugees in twenty-five towns south of Paris.

Florence Peterson, medical corps nurse at hospitals in France.

Ruth Townley, Red Cross canteen worker and directrice of canteen, Bourges, France.

Omicron: Dr. Placida Gardner Chesley (Mrs A. H.) Stanford women's unit of Red Cross, in public health department at Paris; made a sanitary survey of canteens from Bordeaux to Paris; acting head of Red Cross work at embarkation camp at St. Nazaire; helped equip laboratories for the Red Cross commission to Poland, and in April, 1919, went to Poland as head of the laboratories with headquarters at Bualystok.

Rho: Helen Blish Brown (Mrs J. B.) Red Cross canteen worker at embarkation camp at St. Nazaire.

Marion Preece, settlement work at St. Mihiel.

Emma Swezey, Red Cross nurses' aid, at Evreux; later in canteen work at Limoges, then Bordeaux.

Sigma: Dr. Mary Lee Edwards, National American woman suffrage association, women's overseas hospital unit surgeon; received lieutenant's commission in the French army, and *Croix de Guerre* for surgical services under bombardment.

Louise von Gunten Scroggie (Mrs G. E.) Red Cross secretary to base hospital unit 13, stationed at Limoges; then to unit 53 at Langres.

Madge Robertson Watt (Mrs G. T.) Women's institute organizer in England; decorated by King George for this work.

Tau: Mary Ward Holton Crawley (Mrs J. S.) U. S. Army medical corps, at Chateauroux, Bazoilles, Savenay, Mesves and Nantes.

Rachel Jones Hobart (Mrs C. G.) Y.M.C.A. only canteen worker with the 309th infantry, second battalion, 78th division; canteen hut at Genay in Cote d'Or, 40 miles from Dijon.

Upsilon: Florence Greiner Berglund (Mrs S. E.) Y.W.C.A. canteen service at Bordeaux.

Dorothy Loyhed Eldund (Mrs Edward) Red Cross canteen service at Colombey-les-Belles.

Mary Janet Fraser, Red Cross laboratory technician for children's bureau in a French Pouponniere just outside Versailles; then in canteen service in the Gare du Nord.

Pierrie Jones, executive head of Y.W.C.A. office in Paris.

Alice McCoy, Red Cross canteen service at Colombeys-les-Belles.

Phi: Florence Burrell, Department-Surgeon-general, France, reconstruction aid, Base hospitals 6 and 114, both at Bordeaux.

Mary Moore Clark (Mrs Robert) Red Cross representative of home communication and home service in base hospitals.

Katrine Fairelough, Almeric Paget corps physical therapy worker in British military orthopedic hospitals, at Oxford, England, and later at Liverpool.

Florence Heywood, *Pouponniere des orphelins de la guerre* in Paris, later at Nice.

Hope Kerwin, A.E.F. telephone operator in France, rating as a first class private in the army.

Helen Lathrop, American library association, in charge of the Paris A. L. A. libraries, the center of distribution for the soldiers books and the Hut libraries.

Margaret Lothrop, Stanford women's unit of Red Cross, searcher at base hospital 46, Perigueue; then same work at Camp No. 1, St. Nazaire.

Elizabeth Hogue Moore (Mrs H. S.) U. S. Navy, Chief nurse, navy base hospital at Stralhpeffer, Scotland.

Dr. Virginia Murray Palmer (Mrs S. C.) Red Cross children's bureau at Lyons, then in charge of children's medical relief and dispensaries at Chateau des Halles. In February, 1919, joined the Red Cross expedition to fight typhus in Poland.

Chi: Martha Allen, Y.M.C.A. reconstruction worker at Chateau Thiery.

Blanche Merritt Baker (Mrs F. L.) Directrice of American women's bureau at Paris, headquarters for canteen service among French soldiers; served at Sorcy-sur-Meuse, Chantilly, Bruley, Strasbourg, as well as at Paris.

Winifred Buck, Red Cross recreation hut worker at convalescent hospitals 61 and 47, and evacuation hospital 22, at Beaune and Paris.

Maude Merritt Davis (Mrs D. A.) in Paris with her husband who was director of *Les foyers du soldat union Franco-Americaine*, took active part in the college women's union work and

Y.M.C.A. activities, and kept open house in Paris for lonely Americans.

Hildegard Hamilton, French Red Cross assistant to the nuns who were nurses in the French military hospitals at Castres, Tarn, France, being the only American girl in Castres.

Lola Lowther, Y.M.C.A. canteen worker at Aix-les-Bains; reconstruction work at Chateau-Thierry.

Barbara Treat Murtfeldt (Mrs W. F.) Y.M.C.A. assistant in canteen, canteen equipment expert, director of canteen, at Harve, then at Coblenz, Germany, then Antwerp.

Psi: Lewise Halliday, Y.M.C.A. canteen worker at base hospital 8, Savenay, and at embarkation camp, St. Nazaire.

Leilah Pugh Hobbs (Mrs H. H.) Red Cross motor corps of a hospital in Brittany.

Marjorie Johnson, head of the Milan unit of Red Cross.

Dr. Clelia Mosher, Red Cross medical investigator with children's and refugee's bureau in Paris, from where were made trips all over France organizing children's relief.

Omega: Mirian Clapp Dyer-Bennett (Mrs Richard) Red Cross canteen worker in France.

Elizabeth Eames, American committee for devastated France, head of a unit at Laon, France.

Marion Fitzhugh, Y.M.C.A. *foyer du soldat* at Laon, member of the committee for devastated France.

Marjorie Paterson Hoover (Mrs I. W.) Red Cross canteen service at Paris, then hotel clerk at the A.R.C. Tuileries hotel for enlisted men.

Dorothy Rieber Jerolomon (Mrs Ira) Red Cross nurses' aid at the Whitelaw Reid hospital in Paris.

Margery Lynch, Red Cross canteen service at Paris, Orry-la-Ville and Dijon.

Florence Wilson, Red Cross canteen service at Sur-Villier and at Orry-la-Ville, and station canteen for Americans at Dijon.

Maude Cleveland Woolworth (Mrs Selim) Red Cross nurse in Paris, then in home communication work at Toul and Beauvais, then Brest. Under fire at Mont Didier, where she searched for wounded. Received U.S. distinguished service medal.

Alpha Beta: Edith Coale, with American Friends service committee, nurse at Entremont, convalescent home for repatries; at Chalons-sur-Marne, a maternity home and creche for refugees; at Bettancourt, general hospital for women and children.

Marion S. Comly, *Mission Anglo-Americaine de la Societe des Amis*, served at Samoens, Bar-le-Duc, Charmont, Clermont-en-Argonne and Neuilly, doing reconstruction work, which ranged from selling bread in a baker-less village to nursing small children through the measles.

Mabel Sullivan D'Olier (Mrs F. W.) with Friends Reconstruction service, in charge of canteen for refugees returning to their homes in devastated district around Varennes.

Anna Miller Smith (Mrs W. E.) with American Friends service committee, social worker in relief department at Grange-le-Comte, at Moreuil-le-Post, and at Pargny-les-Peims.

Martha Speakman, in charge of an orphanage, *l'Esperance*, at Etretat, France.

Alpha Gamma: Minnie Hughes Ward (Mrs Arthur) American fund for French wounded, later Red Cross Motor unit and interpreter for nurses and doctors, drove between dispensaries at Paris, Nancy, Neuves-Maison, and Prague, Bohemia.

Alpha Delta: Helen Harrison Brown (Mrs. W. N.) Red Cross (one of three workers financed by Goucher college) bureau of refugees in the Department of Gard at Nimes; hospital hut worker at Mars-sur-Allier; a searcher at Marseilles, later at St. Nazaire.

Louise Pennington, Y.M.C.A. hut secretary and canteen hostess; in charge of officers' club, A.E.F. university, Beaume, Cote-d'or; then hostess worker at the International allied games, Pershing stadium, Paris.

Alpha Epsilon: Elizabeth Morrison, Red Cross civilian relief work in Italy, headquarters at Monteporzio; received two decorations from the Italian government, and a gold medal from *Vittorio e communi del distretto*, towns of the invaded district where she worked.

Alpha Zeta: Mary Anderson, Y.W.C.A. in charge of the "Little Red Hut" at Angers, made famous by memorable visits of General Pershing, a home center for nurses in the military hospitals. After it closed Miss Anderson had charge of a tea

room for women workers in Paris; her trip home was as a naval officer in charge of the first contingent of war-brides.

Alpha Eta: Agnes Amis, Y.W.C.A. recreation secretary at *Foyer des jeunes filles* Montpelier, France.

Ellen Duffly Wise (Mrs W. W.) Y.M.C.A. canteen service at St Mals, headquarters of the Brittany leave area.

Alpha Iota: Frances Hayes, Y.W.C.A. entertainer, first at Issoudun, American flying field; then one of two girls in charge of a hut at Post Montier; later entertainment secretary for eleven huts and assistant to the army's entertainment officer.

Alpha Lambda: Gladys Easterbrook Collins (Mrs Joseph) reconstruction aid in France.

Alpha Mu: Sue Bryan, Red Cross hostess in recreation huts at base hospitals in Paris, in Vosges mountains, near Verdun, at Bazoilles-sur-Meuse, and at Tours.

Alpha Nu: Alpha Buse, Y.W.C.A. worker in Czecho-Slovakia.

Alpha Xi: Mabel Smith Fenton (Mrs Ralph) by request of the French high commission a confidential translator in the *Maison de la press* (propaganda division of French ministry of foreign affairs) at Paris. Later Red Cross work, searching for American wounded in the hospitals of Paris; and canteen worker in the club for Sorbonne students.

Alpha Pi: Marcia Bisbee, Red Cross nurse in France.

Emily Covert Heaton (Mrs N. D.) U. S. Army base hospital unit 26, the Mayo unit—assistant chief nurse, work mostly executive at hospital center of Allerey, where were 20,000 hospital beds.

Gertrude Healy Shorb (Mrs P. E.) head aid of reconstruction unit 27, in service overseas.

Alpha Tau: Katherine Dabney Ingle (Mrs John) Red Cross tuberculosis bureau, director of children's work in open air sanatorium at Chateau Hachette in the village of Plessis-Robinson; loaned by Red Cross to Hoover commission for relief in Belgium and northern France; later joined a canteen unit at Lille.

Alpha Upsilon: Mary Alexander, Army nurses' corps, with base hospital 58 at Rimancourt, then at Mesves hospital center with base hospital 54.

Day Monroe, Y.W.C.A. manager of the hostess house in Paris known as the "Cambridge and Oxford hotel".

Marion Thompson, Red Cross head searcher at Savenay, directing a staff of 14 workers.

Alpha Psi: Tirza Dinsdale, Y.W.C.A. worker in Italy.

Beta Delta: Jane Rider, Red Cross, one of eight American women connected with American canteens in London, who were invited to become associate members of the "first to fight" forces by Major Charles U. Gilchrist, commanding officer of the U. S. marines in England. This invitation was given in recognition of the service these women rendered to the marines, and permitted them to wear the marine corps device.

A list of all Thetas who were engaged in war work in the home countries would look like a catalogue of the fraternity. Every one did her part. Thetas who were trained nurses, dietitians, physicians, social service workers, etc. and who had not been drafted for overseas service, rose to high rank in hospitals, reconstruction bases, army camps. Executive ability, gifts as speakers, carried others into the lime light, where they served with distinction and honor. The great majority served earnestly and efficiently, though inconspicuously, in the service their communities contributed toward "making the world safe for democracy."

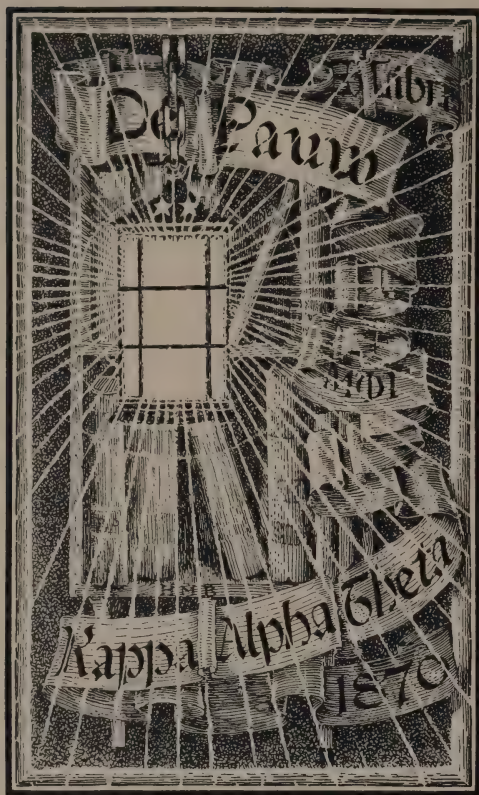
DEPAUW MEMORIAL LIBRARY

When convention met in 1919 the War service fund committee reported a surplus in the fund of approximately \$1,100. The war was over. The question—what to do with this surplus? Convention decided it should be invested until investigation and recommendations should bring an acceptable answer to that question.

By 1922 the answer was ready, so convention voted to use this surplus to establish at DePauw university a book collection on *Women in industry*, as a memorial to the fraternity's founding at DePauw university.

When convention met in 1926, the collection was reported completed, having been formally presented to DePauw university on February 22, 1926, by Mary Braggs Hughes (Mrs J. D. Jr.) Gamma, president of District I.

The collection was selected and purchased under the super-



vision of Elva L. Bascom, Mu. The bookplate was designed by Helen E. Brown, Chi. Greencastle alumnae assisted in preparing the books for the shelves. DePauw university supervised the publication of a book list of the collection, which was printed by the fraternity.

The balance in the fund after the collection was presented to DePauw, \$1,359.27, is to endow the collection, an endowment adequate to insure the addition each year of all new material in English on the subject. The collection as it stands is one of the most complete collections in existence on *Women in industry*.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

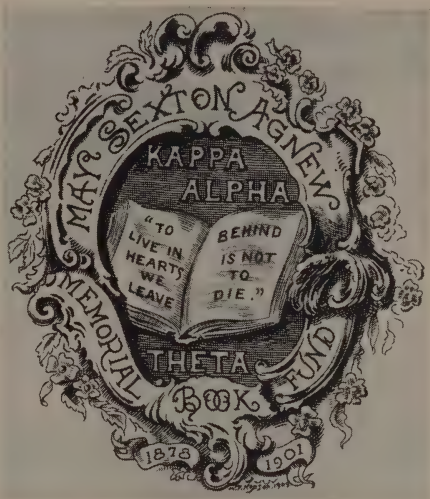
Because some definite welfare work had been chosen before the Loan and fellowship fund became the Theta national service, because of a desire to show appreciation of some loved member in a special way, or because the need to help in one's own community was imperative, certain special enterprises have become associated with certain chapters, college and alumnae.

A number of chapters have memorials honoring members who have died. Alpha Epsilon gave Brown university in 1901 a fine copy in marble of the Winged victory of Samothrace in honor of one of its charter members, Ida Evelyn Waite.

Kappa and its alumnae in 1904 established a fund, the interest to be used to purchase fine books for Kansas university library's English section, as a memorial to May Sexton Agnew (Mrs E. H.). The collection's interesting book plate was designed by W. F. Hopson. There are now about 300 books in the collection,

among them fine editions of Conrad, Hardy, Meredith, Wells, Stevenson, Henry James, and Barrie. The 1929 additions were: Duchy edition of Quiller-Couch and Widecombe edition of Phillpot's Dartmoor novels.

Alumnæ of Alpha Gamma chapter, under the leadership of Columbus alumnæ, have a memorial room in the Columbus day nursery. In 1909 they endowed one bed there in memory of Mary Loren Jeffrey (Mrs Walter). Of the present endowment Helen Powell Miles (Mrs O. E.) writes: "Seven beds used for the tiniest of the nursery family are



in the Theta room, each bearing a silver name plate at its foot. A large silver plate on the door gives the information 'Kappa Alpha Theta memorial room, endowed September 1909.' For it was then the hearts of Alpha Gamma and Columbus alumnæ were deeply touched by the death of Mary Loren Jeffrey, a much loved Theta. Later a plan was evolved for taking a large room and furnishing other beds, each bearing a name plate on



THETA SUPPORTED ROOM, WEST SIDE DAY NURSERY, COLUMBUS, OHIO

which is engraved one or more names of Thetas whose lives are now being lived in the Other Room. Several Thetas are on the Nursery's board of managers. By magazine subscriptions, story-telling, directing play hours, gifts of toys and books, many Thetas have a thought for the wee tots of those deserving mothers who leave them at the nursery while they are working away from home." The upkeep of this room is by a small addition on Columbus alumnae's annual per capita dues.

The Louise Goodbody scholarship, awarded annually to a woman student at Indiana university, honors Louise Goodbody, Beta, long Dean of women of her Alma Mater. The fund had as a modest nucleus a gift in Dean Goodbody's will; and was many times doubled by memorial gifts made by her friends.



This fireplace erected in honor of Anna Botsford Comstock by Iota of Kappa Alpha Theta 1927

*"Nature and time and I are one"
(So reads the carved panel)*

Fraternity chapters at the University of Vermont compete each year for the honor of winning the Jacobs scholarship cup, which goes to the group with the highest average. This cup was presented to the university by Lambda in honor of Mabel Nelson Jacobs (Mrs E. C.) who died in 1918. At this university there are three annual reading prizes, endowed by Mrs Julia Spear, Lambda.

Eloise Knowles cottage is a residence for self-supporting women students at the University of Montana. It was built to honor the memory of Eloise Knowles, Alpha Nu, who was a professor in her Alma Mater. One room was furnished entirely by the Theta undergraduate chapter of 1918.

Alumnae of Iota under the leadership of Ithaca alumnae chapter, gave the Ithaca, New York, Girl Scouts' camp a great stone fireplace honoring Anna Botsford Comstock (Mrs J. H.)

the distinguished nature study leader, a Theta beloved by many generations of Thetas. The Girl Scouts' camp is also named for Mrs Comstock. The happiest feature of the honor is that Mrs Comstock was present when the fireplace was dedicated and is a frequent visitor at the camp.

Syracuse alumnae chapter, aided by Chi members everywhere, has established a memorial which might well become a national custom. In Chi's new chapter house they built and equipped a handsome chapter hall, honoring the thirteen Founders of Chi chapter. With appropriate ceremony this hall was dedicated during Chi's house-warming week-end in April 1929. Five of the thirteen charter members were present when the



bronze tablet was unveiled which says: "This chapter hall is dedicated to the charter members of Chi chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta, to whose valor and devotion we owe our privilege of sisterhood." Then follow the names of the Founders and the dates, "1889-1929." The president's chair for this room was a gift from six young Thetas each of whose mother is also an initiate of Chi. In Chi's house there are also eight bedrooms, furnished by different classes, each in memory of a member of the class no longer living.

Denver alumnae is especially interested in the Meeker home, where it annually supports one child; and in aiding the nutrition work of the public schools. It also, each year, contributes a definite number of new garments to the Needlework guild.

Detroit alumnae for a number of years played Santa Claus for the Caney Creek community center in Pippipas, Kentucky, becoming interested in this work through a member who went to the community as a social worker. Everything to make a real Christmas for every member of all the families of the seventy pupils of the school is shipped from Detroit, each article done up as a real Christmas parcel.

Houston alumnae "adopted" several old ladies in a Houston home for the aged. Each month these old ladies are guests at some sort of entertainment—and at frequent intervals receive some tempting dish for their luncheon or dinner.

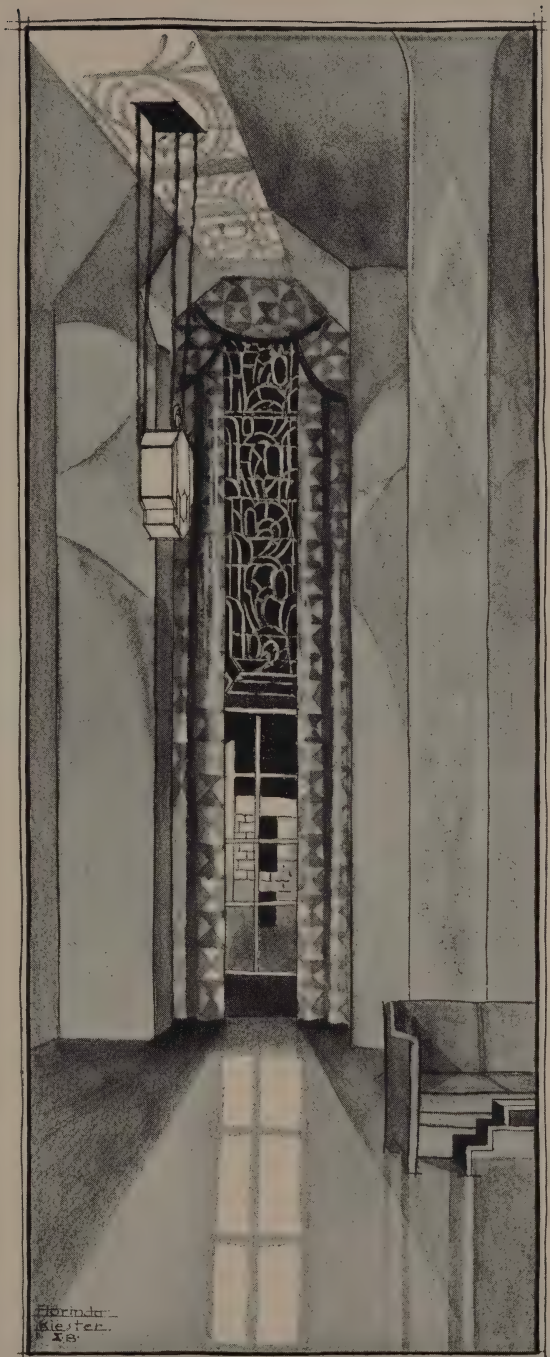
For many years, Edna Henry, Beta, was in charge of the Social service department of Indiana university hospitals (located in Indianapolis). Through her Indianapolis Thetas became interested in providing needed services not covered by the institution's budget. The alumnae chapter has a Social service committee that supervises this work, now concentrated at Robert Long hospital. Parties and Christmas gifts for the sick children, outfits or jobs for discharged patients, taxi service for working mothers so they may visit their sick children—these are the types of service the chapter's committee always supplies on request.

Kansas city alumnae as a member of the City Panhellenic has been active in raising funds for the A.A.U.W. Kansas city branch project—scholarships for high school girls.

Milwaukee alumnae, from the day of its organization, has done social service work at the city's University settlement. Mary Austen Jacobs (Mrs H. H.) Psi, with her husband, started, and until her death conducted this settlement house and turned to her Theta sisters for emergency service, as they were pledged to do or get done whatever was the most pressing need of that particular day or week.

Dr Mary T. Roudebush, Psi, resident physician of Peabody college, conducts a free clinic in Nashville. Nashville alumnae regularly help her in this work.

A great tribute to the interfraternity good will of today is the Panhellenic club house in New York city, opened October 1, 1928. New York alumnae chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta took an active part in making this dream come true, being spokesman, and doer, for all the fraternity's interest in the project. Here



PANHELLENIC HOUSE—SOLARIUM DOORWAY
(Used by courtesy of Kappa Delta, Angelos)

in a modern hotel club, fraternity women visiting, working, or studying in the great city can find comfortable quarters at reasonable rates, and congenial friendliness. To New York alumnae chapter the Panhellenic club and its activities will continue an avenue for fine service.

Omaha alumnae works for the Harriet B. Monroe hospital for crippled children, making the children happy by such events as "home-made jolly day", a shower of scrap books, new clothes.



DR GOFF MEMORIAL ROOM, PITTSBURGH HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Pittsburgh alumnae in 1925 furnished a room in the Pittsburgh homeopathic hospital in honor of Dr Ella D. Goff, Mu, a pioneer physician of distinction, long an enthusiastic member of that alumnae chapter.

Rochester alumnae has established cooperation with the city's Big Sister movement, providing clothing, fitted sewing bags, etc. for girls from institutions for which the society has found profitable positions.

St. Louis alumnae at its monthly meetings, and individual members in between meetings, sew for the city's Baby welfare association.

Spokane alumnae has become the mending and distributing bureau of the Christmas work of the Spokane Good Fellows. Thetas mend, wrap, and schedule delivery of all toys, etc. collected by the Good Fellows for the city's Christmas gift baskets for its less fortunate children.

Tacoma alumnae has a Social welfare committee always on

call for assisting the city's Associated charities, especially in family case work.

When Pi chapter returned its charter, it sold its lodge, and put the proceeds into a Kappa Alpha Theta scholarship loan fund at Albion college. This fund was to provide a scholarship each year for an upperclass girl at Albion college. In recent years, because of the repayment of early loans, two or more such scholarships are awarded annually. Albion Theta club acts as custodian of the fund.

As related elsewhere, the Loan and fellowship fund is an interest of every alumnæ chapter, from the one which makes a modest \$10 a year contribution, to the ones which make a thousand or more dollars a year for the fund. Los Angeles alumnæ, which has carried the leadership of the fund's development, finds naturally its chief work in boosting and administering this fund.

Again, as told elsewhere, the work of many an alumnæ chapter has centered around the neighboring college chapter. Theta alumnæ contributions to the solution of college housing problems have been tremendous in volume, far reaching in influence. Likewise their interest and guidance is a beneficial element in college chapter life everywhere.

Womanhood

A Symbolical Masque



SARAH MORRISON



*Kappa Alpha Theta
announces the establishment of
Alpha Upsilon Chapter
at Washburn College
Topeka, Kansas
on Saturday, the ninth of May
and of
Alpha Phi Chapter
at Sophie Newcomb College
New Orleans, Louisiana
on Saturday, the sixteenth of May
one thousand nine hundred fourteen*

Alpha Lambda Chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta will be installed on May 21, 1908. All members of the fraternity are expected to wear our colors on that day. Greetings, etc., for the new chapter may be sent care Mrs. Ellsworth Storey, 270 Darrell Drive, Seattle, Washington. Theta Alumnae in Seattle will be in charge of the installation.

Officers' Handbook Kappa Alpha Theta

Compiled by
CLARA B. FANNING
and
JENNIE L. HARRIS

Des Moines, W. I.
GEO. BANTA PUB. CO.
1911

A KAT'S GARDEN OF VERSE



OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS

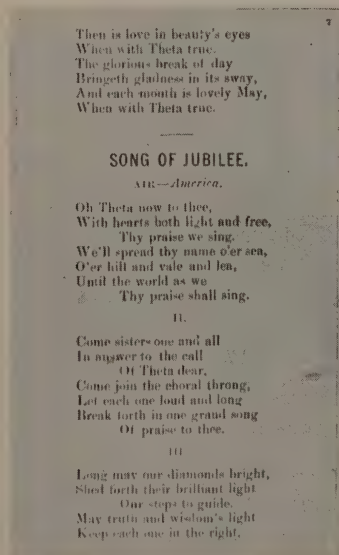
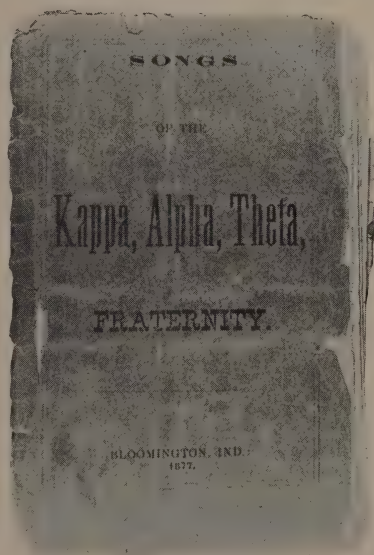
THE PRINTED RECORD

"You bind me to friends so old, you hold me with black and gold."

THE FIRST SONG BOOK—1877

MANY songs popular with chapters in the fraternity's youth were written by Beta members. As early as 1874 Beta had a manuscript song book, containing twenty songs. In 1877 this chapter printed and distributed the first Theta song book.

This little book contained words, but no music, for nineteen songs; most of them written by members of Beta, a few by Alpha members. The songs were for the most part parodies of songs well known in those days, or words fitted to tunes then popular. The verses merit no extravagant praise, but are as good as amateur poets often write. They gave expression to the happiness and loyalty of college girls, wherein they served to unite the fraternity. That a few had lasting qualities is attested by the appearance of three of them in nearly every subsequent edition of the song book, one of these being the best



1877 SONG-BOOK COVER AND ONE PAGE

known Theta song, as it has for many years been associated with initiations. These three will be found in the 1925 edition as *Welcome song*, page 10; *A prayer*, page 3, and *Unity and action*, page 38.

No editor is named, nor are the authors of the songs mentioned. May Foland McCune (Mrs C. B.) and Alma Fellows Piatt (Mrs R. M.) were Beta's chief poets in those days, so it is probable they wrote many of these songs. In later song books, two of the three songs that have survived are credited to Elizabeth Hughes.

This first song book was tiny, about three by five inches, twenty pages in all. Bound in pale yellow paper, its title reads *Songs of the Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity*. Its appearance was hailed with delight, and all chapters—then six—sent orders for several copies each.

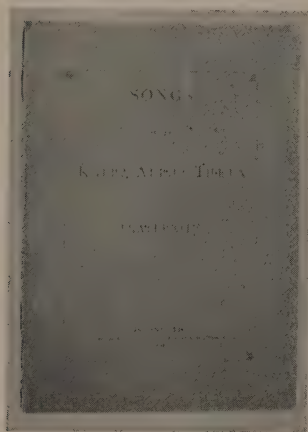
SECOND SONG BOOK—1884

The second song book appeared in 1884, compiled by Alpha, though other chapters contributed songs. Many times between 1881 and 1884 it is mentioned in Alpha minutes. In February, 1883, these minutes state: "our sisters from Lawrence, Kansas, sent four songs. One of them filled the long felt vacancy in our song book by being in Latin." This Latin song does not, however, appear in the printed book.

The supervision of printing and distributing the books was entrusted to Gamma, since an Indianapolis firm, Carlon and Hellenbeck, were the publishers.

This second book was more ambitious than the first one. It had words, but no music, for 38 songs, just twice the number appearing in the first book. There were 48 pages, $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size. The binding was a heavy paper of a dim magenta shade. The title was identical with that of the first song book, *Songs of the Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity*.

Again, nowhere in the book is there a hint as to the identity



of editors or authors. Some of the authors, however, have not continued unknown, as the songs of this book which appear in later editions carry authors' names in their titles.

Beside the three songs of the 1877 edition still appearing in the latest (1925) edition, seven songs from this book last appeared in the 1912 edition, where they are numbers 13, 30, 37, 49, 53, 62, 81. Four others last appeared in the 1902 book, where they are numbers 40, 56, 62, and 65.

However, it is not unusual to hear sung today two of the songs which were last printed in 1912, *The round* to the tune of *Captain Jinks*, which reads:

We're Theta girls of the mystic band,
We'll soon be known through all the land
As the girls who join in mirth and fun
When earnest work is over.
We meet with a trip and a hearty grip,
We girls of the mystic circle.

And, *We still shall cling to Theta*, of which the chorus runs:

Can we forget those college days,
While life shall last? Oh, never!
Then let us chant her willing praise
Forever and forever.

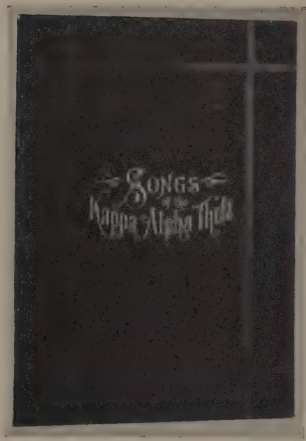
This book also contains the stanza that some of the older chapters sing at the end of an initiation, but which repeated inquiries had failed to locate in print until this early song book came to hand. These stately lines, sung to the *Doxology*, are—

Great Spirit whom we all adore
Grant us thy peace forever more,
May Theta's vows, scarce uttered, rise
A grateful incense to the skies.

Theta had fourteen college chapters active when this second song book was published, but it was not a financial success. However, it must have been a welcomed book, for all copies disappeared and for many years its existence was 'traditional' only. While exploring the attic of what had been her grandmother's home, in the summer of 1909, Charlotte Hall Walker Stone (Mrs W. J.) found six copies of this long lost book. When the first Eta charter was returned in 1886, it is assumed that these books were stored in this attic, as "one of Grandmother's

daughters, Mrs Stone's aunt, Charlotte Hall Eastman (Mrs S. C.) was an initiate of Eta chapter."

THIRD SONG BOOK—1891



Beta had published the first song book, and in 1891 it published the first song book to contain music as well as words. The 1887 convention appointed Beta to edit a new song book: Beta in turn appointed two of its members as editors—Ella Rawles Springer (Mrs C. H.) and Grace Rawles Wheeler (Mrs J. T.).

The book was ready for publication in 1889, when Beta reported to convention that the John Church company, music publishers, required a payment of \$150 before printing started, and another \$150 before the books were delivered. Convention voted to raise this money by chapter assessment. The book was printed in 1891. Final payment was completed when the 1891 convention levied another assessment of thirty cents per active member to cover the last song book bills.

Every song of the 1884 edition reappeared in this 1891 edition, twenty-five of the thirty-eight now with music as well as words, and twenty with names of authors discovered and announced.

There were fifteen new songs. Five of these are still popular: *Vive l'amour* (1925:98); by Anna Botsford Comstock (Mrs J. H.) the charming *Deep within our hearts united* (1925:16); *We are thy children* (1925:19) identified with installations; *Our fraternity* (1925:74); and *Oh, I'm a jolly Theta* (1925:29).

This third song book not only had the distinction of music for all but seventeen of its fifty-three songs, but it was a real book with stiff black cloth covers on which appeared in gold letters, the title *Songs of the Kappa Alpha Theta*. The book measured $5\frac{7}{8} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$, the size of every subsequent edition. There were 52 pages, including for the first time a most welcome "contents"

giving titles of songs and page where each appeared. There was a *Preface* too, that began—"After so many years of toil and strife, Beta chapter presents to her sister chapters the long wished for song book. We hope the fraternity will be pleased and satisfied." And ended with the further wish—

We send thee forth, O little book
From every loyal Beta
To gladden each fraternal nook
With songs of joy for Theta.

FOURTH SONG BOOK—1902

Although the third song book reached chapters after the 1891 convention, the next, 1893, convention appointed Chi a committee on a new song book. Each following convention received a progress report on the song book and passed resolutions requesting chapters to send contributions for the book, until the book appeared nine years later, in 1902.

It was edited by Lucille Baldwin Van-Slyke (Mrs G. M.) so the title page says, though the preface is signed also by Flora M. Darling. This preface says: "Chi chapter is happy to present to Kappa Alpha Theta this edition of the song book. We wish to beg, as did the compilers of the first book, sincere pardon for any omissions." (Apparently Chi was unaware any song book had appeared before 1891, as that is the only previous one to have a preface.) "The work has been arduous but truly a labor of love."

As all but seventeen of the ninety-nine songs in the book were new, the work must have "been arduous." Many of the new songs had been favorite chapter songs for years, many others had been written under the pressure of the 1899 convention's edict that each chapter must send in three songs by January 1, 1900, or pay a fine of "\$5 for each song not forthcoming."

Perhaps the most notable song of the collection is the *Theta prayer* (1925:11) written by Gertrude Bellows Auld (Mrs



Howard) Alpha Gamma. Other fine songs are by Margaret Boynton Windsor (Mrs P. L.) Iota, to the air of *Suabian folks-lied* (1925:18), *Altar song* (1925:8) by Clara Lynn Fitch (Mrs George) Kappa, and *Waltz song* (1925:60) by Alice Farnsbrough and Virginia Claybaugh, Beta. Thirty songs from this book are included in the latest, 1925, edition, on pages 3, 8, 11, 18, 19, 22, 29, 32, 38 (two songs), 41, 44, 49, 52, 54, 60, 63, 72, 74, 77, 85, 86, 89, 92, 94, 96, 98, 108, 120, 122.

A curious omission from the book is three songs that are among the fraternity's ceremonial songs, and which have been restored to all later editions. These are the familiar arrangement of the *Lord's prayer*, and two songs used in the Initiation ritual which were probably omitted because the book appeared during an era of renewed emphasis on "secrecy."

This fourth song book had 132 pages, was also bound in black cloth with a monogram in gold of the Greek letters K A Θ on the front. There was an index of titles for the 99 songs included. It was published by the F. H. Gilson company of Boston from song plates purchased by the fraternity, which thus has been able to issue subsequent editions at costs so low that the song book is the one Kappa Alpha Theta publication that constantly yields a profit, though it retails now at seventy-five cents a copy.

FIFTH SONG BOOK—1908

At the 1905 convention Hope Davis Mecklin (Mrs J. M.) Alpha Epsilon, reported that her chapter and Mu had written all other chapters suggesting the selection of a national song. They recommended that Grand council appoint a committee which should conduct a competition for this national fraternity song.

The committee appointed was—chairman, Irene Parkes Matzinger (Mrs Philip) Tau, Winifred Caldwell Whittier (Mrs C. B.), Phi, Seba Moulton, Phi—all members of Chicago alumnae chapter. At the 1907 convention the songs submitted in the competition were sung, but no choice made, the selection of a national song being deferred until the next convention. (It was not selected until 1916.) The competition committee was retained as a committee to issue a new song book.

This fifth song book, under the supervision of the above committee, appeared in 1908. It reproduced 73 songs from the

1902 edition, 4 from the 1891 edition which had been omitted in the 1902 one, and added 15 new songs—a total of 92 songs in the book.

In this song book appeared for the first time the *Loving-cup song* (1925:20) words and music by members of Kappa, among them Jessie Baldridge Lebrecht (Mrs Hal) later to become Grand president; and *A toast* (1925:17) now a familiar part of the Pledge ritual. Other new 1908 songs will be found in the 1925 edition on pages 23, 33, 99, 106.

The book's dedication well summarizes the end and aim of fraternity song books:

Go forth, little book,
To foster fealty, fellowship and fun
In the fraternity.

This fifth song book was also published by the Gilson company, which used for all reproduced songs the plates the fraternity owned, and sold the fraternity plates for all songs added. Its size and cover exactly duplicate those of the 1902 edition, but it has more pages, 135, and three indexes—(1) List of contributing chapters; (2) Tunes; (3) Titles and first lines. As chapters were singing more and more the book was so popular that the edition was soon exhausted.

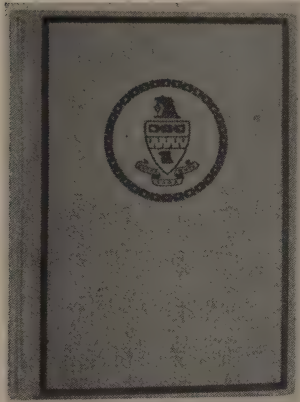
SIXTH SONG BOOK—1912

The 1911 convention voted for a new printing of the song book. Chicago alumnae chapter was asked again to form the committee, and it chose Mrs Whittier of the 1908 committee to supervise the publication of the new edition. This sixth edition appeared in 1912 and is an exact duplication, even in appearance, of the 1908 edition except for the addition of three songs, adding four pages to the book. One of these new songs was the beautiful *Banquet processional*, set to the music of the *Pilgrim's chorus*, which Winifred Webb, Phi, had written for the 1911 convention; another was the now familiar *Then ring out three cheers for Theta*. This edition too was speedily exhausted.

SEVENTH SONG BOOK—1918

In 1916 Grand Council appointed a committee to prepare a new song book—chairman, LaBelle Mahon Stephens (Mrs C. M.) Alpha Pi, Selma Hassell Lommen (Mrs A. M.) Alpha Pi,

Clara Lynn Fitch (Mrs George) Kappa. At the 1917 convention Mrs Stephens directed the singing and conducted a competition for new songs. From this competition was selected the *Kappa Alpha Theta national hymn* (1925:1) and other fine new songs acquired. Mrs Stephens' able conducting has been a feature of most every convention since 1917, and from each convention at least a few fine new songs are acquired at the song fests she conducts there.



The seventh song book appeared in 1918 with forty old songs reproduced, 34 new ones and words for fifteen gay parodies and greetings to be sung to popular tunes of the day. Among the popular new songs were—*Banquet recessional* (1925:143) written by Abbie Potts, Iota, for the Minnewaska convention of 1913; *Chain song* (1925:25); *Theta constellation* (1925:70); *Fireside song* (1925:39); *Thetas everywhere* (1925:64); *The Whistle* (1925:68). All the new songs in this book are spirited, gay, reflecting the spirit of youth, and exhibiting genuine poetic and musical talent.

This seventh song book contained 126 pages, including three indexes similar to those in the sixth edition. It too was printed by the F. H. Gilson company, with the fraternity buying plates for the new songs. It had a gay binding, golden yellow with an attractive design stamped in black on the front in lieu of the usual title. This design, the coat-of-arms surrounded by a chain of links, the winner of a competition for a cover design, was drawn by Frances Sellers Elliot (Mrs Walter) Alpha Theta.

EIGHTH SONG BOOK—1925

"Songs of Kappa Alpha Theta, LaBelle Mahon Stephens, A II, editor, Selma Hassell Lommen, A II, associate editor"—so reads the title page of this eighth song book published in 1925. It returns to the early custom of a black cloth cover, with title stamped in gold both on the front and backbone. It was printed by the George Banta Publishing company, Menasha, Wisconsin, from the plates owned by the fraternity. There are just 100 songs in its 150 pages, with one index which combines the data

of the three indexes of earlier editions—titles, first lines, tunes.

In this book are all the 89 songs of the 1918 edition, many with their music added for the first time, two ceremonial songs (pages 15, 135) omitted from the 1918 edition, and nine new songs. The new songs are: *Theta chant* (page 57), *Kappa Alpha Theta blues* (page 123), *Higher education* (page 130), *Kappa Alpha Theta girl* (page 132), *Pledge to Theta* (page 134), *Theta mine* (page 136), *Theta so dear* (page 138), *Friendship song* (page 140), *Oh, Theta to thee* (page 142).

In the eight editions of the Kappa Alpha Theta song book there have appeared a total of 211 fraternity songs—but 100 of them preserved in the latest edition. Were all the 111 that have fallen by the wayside too poor in meter, too local in appeal, dependent on too transient tunes for their music, to be worthy of preservation? That is doubtful, for as one turns the pages of the older editions both words and music are found equal to much in the present book. The why of the selecting and discarding done by each editor will never be known. Perhaps some day the fraternity may be able to afford a complete song book where all the music that has “fostered fealty, fellowship and fun” within the fraternity may find a place of honor.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA MAGAZINE

With the installing of its second chapter, Beta, in May 1870, Kappa Alpha Theta started a system of regular interchapter correspondence, each chapter having one or more secretaries whose duty it was to keep in constant touch with other chapters. Each chapter had also its Grand chapter member, who kept the chapter informed of general fraternity business as transacted by the Grand chapter, the early governing body. While there were few chapters, this method of unifying them was fairly satisfactory and developed interchapter friendships. But, as the number of chapters increased, it became more and more



BLACK AND GOLD COVER

First volume of the fraternity magazine

difficult for one person, or even for several, to handle the large amount of correspondence this plan entailed in each chapter. The need of a publication to act as a connecting link between chapters, and to represent Theta in the general fraternity world, became urgent when after fifteen years Kappa Alpha Theta found itself in 1885 with fourteen chapters scattered over ten states. Without some official organ each chapter would grow more isolated from the fraternity as a whole.

The 1883 convention gave serious consideration to ways and means of establishing a magazine. But it seemed too large an undertaking. (At this time there were more than a dozen magazines published by men's fraternities, and Kappa Kappa Gamma had its *Golden key*, first issued in 1882. Delta Gamma started its *Anchora* in 1884, I. C. Sorosis its *Arrow* in May 1885.)

In 1884 Epsilon, Wooster university, by correspondence with chapters again proposed a magazine and asked all chapters to express an opinion as to its feasibility.

When convention again assembled, in Ann Arbor, March 26, 1885, the proposed magazine was an important item on the program. Two girls from Kappa brought to that convention a prepared estimate of costs of printing and an outlined plan for publishing a magazine. Olive Thompson, Kappa's delegate, says: "Mame Hudson Keizer (Mrs Dell) was the daughter of Major J. K. Hudson, publisher of the *Topeka capital*. Through her father she procured detailed information as to styles of printing and costs of publication. So she and I went to convention together with high hopes of bringing the first publication of a Theta magazine to Kappa chapter. This we succeeded in doing."

When Kappa assumed the duties of starting, editing, and publishing a fraternity magazine it took upon itself a responsibility that should not be underestimated. Probably the girls did not realize how great was the responsibility, for their experience in journalistic work was meager, only such as a few of them had gained on college publications. That was no real preparation for the gathering of news, letters, literary articles, and *subscriptions* from fourteen chapters in ten states. But with the enthusiasm and confidence of youth they set out on the venture and made it a success.

The first issue announced the editorial board as—Agnes Emery, editor-in-chief; Maggie R. Eidemiller, Mary L. Webster, associate editors; Hattie B. Haskell, business manager. This initial number appeared in June 1885. The dates of the other issues of volume one are—October 1885, January, 1886, April 1886. Bound in Black paper, with *Kappa Alpha Theta* printed in gold letters across the front, these thin little pamphlets (118 pages in the four issues) were of a funereal appearance, but inside there was interesting reading. The subscription price was set at \$1.25 per volume, or 35 cents a copy.



AGNES EMERY
First editor

The first number contained an introductory editorial, a short history of Kappa Alpha Theta, a detailed account of the convention at Ann Arbor, by Mamie Hudson of Kappa, who had been its secretary, editorials, literary matter of various kinds, including original contributions, chapter letters—even as today—alumnæ and fraternity notes, and three sets of resolutions of condolence. Magazines of a later date added alumnæ letters, reviews of exchanges, and notices of marriages. The introductory editorial of this first number states the purposes and hopes of its youthful editors:

“From our own Journal we expect much. We wish to hear from our chapters and to learn something of the aims, objects, and ideas of each. We expect to gain a broader information concerning the colleges in which they are located. We will not neglect literary excellence. Perhaps more than all else we wish to gain an individual and social knowledge of our members. We would like our acquaintance with one another to be at least as intimate as that which we have already established with characters famous in past ages. In short, we hope to publish a first-

KAPPA ALPHA THETA.

JOHN EMERY, EDITOR IN CHIEF
 MARION R. EDELL, EDITOR
 MAY I. WELCH, EDITOR
 HATTIE B. HASKELL, BUSINESS MANAGER

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Vol. I.

JUNE, 1882.

No. 1.

Introduction

The year 1882 marks an epoch in Theta history. In the life both of men and of nations certain days stand out prominently and form what may be called milestones of progress. So fraternalists hold in remembrance certain days, months and years intimately connected with their advancement. Now for the first time we take our place in the ranks of the Greeks as journalists. In this effort we are encouraged and upheld a little disheartened by the success of our contemporary fraternity magazines. We are encouraged when we see what has already been done by these whom we are weak enough to hope, Dame Fortune has not, in all cases, given talents and opportunities exceeding our own. We are pleased by the friendly reception we have already received. Yet when we consider what has been accomplished by our predecessors we are a little distrustful of our own ability.

"It is easy to do anything, if you only know how" is a truth and provoking saying, but it contains more wisdom than at first appears. Experience is a great teacher and time will give us experience.

Centuries ago the wise Solomon complained "of the making of books there is no end," yet the work has gone steadily on ever since. Although now there have now their party organs. No feature of modern life has advanced more rapidly of late years than has college journalism. Even preparatory schools have their paper while The Annual has become an established fact in most large colleges and universities. We now even hear of an inter-collegiate magazine.

Although college papers and magazines are to be resented when the interest taken in them is so absorbing as to become a distraction, rightly conducted, in several ways they are productive of good. To those intimate

class fraternity magazine. It is well to aim high. We want our kite to fly near the sun."

In regard to subscriptions the editors were sanguine, and it is interesting to note that at least once in the history of the magazine every Theta's name was on the mailing list: "The first number of *Kappa Alpha Theta* will be sent to every member of the fraternity." (About 550.) "It is desired and expected" (note the expectation!) "that each Theta manifest her interest in the paper by sending her address and subscription; also aiding in its publication by sending to the managers any items of general fraternity interest at any and all times. Contributions from the alumnae are especially solicited, as we hear comparatively little of them through the chapter letters. . . . In order to complete our subscription list, those intending to subscribe will confer a favor and relieve us of extra work by sending their names immediately."

In these early magazines there is much that seems amusing in this day of unadorned speech and direct action. To quote

from the history of Theta in this first number: "The secret fraternity is one of the choicest blossoms culled by student hands, and surely a ladies' secret society was bound to be organized sooner or later." Interesting are the chapter letters, as they reflect the atmosphere of student life of the time. From Beta: "We are all full of interest in progressive measures and heartily in favor of increasing and extending the fraternity at large. We are flourishing at home and want to see the organization as a whole do the same." Epsilon reports: "To celebrate our decennial of existence we intend to give a large reception in the 'leafy month of June' to which the high and mighty ones—yclept 'Faculty'—are to be bidden. Seven representatives from each of the six gentlemen's fraternities, and all the ladies of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity, will help us to do honor to the Queen of fraternities."

Extracts from chapter letters of 1885-86 that reflect conditions far from modern: "This year did not bring much material for ladies' fraternities, and we wish only congenial members to work on, for we are very exclusive."—"Last spring we had some trouble with the faculty, but the board of trustees took our part and we came out ahead, as heretofore."—"For the past seven years, with one exception, a Theta has graduated."—"We surely do miss our four of '85, but we will be obliged to undergo the reality of not having them at our chapter meetings."—"We hope to increase our number as soon as we can find good material. It is, of course, a hard-fought battle to win the girl we want, as we have two rival societies. . . . Sometimes the wars are fiercely waged, and though hot work for the contestants, it is fun for the looker on, and when the conquerors go off victorious with flying colors, are like Alexander the Great, 'looking for new worlds.' "—"We extend a hearty welcome to all who this fall may become Thetas, and we hope they may all become famous in the future as we expect to be."

The gay social whirl as described by Kappa: "The boys have been pretty gay this winter. The Phi Gamma Deltas give hops every two weeks. They are informal affairs but exceedingly pleasant. The Phi Kappa Psis also have parties every two weeks. The Betas have only given three parties since the Xmas vacation, but they make up in quality what they lack in number.

The Phi Delta Thetas gave their first party the 28th of March. All the girls went home hoping it would not be the Phi's last party. The Sigma Nus have had one party. I have only spoken of the parties to which our girls have been invited." (Yet alum-næ today talk of the "simple social life" when they were in college.)

The magazine was received enthusiastically and given good support by chapters. Its subscription list grew slowly, but as rapidly as was to be expected. The *Kappa Alpha Theta* was welcomed cordially and given flattering notices by the established men's fraternity organs.

Exchanges were a source of interest and fun to the college world of the time. Of the twenty-three fraternity magazines being published in 1885, three were edited at the University of Kansas; *Shield* of Phi Kappa Psi, *Arrow* of I. C. Sorosis, and the *Kappa Alpha Theta*. The arrival of other fraternity magazines was eagerly anticipated, and many a college joke or mock quarrel was tossed back and forth, sometimes for several months lending spice to the hard task of editing.

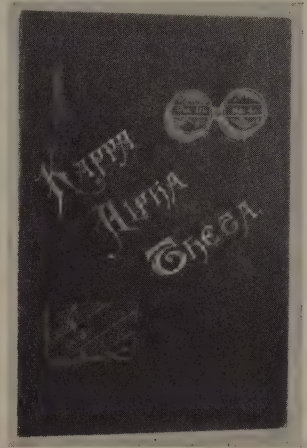
Volume II, Number 1, appeared in October 1886. Its editors were: Mary E. Wilder, editor-in-chief; Alice E. Bartell, Luella J. Moore, May L. Webster, associate editors; Tella Chapman, business manager. This volume had only three issues, October, 1886, April 1887, June 1887.

This was not according to plan, but is explained in an October editorial: "Volume II should have begun in June. In explanation we would say that the *Kappa Alpha Theta* met some of 'the things that they met on their pilgrimage road,' and she is very sure she hopes never to meet them again. On account of the cloud of financial embarrassment that hung over us, no effort was made to issue the promised number. Said embarrassment was due to the delinquency of some two or three chapters, the rest having cheerfully sent both the contributions of their pens and the contents of their purses. It is only fair to say that . . . the delinquent have since made payments in full . . . Kappa . . . rose in her wrath, closed her pocketbook, and sternly stated: 'no money, no magazine.' If money is forthcoming, it can come at the proper time as well as three months later. The fate of the *Kappa Alpha Theta* is in your hands."

The first number of the magazine had been financed by assessing each college member fifty cents. It had been expected that subsequent numbers would be paid for by subscriptions, but these came in too slowly, and Kappa found herself furnishing not only the editorial energy, but also the money. This could not continue, so at the Grand chapter meeting in Wooster, February 1886, consideration of magazine finances resulted in a decree that each chapter should be responsible for \$1.25 for each college member at the close of the college year.

The change from four to three issues a year, and the placing of the number, volume, and date in gold letters on the cover, were the only changes that year. Quoting again from Miss Emery: "To the casual reader the magazines seem a little better this second year, not quite so serious. Perhaps this lighter mood is due to the change in the cover. This change made quite an improvement in the looks of the magazine."

The magazine was edited by Kappa yet a third year, but for some reason not explained this third volume did not begin until November 1888. The surmise is that delay was due to "financial embarrassment" similar to that which caused the omission of the first number of Volume II. The third volume's editorial staff was Harriet MacDonald Haskell (Mrs William) editor-in-chief; Kate Merrill, Tella Chapman, Emma Bartell, associate editors; Lillian T. McMillan, business manager.



There were four issues in this volume, the 1887 convention having ruled that the \$1.25 assessment be paid by each chapter at the end of the fall term, or about Christmas time. Kappa seems also to have gained in business experience, for at the 1889 convention she turned over to the fraternity \$28.00 profit from volume III.

At this 1889 convention Upsilon, University of Minnesota, was elected editor of the magazine. The subscription price remained at \$1.25, but chapters were to be responsible for subscriptions from only two-thirds of their active membership. Up-

silon had many trying and amusing experiences. In spite of advice from Kappa, generously offered and gladly received, the editors found it a problem to send forth a creditable magazine when chapter contributions as well as funds were inadequate or tardy, or both. Emma Kemp Timberlake (Mrs Byron) was editor-in-chief of Volumes IV and V.

Under Upsilon's editorship the black cover was replaced by a greenish-tan paper, with an elaborate design in black, a medley of pansies, kites and the name, *Kappa Alpha Theta*. Volume IV had four numbers, volume V, three.



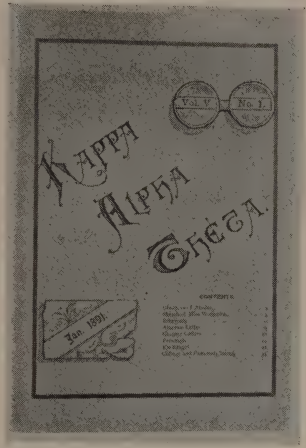
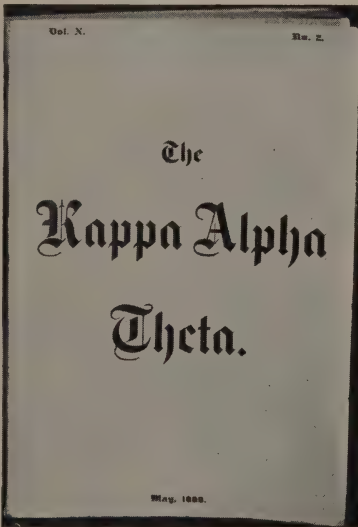
During all this time the magazine was in the hands of undergraduates. In the March, 1891 issue, a discussion of the coming convention expressed in no uncertain terms the urgent need of maturer minds to manage and edit a magazine of such proportions as the *Kappa Alpha Theta*: "There are several things we want done. It is absurd to trust the editing of our quarterly to a

staff of school girls with their heads full of lessons and not ten minutes of leisure during the day. We should put our Journal in the hands of an active, earnest, competent Theta out of the grind of regular college work, but in touch with college life. She might be loyal enough to freely suffer and die for us, but she should receive compensation in the form of a regular salary. Under the present régime we are compelled to do hasty work, while to properly edit the Journal requires a great deal of time and labor. The time and labor of such a sister as we would choose for our editor is too valuable to be given away save in charity; Kappa Alpha Theta is not a charitable institution." The convention of 1891 accomplished these "several things."

At that 1891 convention the entire organization of the fraternity was altered, and among other things a "paid editor"

was provided. The publication of the magazine was given to Lambda, University of Vermont, the staff all to be alumnae. M. Philena Skinner Peck (Mrs E. M.) was elected editor, given \$300 a year for expenses and salary, "she also to have whatever more can be made." Issues were henceforth to appear in October, January, April and July.

Lambda was responsible for the magazine for four years, with Mrs Peck as editor. Not an issue was missed, and the business was so well managed that to the 1895 convention was reported a balance of \$131.41 in the magazine's treasury. In 1893 the editor had been made a member of Grand council, and for the biennium had had a definitely stated salary, \$25 an issue.

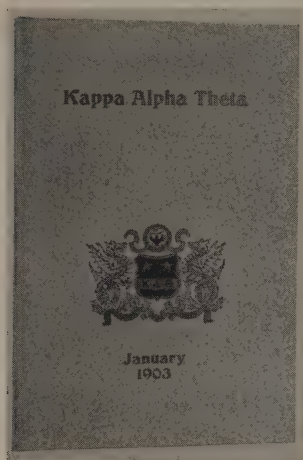


In 1895, Iota, Cornell university, was appointed editing chapter. Under the editorship of Cecilia Agnes Law this chapter published six volumes of the magazine. The subscription price was reduced to one dollar, and from 1895 to 1897 there were but three issues per year. In 1897 the months of publication were changed to November, January, March and May, which have been the publication months ever since. The magazine appropriation was increased also in 1897 to \$500 a year, of which \$100 was editor's salary.

Until Iota took the editorship the magazine had published purely literary articles along with its collection of chapter letters, fraternity notes and personals. The first number issued by Iota in 1895 announced that—"After much discussion it has been decided to omit the literary department of the *Kappa Alpha Theta*. After that which relates especially to our own fra-

ternity we shall try to print only that which relates to fraternity and college interests, and to women's work in the various fields in which she finds a place." This change in policy was in response to a growing opinion that as the magazine's object was to serve as a means of communication between chapters, it should be devoted entirely to fraternity interests.

In 1901 Alpha Gamma, Ohio State university, was elected editing chapter, and chose Edith D. Cockins as editor-in-chief. As Miss Cockins was appointed Grand treasurer in 1902, to complete the term of Mary E. S. Scott, who died that year, and elected to that office by the 1903 convention, Alpha Beta, Swarthmore college, was elected editing chapter in 1903, selecting Caroline Comly Harris (Mrs Edson) as editor.

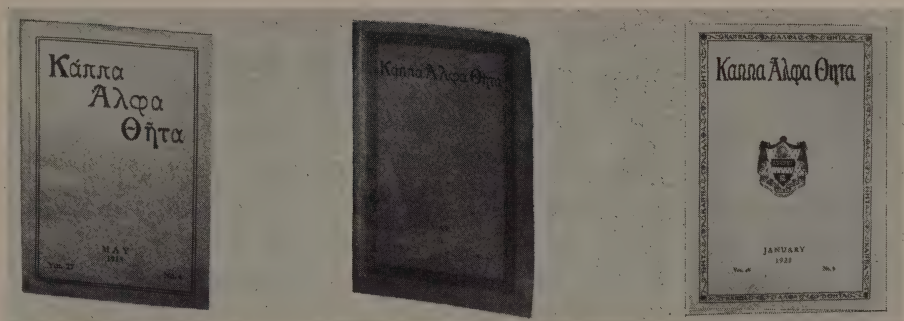


Mrs Harris served until 1905, when the policy of electing an editing chapter which chose the editor was superseded by the policy of an editor elected at convention as are other members of Grand council. The magazine thus became the publication of the fraternity, rather than that of a single chapter. The first editor

under the new plan was Clara E. Fanning, Upsilon. She was succeeded in 1907 by Charlotte Hall Walker Stone (Mrs W. J.) Eta, who edited two volumes.

In 1909 the duties of editor were combined with those of Grand secretary, and L. Pearle Green, Phi, elected to the combined office. Miss Green still continues as editor.

For many years the magazine was published where the editor happened to live. Each change in editor meant a new publisher too. Thus there was a constant change in typography, and frequent new cover designs. Since 1909 the magazine has been issued by the George Banta Publishing company, Menasha, Wisconsin. The present cover, with its dignified Greek design, has been used since 1916, when Mabel Banta Beeson (Mrs C. H.) Beta, drew the design especially for the *Kappa Alpha Theta*.



The financial management of the magazine improved with the years. After 1891 the per capita tax paid to the national treasury included the price of a magazine subscription for each member of each college chapter. After 1903 the per capita tax for alumnæ chapter members included a similar magazine subscription too. In 1915 a sinking fund for the magazine was started from savings made through the fraternity being its own agent for badge sales. This fund, in the two years it existed, accumulated \$2,166.49. In 1917 an obligatory life subscription fee was added to the national initiation fee, and the magazine made the beneficiary of this Endowment fund. Today this Endowment fund supports the magazine, releasing the magazine's share of per capita tax for general fraternity expenses, thus providing for the necessarily larger and larger fraternity budget without a corresponding increase in per capita tax.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA CATALOGUES

In 1878 the publication of a Kappa Alpha Theta catalogue was first discussed. Alpha minutes of November 22, 1878, mention that chapters had been consulted on the subject. A month later these minutes say—"Bloomington thinks it will be disadvantageous to publish a catalogue." Then on May 8, 1879: "We heard the report for our part of the catalogue." The minutes of the convention at Bloomington, two days later, May 10, 1879, do not record any discussion of a possible catalogue. As there is no further mention of a catalogue for some years, it is probable that other chapters agreed with Beta that it would be "disadvantageous."

First catalogue— 1888 The 1885 convention having voted to establish a fraternity magazine, decided also to publish a catalogue. A committee of three, Grace Ward, Alpha, Mollie Mills, Lambda, and Nellie Borland, Eta, was appointed to collect the necessary data.

Printing was to be financed by a special tax on chapters. This catalogue was finally issued by Alpha in 1888 with Florence Beck Werner (Mrs William) and Mary Barwick Wright (Mrs H. H.) as editors. It has 124 pages, is bound in white paper with a title-page which announces it as the *First biennial catalogue of Kappa Alpha Theta*.

This first catalogue contains—a sketch of the fraternity's founding and growth; a roster of chapters, both active and inactive; chapter rolls in the order of founding with addresses,



FIRST FOUR CATALOGUES
1888, 1890, 1895, 1902

dates of initiation, degrees, etc. given after members' names, and each roll preceded by a historical sketch of the chapter; a statistical summary of numbers; and finally an alphabetical index of members. The chapter rolls were complete except for Indiana Gamma, which had died at Moore's hill in 1875; for Ohio Gamma which had ceased to exist at Ohio Wesleyan in 1881; for Eta at Michigan and Zeta at Ohio, whose charters had been recalled in 1886; for Xi at

Connecticut Wesleyan whose charter had been returned to the 1887 convention: for these chapters the editors reported they had found it impossible to collect data. Fifteen chapters were recorded as active when this first catalogue was issued. It contains the names of 793 members. (Approximately the annual number of initiates in recent years.) Adding the totals for the five inactive chapters whose rolls were omitted, gives a total membership in 1888 of 905.

Second catalogue—
1890 The second catalogue was published by Tau, appointed to compile this catalogue by the 1889 convention. The editors were Lina Kennedy Preston (Mrs B. C.) and Eva Reed Hall. The book was printed in 1890 by the University press, Evanston, Illinois. It contains 170 pages, is bound in black imitation leather, with "Kappa Alpha Theta" lettered in gold on the cover. It has a historical sketch of the fraternity; a roll call of chapters then active; a list of conventions with their dates; chapter rolls, including Upsilon, Phi, Psi, and Omega, all installed since the first catalogue appeared; an alphabetical list of members; a statistical summary by chapters; and a geographical summary giving the number of Thetas living in each state. It does not even mention the inactive chapters—Indiana Gamma, Ohio Gamma, Zeta, and Xi—but does include a list of Eta members up to the time its charter was recalled. Eighteen chapter rolls appear, listing 1,088 initiations up to June 1890. Adding the membership, 93, of omitted chapters, gives a total membership of 1,181.

This second catalogue, like the first, was financed by an assessment of chapters levied by Tau in accordance with instructions given that chapter by the 1889 convention. All catalogue bills were paid when Tau reported to the 1891 convention, which convention, after deciding that a biennial catalogue was not necessary, appointed Iota to issue the next catalogue in 1894.

Third catalogue—
1895 Grace W. Caldwell Chamberlain (Mrs. G. H.) edited this third catalogue, assisted by Cecilia Agnes Law, later editor of the magazine, and Clara H. Kerr Stidham (Mrs Harrison). The book appeared from the press of Andrus and Church, Ithaca, New York, in 1895. It has 218 pages, is bound in black cloth with "K A Θ" on the cover in gold. The preface says: "In the course of the convention held at Chicago in 1893 a desire was expressed that this catalogue be fuller, more accurate, and if possible, more interesting, than those already published." This wish was fulfilled by more complete information regarding the organization of each chapter, including for the first time a roll for Indiana Gamma which died at Moore's hill in 1876, and by using more attractive type and make-up.

New chapters added since the second catalogue appeared—Alpha Beta at Swarthmore, Alpha Gamma at Ohio State, and Eta reestablished at Michigan. But two more chapters had joined the inactive list—Theta at Simpson, and Rho at Nebraska. This book listed 1,645 members in twenty chapters. Again adding the membership of inactive chapters omitted from the book, the total membership June 1, 1895 was 1,720.

In her report to the 1895 convention Miss Caldwell recommended the compilation of permanent records of members to be kept by each chapter on approved blanks, corrections and additions to be forwarded at regular intervals to the editor of the catalogue. Her recommendation was adopted, and she reappointed catalogue editor. Miss Caldwell supervised the printing and distributing of these catalogue blanks and then because of ill health resigned as cataloguer in November 1898. Edith Bell, Alpha Gamma, was appointed as her successor.

This fourth catalogue, compiled by Miss Bell, appeared in 1902, financed by the fraternity treasury, which it was expected would make a profit from the book's sale. This expectation was not realized. No Kappa Alpha Theta catalogue has ever paid for itself, let alone earned a profit.

This catalogue's contents: Preface; historical sketch; complete chapter roll (both active and inactive college chapters) and alumnae chapters; officers of Grand council; Grand conventions list; chapter rolls, including for the first time rolls for inactive Ohio Gamma and Zeta, and for the new chapters, Alpha Delta at Goucher, Alpha Epsilon at Brown, Alpha Zeta at Barnard; geographical index; alphabetical list of names. The number of initiated members now totaled 2,728, including the 152 of inactive Xi, Omicron, and Theta, whose rolls for some unexplained reason were omitted from the book.

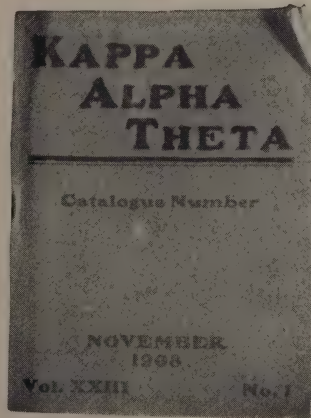
Spahr and Glenn, Columbus, Ohio, printed this catalogue. It has 250 closely printed pages, is bound in light gray cloth with "Kappa Alpha Theta" in silver letters on the front.

An important aftermath of this catalogue's publication was Grand council's recommendation to the 1903 convention that the fraternity have a national, permanent card catalogue of all Thetas, with a subsidiary card catalogue of its members held

by each chapter. Convention authorized preparation of such national records and decided that subsequent catalogues should appear biennially as numbers of the fraternity magazine.

The first catalogue published under the new plan appeared as the May 1904 issue of the *Kappa Alpha Theta*. The compilation of the national card catalogue, as well as the editing of this edition, was the labor of the magazine's editor, Caroline Farren Comly Harris (Mrs Edson) Alpha Beta. In the compilation she was assisted by Edith Cockins, Alpha Gamma, her predecessor as magazine editor, and Helen Eastwick Harper (Mrs J. K.) Alpha Beta; also by the college chapter cataloguers at that time also archivists for their chapters. This task was completed between the 1903 August convention and the publication of the catalogue in May 1904.

This fifth catalogue has 368 pages, a dark green paper cover lettered in gold "Kappa Alpha Theta—Catalogue number—May 1904—Vol. 18, No. 4." It, as well as all 1904 issues of the magazine, was printed by the Champlin Printing company, Columbus, Ohio. It contains—a chapter roster; a list of convention officers; a list of officers of the Grand chapter which ceased its existence in 1891; a list of Grand council members; a historical sketch; chapter rolls, including for the first time inactive Xi's list, and rolls for the new chapter, Alpha Eta at Vanderbilt; an alphabetical list of members; and a geographical list. The total number of names listed is 3,212.



The 1907 convention ruled that the national card catalogue should be deposited in the national archives, at that time in the keeping of Phi at Stanford university. The catalogue work then devolved upon the keeper of the archives. In 1908, Minna Stillman, Phi, as archivist compiled from this card record the sixth Theta catalogue. She was as-

sisted by Elsie Branner Fowler (Mrs F. H.) Phi, and Helen Van Uxem Cubberly (Mrs E. P.) Beta. This catalogue appeared as the November 1908 issue of the *Kappa Alpha Theta*, then edited by Charlotte Walker Stone (Mrs W. J.) at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The edition has a smaller page, 5 x 6½ inches, than had the earlier catalogues, and uses 8 point instead of their 10 or 12 point type, but even so it has 251 pages. Historical data is omitted, the book being limited to chapter rolls, alphabetical, and geographical lists of members. Since the fifth catalogue appeared six chapters had been installed—Sigma reestablished at Toronto and Gamma at Butler, and four new ones, Alpha Theta, at Texas, Alpha Iota at Washington, St. Louis, Alpha Kappa at Adelphi, and Alpha Lambda at Washington, Seattle—giving the fraternity 29 active college chapters, as well as thirteen alumnæ chapters. The total enrollment up to May 1908 was 4,129: 215 of whom were no longer living. This book is bound in red paper, with title in black.

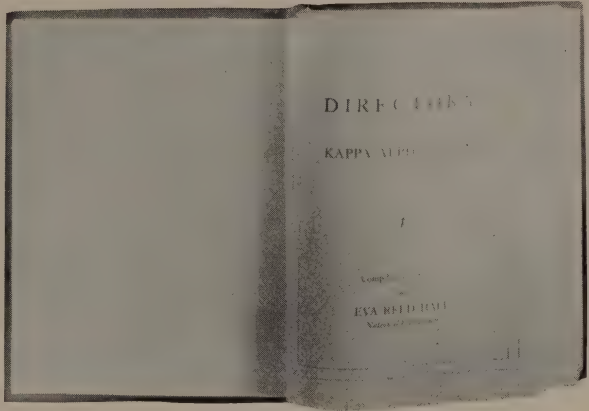
Sixth catalogue— In May 1909, and again in May 1910,
Supplements the magazine printed pamphlet catalogue
 supplements for initiates after the 1908
 catalogue appeared.

Seventh The seventh catalogue appeared as the May
catalogue— 1916 issue of *Kappa Alpha Theta*. It was com-
 piled by L. Pearle Green, editor of the magazine,
 1916 with assistance from chapter cataloguers, no
 longer archivists but permanent alumnæ officers
 known as alumnæ secretaries. This catalogue contained—com-
 plete chapter rolls, giving addresses, degrees, honors, married
 names; lists of affiliates; a list of deceased members; an alpha-
 betical list of members; a geographical index. For the first time
 the three initiates of the ill-fated little Cincinnati Wesleyan
 chapter appear in a Theta catalogue. When this catalogue ap-
 peared, Kappa Alpha Theta had 39 active college chapters and
 33 alumnæ chapters. The number of names listed was 7,196,
 of whom 366 were deceased.

The first two catalogues published as issues of the magazine had proved a heavy drain on magazine funds, so this 1916 catalogue, though issued as a number of the magazine, was financed

by a special appropriation from the Endowment fund authorized by the 1915 convention.

In 1912 the national catalogue had been removed from national archives to the magazine editor's office. It was again moved in 1917 to the home of the newly appointed national cataloguer,



Eva Reed Hall, Tau. Miss Hall worked regularly at the difficult task of keeping the catalogue up to date and in 1924 edited and supervised the publication of the fraternity's eighth catalogue.

This latest catalogue appeared independently, partly financed by one thousand cash subscriptions obtained before the book went to press. It was printed by the George Banta Publishing company, Menasha, Wisconsin, long official publishers to Kappa Alpha Theta. The book's page is $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 inches, a convenient size for carrying about. It has a tan cloth binding for its 707 pages. Because of costs and size, chapter rolls are omitted from this eighth catalogue, its contents being—foreword, statistical tables, list of alumnae assistant editors, alphabetic list of all Thetas, In memoriam list, and a geographical index.

In the eight years between the issue of the seventh and eighth catalogues, thirteen college chapters had been added, so in November 1924 there were 52 college chapters, 43 alumnae chapters, and 13 alumnae clubs. Names appearing in the catalogue numbered 11,888, of which 617 were deceased.

Today, 1929, the fraternity's membership increases at the rate of about seven hundred annually. Fraternity membership figures seem to keep pace with college enrollment figures, and colleges do not cease to grow. So stupendous is the task of keeping an up-to-date list of so large and scattered an organization, that it needs the entire time of a full time assistant

in Central office, to which the catalogue file was transferred in 1925—but at present it has no such worker and so is anything but up-to-date. Still, when the plan of a national catalogue file was presented to convention in 1897, all were assured that “When the record is once completed there will be but little work involved in keeping it up-to-date.”

BIMONTHLY

When in 1891 Grand council was organized as the fraternity's administrative staff, the constitution provided that Grand council should make semi-annual reports to chapters. For sixteen years, these Grand council reports were transmitted to chapters in writing, as constitutions and convention minutes had always been. It was not until May 1908 that a Grand council report was sent forth printed rather than written, or mimeographed. Subsequent semi-annual reports were all printed.

The convention of 1909 voted “that reports be issued by the Grand council in September, December, February and April as substitutes for the present semi-annual reports.” Thus the *Bimonthly* came into existence. The first issue appeared February 1910, a four page circular containing brief articles about fraternity business and progress. The *Bimonthly* is a private publication, appearing regularly in the stated months, size varying from the hundred or more pages of the September issue following a convention (which issue is the full convention proceedings) to the normal four pages of 10 point print. It is edited by Central office, and contains notices from committees and officers, reports of scholarship, finance, Council meetings, etc. calls for votes, requests for data, and private news in general.

At first the December issue was commandeered for the fraternity's annual report, but since 1916 the annual report has been issued as a supplement to the February *Bimonthly*, and sent to all alumnæ enclosed with the annual state chairmen letters.

Each fraternity officer, each chapter, college and alumnæ, each Theta club, receives every issue of the *Bimonthly*. Any Theta may subscribe for the *Bimonthly*.

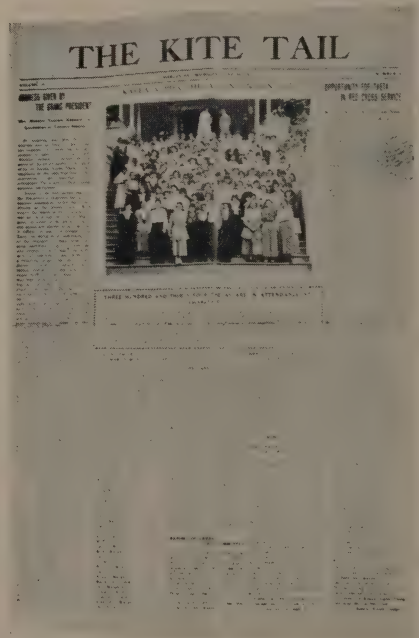
the society page; and fourth, to print late in the week a complete list of those in attendance." All these plans were fulfilled.

1913 The 1913 convention newspaper had to adjust itself to difficult conditions. There were no printing facilities at Lake Minnewaska, New York. So, two numbers were issued: one at hand when convention opened, the other mailed subscribers after convention. The editors were Abbie and Jean Potts and Katherine Potts Saunders (Mrs G. E.) all Iota; assisted by Marguerite Allen, Alpha Zeta; Katherine Cline Miller (Mrs Don) Rho; Dorothy Davis Conant (Mrs Frederick) Alpha Delta; and one member of the staff of volume 1, Clara Lynn Fitch (Mrs George) Kappa. The name of this second convention newspaper was *The Kite*.

In 1915 the *Theta daily Kite* was edited by Estelle Riddle Dodge (Mrs) Kappa, assisted by Marjorie McGuire St Pierre (Mrs Walter), Lora Jane Taylor Hawkins (Mrs Harold), Bernice Lucas Dinwiddie (Mrs

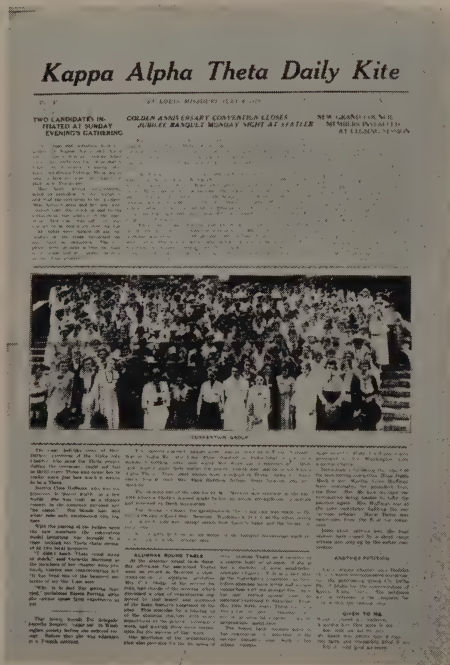


Starrett) and Alice Gram, all of Alpha Xi; Suzanne Stabern Graham (Mrs G. F.) Alpha Nu. Mrs Dodge was a newspaper woman in Oregon at the time, and several of her assistants had had experience as reporters. Five numbers appeared. This was the first convention daily to be illustrated, each number having a cut on the first page.



1917

Convention at Charlevoix, Michigan, in 1917, again found no facilities at hand for printing a daily newspaper. So, the Minnewaska precedent was followed—only two issues published: *The Kite String*, which greeted convention when it arrived; and *The Kite Tail*, mailed subscribers after convention. Those names given the issues because, as the editor wrote, “there wasn’t any real Kite *body* between the two efforts.” The editor was Lucie Pfleger, Alpha Tau, the business manager, Mary Louise Rutter, Alpha Tau, too. On the staff were—Helen Pratt, Eta; Adelaide Singley Yost (Mrs R. L.) Mu; Hester Jacobs Baker (Mrs C. C.) Psi. They were assisted by a large staff of “reporters.”



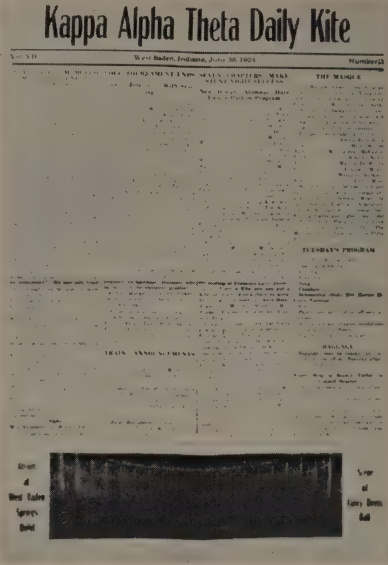
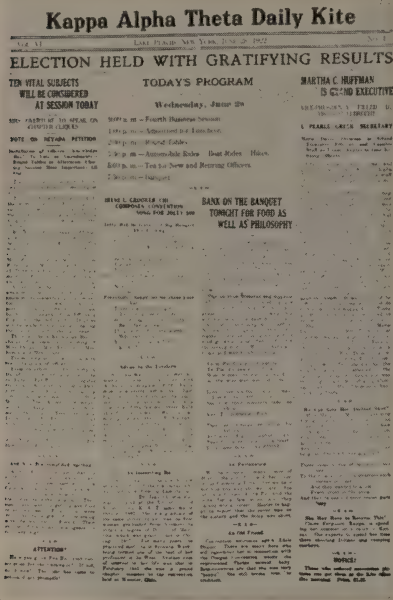
At St. Louis in 1919, when the fraternity celebrated its Golden jubilee, the convention newspaper was once more edited by Mrs Dodge, this time with the assistance of Geraldine Collum and Penelope Turner, Alpha Mu; Grace Williams, Alpha Omicron; Jean Brookes, Lucille Logan Beach (Mrs Frank) and Joanna Hoolan of Alpha Iota; Marjorie Jones Knowlton (Mrs Paul) Delta; Josephine Piercy, Beta. Convention sessions occupied five days, but as one of these was Sunday and St. Louis printers do not labor Saturday aft-

ernoon, there were only four issues of the *Kappa Alpha Theta Daily Kite*, the new title for an old friend, the convention newspaper.

1922

The fifth volume of the *Kite* was published at Lake Placid, New York, in 1922. Its editor-in-chief was Dorothy Smith Raynolds (Mrs Harold) Phi. On the staff were Margaret Killen Banta (Mrs George, Jr.) Alpha Psi;

Evelyn Folks Orton (Mrs L. M.) and Helen Smith Taylor (Mrs Alvin) Iota; Marian Green King (Mrs S. C.), Doris Stillman Cook (Mrs John) and Merle Smalley Keeler (Mrs Philip) all of Chi. There were four issues, the last one appearing before the final events of convention, but carrying the story of all these last events in real newspaper before-the-event manner.



1924 The 1924 *Kite* was edited by Edith Silver, Gamma, assisted by Virginia Kingsbury, Martha Updegraff, and Mildred Morgan, all of Gamma; and a staff of reporters.

1926 For the San Francisco convention the *Theta Kite* had five issues, four during convention, and a fifth, issued July 20 and mailed to all subscribers, since convention holding over two holidays, July 4 and 5, no issues were possible those days. The editor-in-chief was Leslie Wilde Gan-yard (Mrs Merwin) Omega; managing editor, Dorothy Cochran Hamilton (Mrs Lloyd) Kappa; advertising editor, Kathryn Perry, Psi; circulation managers, Hilda and Wyrdis McCurdy, Beta. Each college chapter of District VI was represented on the staff of seven reporters.

1928 Volume 9 of the *Theta Kite* recorded the doings of the 1928 convention in Minnesota in six issues. The edi-

tor was Katharine Birch Spear (Mrs Arthur) Upsilon, and the business manager, Marion Bagley Losby (Mrs T. L.) Upsilon. They were assisted by a staff of reporters from various chapters.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA HISTORY

The first historical sketch of Kappa Alpha Theta was written by Alice Allen Brant (Mrs T. J.). Alpha minutes of January 8, 1879: "Cor. Sec. instructed to write Mrs T. J. Brant and ask her to write out a history of our fraternity." and, January 31: "A long and interesting letter was received from Mrs T. J. Brant telling us all she could of the early history of Theta."

This letter of Mrs Brant's has not been preserved, but Martha J. Ridpath, Alpha, used it as a source when she prepared the sketch of Kappa Alpha Theta for the first edition of Baird's manual in 1879.

When the first number of *Kappa Alpha Theta* appeared in June 1885 it contained a brief history of the fraternity written by Fannie E. Pratt Thompson (Mrs F. C.) Kappa.

In May 1890 the magazine published a story of the founding from the pen of Dr John Clarke Ridpath, historian, who as an Asbury professor had advised the Founders of Kappa Alpha Theta. This, by frequent quotation, in time became a reference authority in the fraternity, though it contained some inaccurate statements due to natural errors of memory after twenty years.

In 1893 national archives were established with Tau as custodian and Leonora Gould of that chapter the first archivist. From 1899 to 1903, Miss Gould did yeoman service gathering and copying convention minutes, official reports, and other early records borrowed from all the older chapters.

In 1903 the archives were moved to Phi's chapter house at Stanford, the only chapter house at that time owned by the fraternity. They remained with Phi until 1925 when they were transferred to the custody of Alpha in Greencastle. Archivists while the files were in California: Minna Stillman, Phi, 1903-1909; Letitia Patterson Abrams (Mrs LeRoy) Phi, 1909-13; Helen Van Uxem Cubberley (Mrs E. P.) Beta, 1913-1920;

Bernice Tompkins, Phi, 1920-1925. Miss Tompkins gave much assistance in compiling this history.

When the archives were removed to Greencastle, Catherine Tillotson, Alpha, was appointed national archivist. She too helped in the preparation of this book.

The May 1899 and March 1906 issues of the *Kappa Alpha Theta* were historical numbers, being given over entirely to history data and containing much valuable information never before published. Especially valuable in compiling this book was the history résumé in the second of these historical magazines, compiled by Ednah Harmon Wickson Kelley (Mrs W. G.) Omega, Grand president, 1901-05, who was much interested in the movement to collect the fraternity's history.

The 1905 convention authorized the publication of a historical handbook. L. Pearle Green, Grand secretary, compiled this book, which made its début at the 1911 convention. In the book's 83 pages was more Kappa Alpha Theta history than had ever before been assembled. It was printed by the George Banta Publishing company, Menasha, Wisconsin, bound in red cloth, with *Kappa Alpha Theta Handbook* on the cover in gold letters. There were eight full page cuts, showing the coat-of-arms, the Founders, and the six houses then owned by chapters.

The preface says: "The work of gathering the data has revealed the lacunae in our records and the meager collection of historical material yet made. The study has rescued a few events from oblivion and shown glimpses of the fascinating field of investigation that must be explored before an adequate history of Kappa Alpha Theta can be written."

In 1915 began the work of preparing a complete history, with the hope that it might be published for Kappa Alpha Theta's fiftieth anniversary in 1920. The Service bureau, then under the chairmanship of Flora Cotton, Alpha Epsilon, was given the task of collecting data, and did much preliminary work.

In 1918 Estelle Riddle Dodge (Mrs) Kappa, was made chairman of the Service board and Beulah Smith Jones (Mrs Harry) Alpha Lambda, was put in charge of the history work. Progress in collecting data was necessarily slow. In 1921 Mrs

Jones resigned and Ruth dePledge Burgunder (Mrs Robert) Alpha Lambda, took up the work. Early and late she labored copying material, gathering fraternity publications, writing hundreds of letters to those who might contribute missing data, photographs, etc. When the 1922 convention met at Lake Placid the work had so far advanced that Mrs Burgunder recommended the appointment of a historian to write the history.

Mrs Burgunder was appointed historian. After about a year's work on the history Mrs Burgunder was obliged to resign and Mrs Dodge was appointed historian.

In the summer of 1923 Mrs Dodge spent several weeks in Greencastle where she gathered valuable data for the early part of the story. To the 1924 convention Mrs Dodge took eight completed chapters, which told the story of Kappa Alpha Theta's development from 1870 to 1893. Following this convention, she went with Ethel Atkins Nickerson (Mrs Eugene) Alpha Tau, to Mt Sterling, Kentucky, to gather information about Bettie Tipton Lindsey (Mrs J. H.) a Founder, and the legendary chapter at Millersburg college. In the winter of 1924-25 Mrs Dodge spent some time at Stanford reading and copying old records in the national archives. The next two years were given to writing this book.

CONSTITUTIONS

Alumnæ members of Alpha revised the constitution's form in 1891-93 and added the present preamble, written by Anne Downey. Ten years later, 1903, the constitution was printed for the first time in a small book of thirty pages, bound in black paper lettered in gold. Two similar editions followed, in 1905 and 1909. After the 1911 convention amendments adopted were printed on sheets suitable for pasting in the 1909 edition.

In 1914 a revision which divided the, by then unwieldy, constitution into constitution and statutes, was prepared by the first Code commission, Syracuse alumnæ chapter. For another ten years amendments were printed on sheets suitable to be pasted in the 1914 edition. In 1921 Jessie Wright Whitcomb (Mrs George) Lambda, was appointed Code commissioner, and did the final editing on the laws. In 1924, *Kappa Alpha Theta Laws* was published, containing constitution, statutes, and rulings of

conventions and Grand council. This book was seen through the press by the Grand secretary, L. Pearle Green, Phi. Each chapter and fraternity officer was furnished with a copy in a loose leaf black leather book. Thereafter new pages to take the place of those containing superceded laws were to appear after each convention. In 1929 a new edition of the entire book was issued.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Convention minutes were sent chapters at first in handwritten copies, then in mimeographed handwritten copies. The first full convention proceedings appeared in 1903 and were printed. Proceedings of every convention since have been printed, since 1909 as the September issue of *Bimonthly*.

RITUAL BOOK

The convention of 1913 authorized the printing of a Ritual book which finally appeared in 1925. "Many Theta alumnæ and several chapters," says its preface, "have served from year to year as committees entrusted with the preparation of this book. Several new services and new forms, have developed, so that it has become a formidable collection. . . . At the meeting of Grand council in October 1924, Jessie Baldridge Lebrecht (Mrs Hal) Grand president, the sole remaining member of the last committee in charge of the book, presented the collected material for inspection and suggestions. The Council turned over the final preparation of the manuscript . . . to the Grand secretary. Slow and discouraging as the work has been at times, it has steadily progressed, and the book goes to press so nearly approaching the ideal for it, that the delays all seem worth while, since we are proud of the book." In 116 pages, beautifully printed, all the ceremonies used in different services are collected. The volume is bound in dark red cloth, with title on the cover. Every chapter and every officer owns a copy.

CHAPTER PUBLICATIONS

For some years every chapter has been required to send an annual letter to its alumnæ. Many of these are typewritten letters duplicated, but others have developed into printed newspapers or pamphlets, such as the *Kite* of Tau, Alpha Rho, and

Alpha Chi; Alpha Xi's *Pansy pot*; and the *Tale of Psi's Kite*.

Beta, Rho, and Alpha Upsilon, each has a second publication, of which there is but one annual copy. This book, in the case of Beta an elaborate, illustrated volume, is read at the last meeting for the year, and deposited in the archives. Beta has a complete file of these chapter histories since 1889. (See also page 322.)

K A T's GARDEN OF VERSE

Clara Lynn Fitch (Mrs George) Kappa, published *A K A T's Garden of verse*, a little book of charming and whimsical Theta verse, in 1913, selling copies at convention for the benefit of the Scholarship fund. A few extracts from the book now out of print:

In rushing I get up by night
And rush by yellow candle light,
I keep it up the same old way,
And do not go to bed till day.

.

When I joined my fraternity
A golden kite they gave to me,
And told me all its lore.
My heart was empty like a cup,
But faith and friendship filled it up
Till it could hold no more.

WOMANHOOD, A MASQUE

After its presentation at the 1919 convention, the masque, *Womanhood*, written by Sara Morrison, Kappa, was published by the fraternity and distributed to chapters and officers as Kappa Alpha Theta's birthday greeting, honoring the Founders at the fraternity's Golden jubilee. *Womanhood* is a symbolic play, intended for out of doors presentation, signifying the gift of fraternity to college life, and has been presented at several later conventions, also by chapters as part of Founders'-day celebrations.

REPORT FORMS

1894

To Beta Chapter:

We submit the following report of our Chapter

for Dall Term 1893

1. Number of Members 4

Seniors 3 Juniors 4

Soph's 5 Freshmen 4

Resident Members 44

Filiated Members _____

2. Character of Work, Etc. Highly social
the school course has occupied so
much time that it has been
impossible to do any literary work.

3. Remarks, Progress, Etc. Having lost our
older members, we are leaving
work up to the present government.
We fear we think we have
succeeded.

Respectfully,
Wanda H. Webb
Cor. Sec'y of Alpha Chapter

1) Meetings
 Time *10:00 AM* Length *3:30*
 Character *Informal*
 (f) House
 Have you a chapter house *no* Do you own it
 Are you buying it *no* How
 Cost of board in the house Cost of board elsewhere
 (g) Honors (social and scholarship), College Offices, etc., gained by Chapter or individual Theta
Yoga and Yoga Club
Note Book *Decorative Art* *Yoga Room*
Yoga Book *Literary Club* *Yoga*
 (h) Remarks, suggestions, etc. *Religion Chemistry*
 (Due in May)
 Corresponding Secretary for coming year.
 Name _____
 College address _____
 Home address _____

1894

New York
 May 1 1901
 To Beta Chapter
 We submit the following report of our Chapter
 for Spring Term 1901
 No. of Members, 21
 Seniors, 7
 Sophomores, 5
 Juniors, 7
 Freshmen, 5
 Post-graduate Members, 1
 Resident Members, 7
 Specials
 WOMEN'S FRATERNITIES REPRESENTED IN COLLEGE
 N.K.T. A.O.T. K.A.C.
 No. of GIRLS LOST 1 TO WHOM N.K.P.
 No. of GIRLS GAINED 5 FROM WHOM #

CLASS, COLLEGE AND SOCIAL HONORS
GAINED.

BY WHOM.

Phys. Socy. Class W. A. Howard
Chemical, Undergrad. Socy. M. W. Hall
"Vice Pres." "Wescon Edith Howard
"Junior Class E. A. Tolles
"Senior Class M. W. Mice
Editor Barnard Bulletin T. F. Holcomb
Editor College Editor W. A. Howard
Experiences, Suggestions, Plans, General Remarks W. A. Howard

No usual Alpha Zeta
has taken active part
in dramatics and in
all social events. Crowded
buildings resulting from
Barnard's rapid development
necessitate the joining up of
our College Chapter room
and that seeking of quarters
outside.

(DIED IN MAY.)

Name of Corresponding Secretary
for coming year. Mary E. Howard
Corresponding Secretary.
Anna O. Howard Alpha Zeta Chapter
East Orange, N. J. Barnard

1901

WHAT SOME THETAS ARE DOING

"We honor thee."

EVERY Theta is eager to know what Thetas are doing in the world of art, professions, business, and public service. So, a chapter on the fraternity's outstanding members seems requisite in this book. Such a chapter though must lack a true historical basis, as it is most concerned with present activities of members—while only time can prove their place in history.

Just what entitles an individual to the title "distinguished"? Many and varied are the answers and discussions this question can provoke. No two groups, scarcely two individuals, agree on a workable definition of a "distinguished person." Therefore no attempt has been made to draw up a criteria of distinction to use in selecting names for this chapter. The aim has been to list "Thetas who have attained distinction in some profession, business, or public service; and Thetas who are doing (or have done) interesting, unusual, or unique things."

It is surprising how a woman of distinction, leadership, and accomplishments in one city may be an entirely unknown entity in a community less than five hundred miles away, while a man doing similar work might even be known in distant states. Then, too, a woman may gain notice and publicity, seem to be on the high road to fame, and six months later withdraw entirely from this career for the quiet, unheralded, though equally, if not more important, career of homemaker. Few Thetas today seem ambitious to combine two careers.

The original list for this chapter was compiled five years ago by Rochester alumnae chapter. Nothing could better illustrate the non-historical character of this chapter than the work to bring the list to date. Numerous Thetas on the original list are now "retired from a career"; a goodly number of others have migrated from one vocation to another, often seemingly entirely unrelated to the career originally pursued; and quite a number of others have become outstanding in these five years.

Cooperation in completing and bringing to date the data has

been sought far and wide. Yet its incompleteness and inadequacy are obvious. To decide whether or not many an alumna, who is most important to her undergraduate sisters, is really entitled to be listed has been difficult. If the record errs in its selections, it is in its inclusiveness rather than in its exclusiveness. Still, many who should have been mentioned probably are not. Their names and career stories will be welcomed for a later edition.

When the list of names to be included finally was compiled, other questions arose. Shall it be just a list? Shall it be a list with skeleton biographies such as appear in biographical dictionaries? Shall it be a series of personality sketches that will make these interesting Thetas live for the reader? Real, intimate sketches is the ideal way to introduce these vital sisters—but to get such copy of all of them would be at least a year's occupation; and, sketches once collected, the physical limits of this book would have prevented their publication. Maybe Theta may some time have a whole book devoted to its outstanding members.

In the meantime a list of names, with a few lines of formal, uniform type of data, has had to be the selected format, with reference to source material for those who have arrived at inclusion in standard reference books, and to the fraternity magazine for sketches of those there "written up."

Minor problems were—shall the Thetas of distinction who are no longer living be included, and if so in a separate list? Shall those now "retired from a career" be included, and if so in a separate list? Shall the list be classified by vocations, by chapters, or be alphabetical? The first two questions have been answered by including all in one list, with special designations for the "retired" and the "deceased." The third by an alphabetical arrangement. Those engaged in any line of work may be assembled by a little personal effort by the curious reader.

Many Thetas did distinguished work during the World War. Such service is not listed here, as it is fully covered in chapter 19, pages 406-413.

A familiar book is *Who's Who in America*. Probably all will agree that every one included in that book is "distinguished." So we give you first the twenty-eight members of

Kappa Alpha Theta whose deeds are recorded in the latest edition of this book, volume 15, the issue for 1928-29. They are:

ADAMS, ELEANOR N.
ANDERSON, ELIZABETH PRESTON
AXTELL, FRANCES CLEVELAND
BEARD, MARY RITTER
BURLINGAME, ANNE ELIZABETH
CARSE, ELIZABETH
CLEMENTS, EDITH SCHWARTZ
COMSTOCK, ANNA BOTSFORD
COOLIDGE, MARY ROBERTS
GUTHRIE, ANNA LORRAINE
HACK, ELIZABETH JANE MILLER
HERRICK, GENEVIEVE FORBES
HEYWOOD, FLORENCE
KINGSBURY, SUSAN MYRA

MACLEAN, ANNIE MARION
MAXWELL, MARGERY
MUDGE, ISADORE GILBERT
MULHERON, ANNE MORTON
PARKER, CORNELIA STRATTON
PETERS, IVA LOWTHER
POTTER, MARY ROSS
RABB, KATE MILNER
RITCHIE, MARY LILY MUNSELL
SMITH, RUBY GREEN
SWIGGETT, EMMA BAIN
VAN HOOSSEN, BERTHA
WASHBURN, MARGARET FLOY
YODER, ANN ELIZABETH

Look them up in *Who's Who*, learn where they went to college, what they have done, and are doing.

In 1915 there was published a *Woman's Who's Who of America*, its aim to include women of distinction within a state as well as those of national reputation, also women in public office, who are not, to any extent, included in the general *Who's Who*. The forty-five Thetas appearing in this book are:

*ANDERSON, ELIZABETH PRESTON
ATKINSON, ALICE MINERVA
BASCOM, ELVA L.
BATES, MARY RUSSELL
*BEARD, MARY RITTER
BLAKE, DR. EVA R.
BLANCHARD, IRENE
BOYNTON, DR. FRANCES
*CLEMENTS, EDITH SCHWARTZ
COMAN, KATHERINE
*COMSTOCK, ANNA BOTSFORD
*COOLIDGE, MARY ROBERTS
DEDERER, PAULINE
DOLE, GRACE WILD SOPER
EDWARDS, KATHERINE MARY
FANNING, CLARA
GARDINER, EDITH JORDAN
GLUCKSMAN, OLGA NEYMAN
*GUTHRIE, ANNA
*HACK, ELIZABETH (JANE) MILLER
HOLCOMBE, CAROLYN CROSETT
HULL, HANNAH CLOTHIER
JACOBS, BELLE AUSTIN

KERLIN, JENNY GILBERT
*KINGSBURY, SUSAN MYRA
LEAVITT, CHARLOTTE M.
LYON, FRANCES DIMMICK
*MACLEAN, ANNIE MARION
MARTIN, MARTHA EVANS
MOODY, HELEN WATTERSON
MOSHER, DR. CLELIA DUEL
PERKINS, ALICE SULLIVAN
PYLE, MARJORIE
*RABB, KATE MILNER
SCRIBNER, JOSEPHINE PITTMAN
SEMBOWER, ALTA BRUNT
*SMITH, RUBY GREEN
SNOW, JULIA WARNER
VOSBURG, MARGARET CONNOR
*WASHBURN, MARGARET FLOY
WATSON, ESTHER JOSEPHINE
WATT, MADGE ROBERTSON
WHITCOMB, JESSIE WRIGHT
WINDSOR, MARGARET BOYNTON
WITHINGTON, ALFREDA BOSWORTH

(The names preceded by a * are included also in *Who's who in America*; a few of the others appeared in earlier editions of that book, having died or retired before volume 15 appeared.)

And now here is the full list of Thetas known to be doing, or to have done, outstanding things.

W.W. refers one to *Who's who in America*, volume 15.

W.W.W. refers one to *Women's who's who of America*.

A.M.S. refers one to *American men of science*, 4th edition.

V. followed by a figure, a colon, another figure, refers one to the volume and page of the *Kappa Alpha Theta* where will be found news of the particular Theta whose paragraph it follows.

ABBOTT, EDITH A. *Lambda*—Teacher of art in New York training school for teachers.

ADAMS, ELEANOR (Mrs. Randolph Mathews) *Alpha Tau*—President of Oxford college for women, Oxford, Ohio. (W.W.)

ADAMS, GERTRUDE, *Alpha Beta*—Associate professor of English, Pennsylvania State college.

AGNEW, WILMA CASEBEER (Mrs) *Kappa*—Writer of songs and of organ music. Anna Case sings some of Mrs Agnew's songs on concert tours.

ALDER, LOUISE, *Kappa*—Nursery school expert. In charge of kindergarten department, Wisconsin state normal school, Milwaukee. (V.43:93)

ALEXANDER, MARY, *Alpha Upsilon*—Graduate nurse. Supervisor of Topeka, Kansas, public health nursing association.

ALLEN, MARTHA, *Chi*—Lecturer on art.

AMIS, AGNES, *Alpha Eta*—Booking manager of Adams lecture bureau, New York city. (V.40:368)

ANDERSON, DR ALICE, *Sigma*—In charge of women's hospital, Canadian mission, Dhar, India.

ANDERSON, ELIZABETH PRESTON (Mrs James) *Alpha*—Temperance advocate. Life size portrait hangs in South Dakota capitol in recognition of her services to that state. (W.W. & W.W.W.)

ANDERSON, ISABELLE S. *Alpha Beta*—Assistant Dean of women, Beaver college.

ANSCHUETZ, PHYLLIS BARTELME (Mrs Ralph) *Tau*—Psychologist for Juvenile courts, Chicago, Illinois.

ATKINSON, ALICE MINERVA, *Iota*—Writer of books on American history. (W.W.W.) Married, Benjamin Kirson.

AXTELL, F. SEVILLA CLEVELAND (Mrs W. H.) *Alpha*—First woman elected to Washington state legislature; appointed by President Wilson to the U. S. Employees' compensation commission. (W.W. & V.27:117 & V.32:21)

AYRES, FRANCES, *Beta Pi*—Violinist, member of trio which broadcasts over WREO.

BAIRD, ANNIE ADAMS (Mrs M. M.) *Nu*—Missionary in Korea who translated *Mother Goose* and many children's songs into Korean, as well as English text books for the mission schools. Died 1916. (V.30:218)

BALL, CONSTANCE LINCOLN, *Alpha Beta*—Personnel bureau, National board of Y.W.C.A.

BANTA, MARGARET KILLEN (Mrs George, jr) *Alpha Psi*—Associate editor of *Banta's Greek exchange*. (V.40:138 & V.43:84)

BARBER, JESSIE, *Sigma*—Hostess of Women's union, University college, University of Toronto.

BARNABY, JOSEPHINE, *Alpha Gamma*—Principal, Shaw high school, East Cleveland, Ohio.

BARRELL, DR IDA LAIRD, *Iota*—Physician, child specialist, Chicago, Illinois.

BASCOM, ELVA L. Mu—Librarian, Reference department, Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (W.W.W. & V.31:312)

BATES, MARY RUSSELL, *Lambda*—Assistant Librarian, University of Vermont. (W.W.W.)

BEADLE, ANITA, *Alpha Chi*—Dietitian, Leslie home, Honolulu, Hawaii. (V.35:22)

BEARD, MARY RITTER (Mrs Charles A.) *Alpha*—Writer. (W.W. & W.W.W. & V.32:20)

BEEDE, MARGARET, *Alpha Rho*—Writer of short stories for magazines. (V.39:309)

BEESON, MABEL BANTA (Mrs C. H.) *Beta*—Until 1927 in charge of University of Chicago extension courses in Latin. (V.41:425)

BETHURUM, DOROTHY, *Alpha Eta*—Associate professor of English, Lawrence college.

BIGGAR, RUTH JANE (Mrs Walter) *Lambda*—Until her marriage assistant professor of zoology, University of Vermont.

BINGHAM, DR ANNIE, *Chi*—Physician at Waverly house, New York city, specialist on mental deficiency.

BLAKE, DR EVA M. *Alpha Delta*—Physician. (W.W.W.)

BLANCHARD, DR IRENE, *Eta*—Physician. (W.W.W.)

BOUGHNER, GENEVIEVE JACKSON (Mrs L. J.) *Upsilon*—Writer; *Women in journalism*, other books, regular magazine contributor. (V.40:420)

BOWLER, ALIDA, *Delta*—Policewoman. President of Board of public relations, police department, Los Angeles, California. (V. 41:424)

BOYTON, DR FRANCES N. *Eta*—Physician, professor of histology, New Haven, Connecticut, normal school. (W.W.W. & V.27:140)

BREEDING, CORINNE, *Alpha Omicron*—Girls reserve staff, National board, Y.W.C.A.

BREON, BEVERLEY, pseudonym of Charlotte Schuchardt Woodruff (Mrs W. M.) *Tau*—Before her marriage, leader of Chicago civic opera ballet and co-founder of Breon and Darrow school of ballet, Hollywood, California. (V.43:398)

BRIARLY, MARY—See Ritchie, Mary Lily Munsell (Mrs M. L.)

BROKAW, FLORENCE MASON (Mrs Charles)—See Mason, Florence.

BROOKMAN, LAURA LOU, *Alpha Rho*—Writer of newspaper features and serials. (V.42:87)

BROOKS, MATHILDA MOLDENHAUER (Mrs Sumner) *Alpha Omega*—Bacteriologist with U. S. Public health service, Washington, D.C. (V.34:348)

BROWNELL, JENNIE JONES (Mrs G. C.) *Chi*—Associated with her husband, professor at the University of Alabama, in Brownell European tour service. (V.42:98)

BROWNFIELD, LILLIAN BEESON, *Alpha*—Professor of English at DePauw university.

BRYSON, LYLE, *Alpha Xi*—Editor of *New Era*, New York city.

BUCHANAN, MARY ELIZABETH (Mrs George, jr) *Tau*—Circulation manager of the magazine *Children*. (V.41:255)

BUELL, MARY VAN RENSSELAER, *Psi*—Chemist. Associate in physiological chemistry, Johns Hopkins university; discoverer of a new blood compound, oxyadenine. (A.M.S. & V.29:110)

BURLINGAME, ANNA ELIZABETH, *Chi*—Author. (W.W.)

BURLINGAME, GERTRUDE, *Chi*—Botanist. Discoverer of many unclassified species of mushrooms.

BURNER, OOLOOAH, *Alpha*—Y.W.C.A. National board, specialist in educational work.

BURROWS, ELIZABETH, *Chi*—Writer. Latest book, *Irene of Tundra towers*. (V.43:97)

BURT, AMY M. *Lambda*—Head of Appalachin school, Penland, North Carolina. (V.41:174)

BURTON, ALMA HOLMAN (Mrs G. W.) *Alpha*—Writer of nature stories for children.

CALDWELL, MARY ESTILL (Mrs G. T.) *Beta Delta*—Bacteriologist, University of Arizona.

CAMPBELL, CLARA, *Mu*—Professor of French, Simmons college. Died, 1927.

CAMPBELL, MRS H. C.—See Fawcett, Mrs Mary Chandler.

CAMPBELL, LILY BESS, *Alpha Theta*—Professor of literature, University of California at Los Angeles. Author, *These are my jewels*. (V.43:418)

CARPENTER, RUTH HAYNES (Mrs L. C.) *Upsilon*—Business. Consultant in public relations, also handles promotional work, business surveys, and research problems. "Most representative business woman of Minneapolis," title voted Mrs Carpenter in 1929 by the city's Zonta club.

CARRINGTON, MARGARET, *Alpha Mu*—Graduate nurse. Formerly associate professor, Yale university school for nurses, now associate professor of nursing education, Western Reserve university.

CARSE, ELIZABETH, *Iota*—Principal Northrop collegiate school, Minneapolis, Minnesota. (W.W.)

CARSON, CLARA LOUISE, *Chi*—Writer of text books on civics.

CASANAS, BEECYE, *Beta Beta*—Mardi Gras queen, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1929 (V.43:392)

CHAMBERLAIN, JESSIE CORA, *Chi*—Author of *Rhymes of nature*. (V.25:398)

CHENOWITH, MARY E. NORTH (Mrs Arthur) *Alpha Beta*—President, Federated school boards of New Jersey.

CHESLEY, DR PLACIDA GARDNER (Mrs A. H.) *Omicron*—Bacteriologist.

CHISHOLM, E. RUTH AUDAS (Mrs Theodore) *Chi*—Lawyer. U. S. Patent office examiner, Washington, D.C.

CLARK, ANNA MAY, *Lambda*—Scientist. Author, *Trees of Vermont*; head, Science department New York training school for teachers.

CLARK, MARGARET, *Sigma*—Secretary to Canadian advisory officer, League of nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

CLARK, ELEANOR STABLER (Mrs W. A.) *Alpha Beta*—National president of Mortar board, 1924-1927.

CLEMENTS, EDITH SCHWARTZ (Mrs F. E.) *Rho*—Botanist and artist. Author and illustrator of *Wild flowers of west*, and co-author, with her husband, and illustrator of other books. (W.W. & W.W.W. & A.M.S. & V.31:310, V.42:80)

COCKINS, EDITH, *Alpha Gamma*—Registrar, Ohio state university. (V.37:321)

COFFIN, RUBY L. *Beta Gamma*—Arizona State supervisor of Home economics.

COLBURN, IDA CLARA, *Lambda*—Principal, Rayson school, New York city.

COLLIER, ELIZABETH BROWNELL, *Lambda*—Associate professor of English, Hunter college. First holder of Bettie Locke social service fellowship.

COMAN, KATHERINE, *Eta*—Professor of political economy at Wellesley college, author of books on history and economics. Died 1915. (W.W.W.)

COMSTOCK, ANNA BOTSFORD (Mrs J. H.) *Iota*—Mother of nature study, author, artist. Designated by National league of women voters, "one of twelve greatest living American women." (W.W. & W.W.W. & A.M.S. V.42:91 & V.43:88)

COOK, FRANCES KERR (Mrs D. C.) *Alpha Delta & Phi*—Author and artist: *Today's stories of yesterday*, *Red and gold stories*; also, writes and illustrates many children's tales for magazines. (V.40:166 & V.42:180)

COOLIDGE, MARY ROBERTS (Mrs Dane) *Iota*—Writer: *Rainmakers*, *Chinese immigration*. Member California State board of education. (W.W. & W.W.W.)

COOPER, JOSEPHINE, *Pi*—Business. Head of Iron clad hosiery mills, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

COX, KATHERINE ABBOTT (Mrs Allen) *Epsilon*—Artist. (V. 43:29)

CRAWLEY, MARY HOLTON (Mrs J. S.) *Tau*—Actress.

CRISSEY, LUCILE, *Eta*—Chemist with Sears Roebuck Co.

CROFF, DR JULIA CARRO CUMMINGS (Mrs J. B.) *Chi*—Physician, lecturer on eugenics.

CURRAN, MARY ELEANOR, *Omicron*. Commercial artist in Los Angeles, California, especially noted for her Christmas card designs.

DALBY, EMILY, *Alpha Tau*—In charge of fabric displays, Marshall Fields' store, Chicago, Illinois.

DARLING, GRACE, *Beta Theta*—English teacher in Mary Farnham school for girls, Shanghai, China.

DAVIDSON, ELEANOR, *Phi*—Personnel manager, San Francisco stock exchange.

DAVIS, ABBY CRESSON (Mrs J. O.) *Chi*—Poet, frequent contributor to *Life*, *Contemporary verse*, etc. (V.36:286)

DAY, MARJORIE, *Alpha Delta*—In charge of entertainment for Linnard hotels on Pacific coast, active in little theater movement. (V.35:23 & V.40:292)

DEDERER, PAULINE H. *Alpha Zeta*—Professor of zoology, Connecticut college for Women, New London. Author of scientific papers. (W.W.W. & A.M.S.)

DEMILLE, AGNES D. *Beta Xi*—Monologist and dancer, New York city theaters, Lyceum bureau circuits.

DEWEESE, ALICE TOWNE, *Rho*—Before her marriage head of physical education for women, University of Nebraska. (V.33:204)

DIAL, FLORENCE S. *Alpha*—Head of Physical education at Simmons college, until retired in 1924.

DICKINSON, ANNA, *Alpha*—Lecturer, against slavery, and for woman suffrage and temperance. Author of *Plea for education*, *A paying investment*, *Places and opinions*. Died.

DINSDALE, TIRZA, *Alpha Psi*—Y.W.C.A. secretary at Boston, Massachusetts; formerly secretary at Santiago, Chili. (V.42:82)

DOLE, GRACE WELD SOPER (Mrs W. A.) *Iota*—Writer for newspapers and magazines. Died 1917. (W.W.W.)

DOWNY, ANNA, *Alpha*—Evangelist of great power and influence. Died 1903.

DREW, HELEN WHITEMARSH (Mrs J. D.) *Alpha Epsilon*—Professional photographer, specializing in portrait studies.

DROUET, ADELE, *Alpha Psi*—Associate professor of French, Newcomb college.

DUFFEE, MARY MARSHALL (Mrs J. T.) *Alpha Zeta*—Writer, connected with McClure syndicate, for which writes a daily woman's page feature that is used by seventy papers. Pseudonym "Mary Marshall." (V.43:112)

EBELING, META, *Alpha Omega*—Personnel officer, National lamp works, Cleveland, Ohio.

EDWARDS, KATHERINE MAY, *Iota*—Professor of Greek, Wellesley college. (W.W.W.)

EDWARDS, DR MARY LEE, *Sigma*—Surgeon. Chief of staff at New York city hospital for women and crippled children. (V.33:28)

ELIEL, HARRIET JUDGE (Mrs. Paul) *Omega*—Organizer and administrator of John Dewey school, Berkeley, California.

EVANS, NELL ROCKY (Mrs J. W.) *Beta Zeta*—Professor of Home

economics, University of Oklahoma. Formerly scientific research head for Gold medal flour company.

FANNING, CLARA L. *Upsilon*—Editor, *Book review digest*, 1905-15. Compiler of bibliographies. Now on staff Minneapolis, Minnesota, public library. (W.W.W. & V.39:398)

FAWCETT, MRS MARY CHANDLER, *Delta*—Dean of women, University of Illinois, 1910-13; professor at Bryn Mawr, 1914-15; Dean of women, Oregon state college, 1915-23. In 1923 married H. C. Campbell. (V.35:20)

FENNELL, JULIA, *Beta*—Head of her own pathology laboratory in Indianapolis, Indiana.

FERGUSON, LUCIA LOOMIS (Mrs Walter) *Alpha Omicron*—Writer: syndicated column for Scripps-Booth newspapers, articles for other papers and magazines.

FISHER, ANNE P. *Alpha Iota*—Lady farmer, specializing in jams, jellies, and dairy products. (V.42:85)

FLING, HELENE DRESSER (Mrs F. M.) *Upsilon*—Joint author with her husband of *Source problems of the French revolution*. (V.28:156)

FOSTER, FRANCES, *Alpha Epsilon*—Professor at Wells college. Author of *Northern passion*.

GAMBLE, DORIS, *Mu*—Technician, Allegheny general hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

GAMBLE, EDITH, *Alpha Chi*—Dean of Home economics, Purdue university.

GANYARD, LESLIE WILDE (Mrs Mervin) *Omega*—Manager, University of California Bureau of occupations until 1927. (V.38:124 & V. 41:167)

GARWOOD, MARGUERITE CAMPION (Mrs J. P.) *Alpha Beta*—Writer, Associate editor of *Ladies home journal*, then editorial staff of *American magazine*.

GILBERT, GERTRUDE M. DRURY (Mrs P. F.) *Lambda*—Chief instructor, St Louis library school; editor, *Library and its organization*.

GILCHRIST, CHRISTIANNA, *Nu*—Social service worker in Phoenix, Arizona.

GILL, FRANCES, *Omega*—Poet. Published books: *Windy leaf*, *The little days*. (V.39:310)

GILLHAM, CLARA SCOTIA, *Kappa*—Assistant librarian, University of Kansas.

GILMAN, MARGARET, *Alpha Lambda*—Head worker for Red cross in Los Angeles, California.

GLASGOW, MARGARET MCKEE (Mrs S. C.) *Omicron*—Whistler: 1929 at Roxy's theater, New York city. (V.36:27)

GOFF, DR ELLA D. *Mu*—Pioneer physician in Pittsburgh, 1873-23. Died 1923.

GOLDSCHMIDT, GRETCHEN ROCHS (Mrs Herman) *Alpha Theta*—Writer for *Alcalde*.

GOODBODY, LOUISE, *Beta*—Dean of women, University of Indiana. Died 1911.

GOODHEART, ADA LOAR (Mrs James) *Delta*¹—With her husband founded and conducts Sunshine mission, Denver, Colorado.

GRAM, ALICE, *Alpha Xi*—Editor of *Capitol eye*, Washington, D.C.

GREENOUGH, PEARL, *Tau*—In charge of Baptist church's work for college students.

GRENELLE, HELEN—see Topping, Helen.

GRUNSKY, CLOTILDE, *Omega*—Editor, *Journal of electricity*, San Francisco, California.

GUTHRIE, ANNIE, *Upsilon*—Editor, *Readers guide to periodical literature*. (W.W. & W.W.W. & V.40:289)

HACK, ELIZABETH JANE MILLER (Mrs O. S.) *Gamma*—Novelist: *The yoke*, *Saul of Tarsus*, *City of delight*, *Daybreak*; many stories, and some verse, in magazines. (W.W. & W.W.W.)

HARTING, MARY KNOWLTON (Mrs G. N.) *Upsilon*—Artist.

HAMILTON, EDNA, *Alpha*—Head nurse for Indianapolis welfare association. Daughter of Bettie Locke Hamilton, Founder.

HAMILTON, HILDAGARD, *Chi*—Writer: latest book, *Human bits*. (V.41:426)

HANNA, BELLE, S. *Alpha*—City librarian, Greencastle, Indiana.

HANNA, RAY, *Phi*—Dean of girls, Los Angeles, California, high schools.

HARCOFF, Lyla MARSHALL (Mrs Constantine) *Alpha Chi*—Artist. Painter of Hopi Indians, collector and exhibitor of pottery and decorated furniture.

HARGREAVES, EDNA MORROW (Mrs Richard) *Alpha Upsilon*—Peace worker and lecturer. (V.43:99)

HARMON, LUCIE, *Eta*—Head of department of biology for all Milwaukee, Wisconsin, schools.

HAWES, PEYTON, *Alpha Iota*—Politics. Managed senatorial campaign of her father, now U. S. Senator from Missouri.

HAY, DOROTHY, *Alpha Phi*—Truant officer and vocational guide for School board of New Orleans, Louisiana.

HAYDEN, SARA SHEWELL, *Rho*—Artist whose work is shown at many U. S. exhibitions.

HAYES, FLORENCE BURDICK (Mrs W. S.) *Lambda*—Assistant professor of French and Spanish, Russell Sage college.

HAYWARD, LAURA MAE, *Psi*—Educational adviser, who from her Chicago office finds "the right school for the right child."

HEINEMAN, IRENE TAYLOR (Mrs A. S.) *Omega*—Los Angeles state normal school trustee: treasurer, California League of women voters.

HEISKELL, MARY, *Alpha Eta*—For five years Y.W.C.A. secretary, Argentina, South America; now interested in Little theater movement in Memphis, Tennessee. (V.35:334)

HENRY, EDNA G. *Beta*—Director, Department of social service, Indiana university medical college. Given loving-cup by Indianapolis for "outstanding and unselfish service to public welfare." (V.31:306 & V.39:62)

HERRICK, GENEVIEVE FORBES (Mrs J. O.) *Tau*—Writer and speaker. Known as "best girl reporter in America." Now writing fiction for magazines. (W.W. & V.36:168 & 41:131)

HEYWOOD, FLORENCE, *Phi*—Author of *Important pictures of the Louvre*. Official American lecturer at Mussee du Louvre, Paris, France. (W.W. & V.37:325.)

HINCKS, MABEL MILLMAN (Mrs C. M.) *Sigma*—President Toronto (Canada) school of religious education; an authority on religious training of children.

HODDER, FREDERIKA, *Kappa*—Principal, Holton Arms school for girls, Washington, D.C.

HOFFMAN, MARY EMILY CURTIS (Mrs A. S.) *Chi*—Advertisement writer and editor, New York city.

HOLCOMBE, CAROLYN CROSETT (Mrs A. W.) *Iota*—Women's suffrage organizer. (W.W.W.)

HOLSMAN, ANN TUTTLE (Mrs H. K.) *Rho*—Painter, sculptor, and lecturer: exhibits at Chicago art institute.

HOLT, GERTRUDE, *Beta Zeta*—Dietition, U. S. Army hospitals.

HOWE, RUBY, *Lambda*—Assistant Dean of women, Cornell university.

HULL, HANNAH CLOTHIER (Mrs W. I.) *Alpha Beta*—Succeeded Jane Addams as president of Women's international league for peace and freedom. (W.W.W.)

IGLEHART, ELEANOR, *Alpha*—Head, American school in Rome, Italy. Writer of short stories.

IRVING, KATHRYN, *Beta Xi*—Movie actress: 1929, in *Some one to love*. (V.43:91)

ISENSE, RUTH, *Beta Iota*—Museum artist, Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (V.41:400 & 44:34)

JACOBS, BELLE AUSTIN (Mrs H. H.) *Psi*—Co-warden of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, University settlement, until her death in 1929. (W.W.W. & V.44:67)

JACOBS, HELEN, *Omega*—Second ranking U. S. woman tennis player in 1929.

JENNINGS, MARIEN—*see*, Slaughter, Marien Jennings (Mrs).

JENNINGS, PAULINE, *Chi*—Lecturer, and musical critic for New York newspapers and *Musical America*.

JOHNSON, EDNA, *Beta*—Associate professor of English, Indiana university.

JOHNSON, LETTIE, *Mu*—Head resident at Warner house, Baltimore, Maryland, until 1912: Baltimore Child labor league, 1912-20: National woman's trade union league, 1921-25.

JOHNSTON, MARY, *Beta*—Professor, Latin, Illinois women's college.

JONES, LOUISA BROOKE (Mrs T. C.) *Alpha Omicron*—Writer of verse and short stories for *Scribner's*, *Century*, etc.

KARSTEN, ELEANOR DAGGETT (Mrs G. E.) *Beta*—Originator of "De luxe tours to Europe," which she conducts personally. (V.42:96)

KAUFMAN, RHODA, *Alpha Eta*—Head, Georgia state department of public welfare. (V.38:424)

KEELER, MERODINE, *Omega*—Artist.

KEITH, ELEANOR, *Alpha Mu*—Head, Interior decoration department, Keith's furniture store, Kansas city, Missouri.

KELSEY, VERA, *Alpha Pi*—Writer of short stories for magazines.

KERLIN, JENNEY GILBERT (Mrs W. D.) *Iota*—One of two women on Board of managers, New Jersey state colonies for feeble-minded males. (W.W.W.)

KERN, MARY MARGARET, *Alpha Chi*—Editor, *Mortar board quarterly*, 1928-

KEYS, ALMA LEE, *Beta Zeta*—Extension leader for women, Arkansas state college. (V.41:403)

KEYS, ERSKINE, *Sigma*—Head, Alumni records department, University of Toronto.

KING, JEAN, *Alpha Sigma*—Banking. Now with First national bank, Seattle, Washington.

KINGSBURY, SUSAN MYRA, *Phi*—Director, Department of social economy, Bryn Mawr college. (W.W. & W.W.W. & V.27:151)

KIRKWOOD, HELEN, *Sigma*—Traveling secretary of National union of students, London, England.

KIRSON, MRS BENJAMIN—see Atkinson, Alice Minerva.

KREPS, NORA, *Phi*—In charge of Americanization work in Southern California for California state education department. (V.40:52)

LAKIN, FRANCES JOSEPHINE, *Eta*—Educational director, Marshall Fields' store, Chicago, Illinois.

LAPHAM, EVADNE HUNKINS (Mrs E. N.) *Phi*—Musician. Toured United States as accompanist for Louise Homer.

LARIMER, RUTH, *Alpha Upsilon*—Assistant state librarian, Kansas.

LATHROP, HELEN, *Phi*—Librarian A.L.A. library in Paris, France.

LAWLOR, GERTRUDE, *Sigma*—Head of English department, Harbord collegiate; and member of Senate of University of Toronto. In 1925 received the papal medal for distinguished service to the Roman Catholic church. Died 1929.

LEAVITT, CHARLOTTE M. *Eta*—Professor of English, Washburn college. (W.W.W. & V.34:119)

LEWIS, GARNET INGALSBE (Mrs Charles) *Alpha Mu*—With her husband on staff of Douglas Fairbanks studio, Hollywood, California. (V.43:110)

LEWIS, JESSAMINE DEHAVEN (Mrs C. F.) *Mu*—Politics. Chairman Allegheny county (Pennsylvania) league of democratic women.

LEWIS, LOUISE, *Alpha Beta*—Publicity agent for Volunteers of America.

LINCOLN, JEANETTE CARPENTER (Mrs A. T.) *Gamma deuteron*—Pag-

cantry expert; author of: *May pole possibilities, The festival book, The yule log.* (V.26:349)

LINDLEY, IDA BANTA, *Omicron*—Principal, Marlborough preparatory school for girls until 1924.

LUCAS, HELEN GREGORY (Mrs Ferdinand) *Beta*—Indiana state chairman for Better films.

LUMMIS, JESSIE I. *Delta*—Expert on school health problems, author of series of *Health texts* for children. (V.43:105)

LYON, FRANCES DIMMICK, *Iota*—New York state law librarian. (W.W.W.)

MCBRIDE, MARY MARGARET, *Alpha Mu*—Writer. When working on the *New York evening mail* won the title "Best American woman interviewer." Joint author of *Charm, Paris is a woman's town.* (V.37:329 & V.42:181 & V.44:35)

MCDONALD, MAYME, *Alpha Sigma*—Physical training director for women, University of New Hampshire. Writer on athletics for sport magazines. In 1925 sixth ranking U. S. woman tennis player. (V.40:293)

MCDUGAL, MARY CARMACK, and VIOLET, both *Alpha Omicron*—Joint authors of a book of verse, *Wandering fires.* Violet has been officially designated Poet laureate of Oklahoma. (V.38:28)

MCDUFFIE, PENELOPE, *Alpha Eta*—Professor of history, Converse college. Endowed an A.L.A. fellowship in history. Died 1924. (V.39:156 & 397)

MCLEAN, ANNIE MARION, *Alpha Kappa*—Writer and sociologist. (W.W. & W.W.W. & V.25:39 & V.35:24)

McMILLAN, HELEN, *Sigma*—Editor of the women's page of the *Toronto daily star.*

MCNEAL, LOUISE, *Alpha Upsilon*—Kansas state librarian.

MCPHERSON, BELLE, *Pi*—Teacher in a mission school at Curetyba, Parana, Brazil.

McWOOD, DOROTHY, *Beta Pi*—Holder of the world's championship plunging record.

MAGNUSON, HAZEL, *Beta Epsilon*—Business. Supervisor of seventeen school cafeterias in Long Beach, California, doing an annual business of \$175,000. (V.40:291)

MAITLAND, DR MARY COWAN (Mrs H. B.) *Sigma*—Held Beit fellowship for three years medical research at Lister institute for preventive medicine, London, England. Since marriage continues research work in London.

MANLEY, MARIAN, *Delta*—Architect in Miami, Florida.

MANN, MARY RIDPATH (Mrs C. W.) *Alpha*—Historian, author, lecturer. (V.27:369 & V.31:368)

MARSHALL, MARY—see Duffee, Mary Marshall.

MARTIN, MARTHA EVANS (Mrs E. S.) *Alpha*—Astronomer. Author of *Ways of the planets, The friendly stars*, books to introduce children to the fairy land of the sky. Died 1925. (W.W.W. & V.27:369)

MARTIN, MAY, *Tau*—Organizer of open air schools for Kansas city, Missouri, School board.

MASON, FLORENCE (Mrs Charles Brokaw) *Phi*—Actress, retaining maiden name on stage. After several successful years in New York theaters, she and her husband are playing, 1929, in San Francisco, California, stock company.

MATTHEWS, MRS RANDOLPH—see Adams, Eleanor.

MAXWELL, JULIETTE, *Beta*—Director, Department of physical education for women, Indiana university.

MAXWELL, LOUISE, *Beta*—Assistant librarian, Indiana university.

MAXWELL, MARGERY, *Alpha Nu*—Singer. Member Chicago civic opera company and of Ravina opera company. (W.W. & V.34:347 & 41:426)

MAY, HELEN, *Delta*—Dean of women, Carroll college.

MERRILL, JULIA, *Alpha Tau*—In charge of national library extension for A.L.A. (V.43:95)

MERRILL, KATHERINE, *Kappa*—Head of English department, Eureka college. Lyceum lecturer in costume.

MICHAELS, RUTH, *Beta Zeta*—Dean of Home economics, Stout institute, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

MILLER, ALTA, *Tau*—Professor of music, Northwestern university.

MILLER, FLORENCE GRAUEL (Mrs E. P.) *Mu*—Writer of short stories and pageants.

MILLER, MARION RUTH, *Mu*—Y.W.C.A. Metropolitan executive, business women's division, Chicago, Illinois.

MILLMAN, MARY, *Sigma*—Graduate nurse. District superintendent of nurses, Ontario department of public health. (V.36:276)

MINER, CLEOME CARROLL (Mrs) *Alpha Xi*—Designer for Norman Bell Geddes, New York city.

MONROE, DAY, *Alpha Upsilon*—Member of Home economics staff, Teachers college, Columbia university. Steady contributor to magazines, of article on Home economics. (V.33:25)

MOODY, HELEN WATTERSON (Mrs W. S.) *Epsilon*—First woman editor for McClure syndicate. Author of *Unique sex, A child's letters to her husband*. (W.W.W.)

MOORE, ELIZABETH HOGUE (Mrs H. S.) *Phi*—Graduate nurse. Professor of nursing Stanford medical school until her marriage, being the first woman west of Mississippi to have title "professor" in a medical college. (V.35:332 & V.43:83)

MORGAN, JULIA, *Omega*—Architect. Designed the Theta house at the University of California, that university's women's gymnasium and Campanille, the Y.W.C.A. club in Hollywood. First woman admitted to architect classes at L'ecole des beaux arts, Paris, France. (V.41:170)

MORRISON, SARAH, *Kappa*—Playwright and actress. Wrote the *Kappa Alpha Theta masque*. (V.41:398)

MOSHER, DR CLELIA DUEL, *Psi*—Director of physical education for women, Stanford university, writer. Retired in 1929. (W.W.W. & A.M.S.)

MOWERS, HAZEL, *Beta*. Business. Owner of Blue bird gift shop, Davenport hotel, Spokane, Washington.

MUDGE, ISADORE, *Iota*—Reference librarian, Columbia university. (W.W.)

MULHERON, ANNA M. *Eta*—Librarian for city of Portland, Oregon. (W.W. & V.40:290)

MURRAY, HELEN GRACE, *Mu*—Head of industrial school for girls, Mexico city, Mexico.

NAPIER, RUTH, *Alpha Iota*—Professional pianist. (V.43:109)

NEYMAN, MRS OLGA, *Iota*—Dentist. (W.W.W. under Glucksmann). Died 1927.

NORTON, EVELYN POLK, *Alpha Eta*—Business. Manager Joy's little shop (florist) Nashville, Tennessee: inventor of the now popular "shoulder corsage." (V.41:258)

NOTESTEIN, LUCY LILLIAN, *Epsilon*—Member faculty, Western Reserve university: author, *Modern short story*. (V.28:156)

OFFUT, CLARA H. *Beta*—Chief occupational therapist at Massachusetts state hospital, Boston.

OLSON, M. BEATRICE, *Alpha Pi*—Dean of women, University of North Dakota. (V.38:279)

OSTRUM, SUSAN McWHIRTER (Mrs Henry) *Alpha*—Writer: conducts weekly column "Women and their doings" in *Indianapolis news*. (V.30:32)

OTTIWAY, RUTH HALLER (Mrs E. J.) *Pi*—President national federation of music clubs, 1929.

OVERTURF, EUGENIA ROUNSAVELL (Mrs A. K.) *Alpha Gamma*—Dean of women, Ohio Wesleyan university, 1924-29: Dean and assistant director of women at Andrews institute for girls, Willoughby, Ohio. (V.38:425 & V.40:133)

PACKARD, MABLE, *Phi*—Artist, specializing in miniatures.

PALMER, PHILENA, *Alpha Chi*—Professor of Home economics, Purdue university.

PARKER, CORNELIA STRATTON (Mrs Carlton) *Omega*—Author and lecturer. (W.W. & V.37:322 & V. 39:396 & V.42:94)

PATERSON, ALICE GRACE, *Beta*—Professor of chemistry, Washington state college.

PATTERSON, FLORENCE, *Epsilon*—President of Board of missions at Hwai Yuen, China, where she conducts a normal school for Chinese women.

PEPPER, MAY, *Epsilon*—Writer: scholarly translator and editor of *Jesuit relations*. Died 1908.

PERCIVAL, STELLA, *Delta*—Professor, Department of music, University of Illinois.

PERKINS, ALICE SULLIVAN (Mrs T. H. D.) *Alpha Beta*—Member, Board of managers, New Jersey children's home. (W.W.W.)

PETERS, DR IVA LOWTHER (Mrs Frederick) *Chi*—Dean of women, Syracuse university. (W.W. & V.36:28 & V.41:171)

PIERCY, JOSEPHINE, *Beta*—Author, *Modern essayists and novelists at work*. (V.44:34)

POTTER, MARY ROSS, *Delta*¹—Dean of women, Monmouth college: formerly Dean and Counselor of women, Northwestern university. (W.W.)

POTTS, ABBIE FINDLAY, *Iota*—Professor of English, Rockford college.

POWER, MADELINE, *Alpha Sigma*—Commercial artist. Inventor of "metallic nocturne." (V.40:167)

PYLE, MARJORIE, *Alpha Beta*—Business. Highest sales record among women agents of Provident insurance company: member of Quarter million club. (W.W.W.)

RABB, KATE MILNER (Mrs Albert) *Beta*—Writer of short stories and books. (W.W. & W.W.W.)

RAPP, MIRIAM, *Beta Zeta*—Extension staff leader, Purdue university. (V.41:402)

RENTCHLER, JANICE, *Alpha Mu*—In charge of public relations for Skouras brothers movie theaters, St Louis, Missouri. (V.42:90)

RIDER, JANE, *Beta Delta*—Director, Arizona state laboratory.

RIGGS, LUCY, *Kappa*—Y.W.C.A. religious education director, Kansas city, Missouri.

RITCHE, (Mary) LILY MUNSELL (Mrs M. L.) *Delta*¹—Writer of books for children and novels, *nom de plume* "Mary Briarly." (W.W.)

ROBERTSON, DR MARGARET M. *Phi*—First American woman to win an internship at a Paris, France, hospital.

RYDER, AGNES GLESSNER (Mrs W. H.) *Upsilon*—Portrait painter.

SAWYER, GERTRUDE, *Delta*—Architect. Writes on architecture for *Better homes and gardens* and other magazines.

SAWYER, MARGARET, *Delta*—In charge of educational department of Post products company, where her work has been recognized as the "finest development of the commercial side of Home economics."

SCHULTZ, LAURA LUMMIS (Mrs Charles) *Alpha Psi*—Writer of pageants and short stories.

SCOTT, JEAN, *Sigma*—Consulting expert on home making with electricity. (V.41:426)

SCRIBNER, JOSEPHINE PITTMAN (Mrs G. H. T.) *Beta*—Writer. (W.W.W. & V.28:155)

SEALEY, MARIE, *Kappa*—Business. Assistant director of planning for R. H. Macy company, New York city. (V.41:407)

SEAY, CLAIRE SOULE (Mrs W. D.) *Phi*—Extension lecturer, and member of summer school faculty, University of California.

SELARD, CLARA WALSH (Mrs D. R.) *Rho*—Painter of portraits and landscapes. (Who's who in art)

SEMBOWER, ALTA BRUNT (Mrs C. J.) *Beta*—Writer of stories for leading magazines. (W.W.W. & V.30:30)

SEWARD, ANNE LEDDELL, *Alpha Zeta*—Representative of Park union foreign banking corporation in Paris, France. (V.36:30)

SHAW, ESTHER, *Eta*—Member of faculty, Hope college.

SIMMS, FLORENCE, *Alpha*—National industrial secretary, Y.W.C.A. Died 1923.

SIMPSON, MARY JEAN, *Lambda*—Politics. Member Vermont Assembly: first woman Roll clerk of U. S. Senate. (V.40:301)

SIMPSON, WINIFRED, *Sigma*—First laboratory assistant to Dr. Oscar Klotz, head Department of pathology, University of Toronto, with whom she collaborates on articles for magazines.

SINCLAIR, HELEN, *Sigma*—Assistant librarian, Princeton university. (V.43:397)

SLAUGHTER, MARIEN JENNINGS (Mrs) *Tau*—Writer of music for children, giver of children's recitals.

SLEASE, ANNA MAY, *Mu*—Official story teller for Pittsburgh public schools. (V.27:128)

SMITH, AGNES, *Mu*—Graduate nurse. Spent five years in Rio de Janeiro for Rockefeller foundation, starting nurse's training school at request of Brazilian government. (V.41:422)

SMITH, ETHEL SABIN (Mrs Willard) *Psi*—Associate professor of philosophy, Mills college. (V.41:169)

SMITH, GERALDINE FRANCES, *Alpha Chi*—PH.M.D. at Philadelphia hospital for mental diseases, Byberry.

SMITH, RUBY GREEN (Mrs A. W.) *Phi*—Home bureau leader, New York state college, Cornell university. (W.W. & W.W.W. & A.M.S.)

SNOW, JULIA WARNER, *Iota*—Professor of botany, Smith college. Died 1927.

SOUTHGATE, BETTY JANE, *Alpha Tau*—Actress. 1929 with Wright players stock company, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

SPALDING, JULIA, *Alpha Mu*—Dean of women, Christian college.

SPINK, DR URBANNA, *Beta*—Pioneer physician in Indianapolis, now in charge of Fletcher sanatorium there. (V.30:30)

STADTMULLER, DR ELLEN, *Phi*—Chief of California state Bureau of child hygiene. (V.42:178)

STEPHENS, LA BELLE MAHON (Mrs C. M.) *Alpha Pi*—Music chairman, Minnesota federation of women's clubs; organizer of state contests in community and club singing. (V.40:165)

STEVENSON, AUGUSTA, *Gamma*—Writer of pageants and dramatizations of classical stories. (V.25:398)

STEWART, HELENA RUSSELL, *Alpha Epsilon*—Graduate nurse. (V.29:224)

STEWART, DR ZELLA WHITE (Mrs G. W.) *Mu*—Member, staff University of Iowa medical college: expert on hay fever.

STONE, KATHERINE, *Kappa*—Creator of "Katydid candies," first sold in her own Kansas City, Missouri, candy shop.

STONE, MARGARET GARVIN (Mrs P. H.) *Alpha Nu*—National secretary of Theta Sigma Phi, 1918-22; national president, 1922-25.

STOUGHTON, MARY L. *Upsilon*—Director, Division of playgrounds, Harmon foundation, New York city.

STRAND, MARY FLEMINGTON (Mrs A. C.) *Alpha Pi*—Secretary, North Dakota Children's code commission: declared by that state one of its "ten most prominent women." (V.41:172)

SWEET, DR MARY, *Chi*—Resident physician, Agnes Scott college.

SWEZEY, MARIEN, *Rho*—Physiotherapist for U. S. Steel company hospitals. (V.35:117)

SWIGGETT, EMMA BAIN (Mrs G. L.) *Beta*—Organizer, especially interested in PanAmerican contacts. (W.W.)

SWINDLER, MARY HAMILTON, *Beta*—Professor of classical archaeology, Bryn Mawr college. Author of *Ancient painting*.

TABOR, GLADYS BAGG (Mrs Frank) *Alpha Psi*—Dramatist and poet: latest book, *Lyonnesse*. (V.43:98 & 417.)

TATE, DOROTHY DEAN, *Sigma*—Novelist: author, *Story of Yuku*. (V.25:45)

THACKERY, HELEN, *Alpha*—Writer. Member staff of *Garden magazine*. (V.41:256)

THOMPSON, NORAH, *Sigma*—Book advisor at T. Eaton company, largest department store in Canada.

THROPP, MAY ASHMORE, *Iota*—Representative in New Jersey legislature, chairman of Appropriations committee 1928-29. (V. 41:256)

TILDEN, ETHEL ARNOLD (Mrs F. C.) *Alpha*—Poet, whose work appears in *Poetry* and in anthologies of modern verse. (V.39:310 & V.44:65)

TILT, JENNIE, *Alpha Chi*—Professor of nutrition, Florida state college for women.

TOPPING, HELEN, *Kappa*—Dancer under name "Helen Grenelle." Has been with Chicago and New York Grand opera companies, and a speciality performer in New York city theaters. (V. 36:409)

TOWNLEY, RUTH, *Mu*—Dean of girls and director of activities, Scheneley high school, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

TRAVERS, ALICE, *Alpha Epsilon*—Writer of character sketches, with which she entertains on lyceum circuits.

VAN HOUSEN, DR BERTHA, *Eta*—Professor and head of department of obstetrics, Loyola university school of medicine. (W.W. & V.37:253)

VAN SLYKE, LUCILLE BALDWIN (Mrs G. M.) *Chi*—Writer of short stories for magazines, one collection, *Eve's other children*, appeared in book form in 1913. (V.27:137)

VICKERY, MARTHA ELLEN, *Alpha*—Head of American school at Rome, Italy, until 1923.

VOSBURG, MARGARET CONNOR (Mrs E. D.) *Iota*. Before her marriage, scientist with Pomology office, U. S. Department of agriculture, Washington, D.C. (W.W.W. & V.31:11)

VOUGHT, SABRA W. *Mu*—Librarian Pennsylvania state college. (W.W.W.)

WALDO, HELEN, *Alpha Psi*—Associate editor of *John Martin's book*. Radio singer of folk and children's songs. (V. 43:360)

WALKER, MARY L. SIMPSON (Mrs O. D.)—Professor of painting, University of Kansas, 1886-90: exhibited in Paris Salon, 1888. Died

WALLACE, KATHERINE SEELYE (Mrs B. B.) *Epsilon*—Concert pianist and choir director.

WASHBURN, MARGARET FLOY, *Iota*—Professor of psychology, Vassar college. (W.W. & W.W.W.)

WATKINS, MAURINE, *Gamma*—Dramatist. Author of *Chicago*, which ran a year in New York city; latest play *An old fashioned girl*, scheduled to open at Longacre theater, New York city in November, 1929. (V.41:252)

WATSON, ESTHER JOSEPHINE, *Iota*—Head, Language department, Rhode Island state college, 1892-1910. (W.W.W.)

WATT, MADGE ROBERTSON (Mrs A. T.) *Sigma*—First woman member of Senate of University of Vancouver, lecturer and writer. (W.W.W.)

WEST, LESLEY, *Chi*—Civic leader, and owner of China shop in Syracuse, New York, for which she travels and collects porcelains the world around.

WHITCOMB, JESSIE WRIGHT (Mrs George) *Lambda*—Lawyer, writer of stories for children, collector of dolls. (W.W.W. & V.31:16 & V.42:80)

WHITE, GRACE TYNER, *Alpha Chi*—Interior decorator in Chicago. Among houses she has furnished is that of George Ade.

WILLIAMS, MARJORIE, *Beta Tau*—Head of Hollywood, California, studio club for girls.

WILSON, CAROL GREEN (Mrs G. O.) *Phi*—Editor, *Stanford review*.

WILSON, JUSTINIA LEAVITT (Mrs H. W.) *Upsilon*—Speaker and organizer for Democratic party.

WINDSOR, MARGARET BOYNTON (Mrs P. L.)—Scientist; writer on nature study and gardens. (W.W.W.)

WITHINGTON, DR ALFREDA BOSWORTH, *Iota*—Surgeon, and writer for medical journals. (W.W.W.)

WOLCOTT, IMOGENE BURCH (Mrs Rogers) *Psi*—Feature writer for syndicates, and author of books, among which are—*What to talk about*, *The blue gingham cook book*, *Book of personality*. (V.38:124 & V.43:104)

WOODRUFF, CHARLOTTE SCHUCHARDT (Mrs W. M.)—see Breon, Beverly.

WOODSMALL, RUTH, *Beta*—Y.W.C.A. executive in Near East.

WOODWORTH, MAUDE CLEVELAND (Mrs Selim) *Omega*—Before her marriage, head of University of California women's gymnasium.

WRIGHT, GERTRUDE, *Sigma*—Botanist. Traveling in Australia, Africa, Asia, collecting specimens for the University of Toronto, 1927-29.

YODER, ELIZABETH, *Omicron*—Dean, School of speech, University of Southern California. (W.W.)

YOST, MARY, *Eta*—Dean of women, Stanford university. (V.36:22 & 40)

YOUNG, GRACE PHILPUTT (Mrs B. E.) *Beta*—Professor of Romance languages, Indiana university. Leader of European parties for Temple tours. (V.32:204)

YOUNG, LOUISE, *Alpha Eta*—Southern woman working for educational and social improvement of negro race, through Scarrit college.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENTS OF KAPPA ALPHA THETA, 1870-1881.

From January 27, 1870, to the spring of 1881, the president of Alpha chapter was also president of the fraternity. This dual office was held by:

Bettie Locke	1870	Jan. 27-Apr. 12
Alice O. Allen		Apr. 12-Oct. 21
Mary Stevenson		Oct. 21-Spring 1871
Jennie Fitch	1871	Spring-Sept. 29
Jennie Brown		Sept. 29-Mar. 15, 1872
Lillie Hanna	1872	Mar. 15-Oct. 11
Ella Ellis		Oct. 11-Apr. 7, 1873
Lelia Washburn	1873	Apr. 7-Fall
Minnie Hoyt		Fall-Feb. 27, 1874
Flora Turman	1874	Feb. 27-Oct. 31
Fannie Town		Oct. 31-Spring 1875
Kate Webb	1875	Spring-Sept. 8
Stella Hinkle		Sept. 8-Spring 1876
Agnes Fisher	1876	Spring-Fall
Anna Downey		Fall-Spring 1877
Emma Blake	1877	Spring-Fall
Martha Ridpath		Fall-Fall 1878
Nellie Hoyt	1878	Fall-Spring 1879
Rachel Sawyer	1879	Spring-Fall
Belle Hays		Fall-Spring 1880
Grace E. Hoyt	1880	Spring-Fall
Martha Jenkins		Fall-Spring 1881

GRAND CHAPTER OFFICERS
1879—1891

Term of office	President	Secretary
1879-81	Lizzie Moore, Delta ¹	Flora Kauke, Epsilon
1881-83	Kate Hammond, Alpha	Bertha VanHoosen, Eta
1883-85	Kate West, Alpha (?)	Grace Woodburn, Beta (?)
	Grace Ward, Alpha	
1885-87	Kate McSweeney, Epsilon	Julia Holland, Gamma
	Lenore Hanna, Epsilon	
1887-89	Ermina Fallass, Alpha	Mattie Myers, Delta ¹
	Ora Newcomer, Alpha	
1889-91	Gertrude Mikels, Alpha	Luella Wallace, Epsilon

GRAND COUNCIL
1891-1930

Term of office	President	Vice-president	Secretary	Treasurer	Editor
1891-93	Winifred Sercombe, Ψ	None	<i>Corresponding</i> Minnie Rexford Nickerson (Mrs E. A.) T <i>Recording</i> Clara Kerr Stidham (Mrs Harrison) I	May Brown Torrey (Mrs Frank) X	(Not member of G.C.)
1893-95	Margaret Smith Abbott (Mrs W. C.) A	<i>Alpha Dist.</i> May Brown Torrey (Mrs Frank) X <i>Beta Dist.</i> Harriet Funck Miller (Mrs Fred) E <i>Gamma Dist.</i> Mary Roberts Smith Coolidge (Mrs Dane) I <i>Alpha Dist.</i> May Brown Torrey (Mrs Frank) X <i>Beta Dist.</i> Myra Post Cady (Mrs W. B.) H <i>Gamma Dist.</i> Florence Sawyer Bransby (Mrs J. R.) Ω	Minnie Rexford Nickerson (Mrs E. A.) T	Florence Sawyer Bransby (Mrs J. R.) Ω	M. Philena Skinner Peck (Mrs E. M.) Λ
1895-97	Harriet Funck Miller (Mrs Fred) E	<i>Alpha Dist.</i> May Brown Torrey (Mrs Frank) X <i>Beta Dist.</i> Myra Post Cady (Mrs W. B.) H <i>Gamma Dist.</i> Florence Sawyer Bransby (Mrs J. R.) Ω	Caroline Sargent Walker (Mrs W. E.) AB	Florence Sawyer Bransby (Mrs J. R.) Ω	Cecelia Agnes Law, I
1897-99	Caroline Sargent Walker (Mrs W. E.) AB	<i>Alpha Dist.</i> May Brown Torrey (Mrs Frank) X <i>Beta Dist.</i> Myra Post Cady (Mrs W. B.) H <i>Gamma Dist.</i> Mary Roberts Smith Coolidge (Mrs Dane) I Mary McLean Olney (Mrs Warren) Ω Julia Hughes Gilbert (Mrs O. H.) B	Alice E. Wadsworth, H	May Brown Torrey (Mrs Frank) X	Cecelia Agnes Law, I
1899-01	Myra Post Cady (Mrs W. B.) H	<i>Alpha Dist.</i> Mary E. S. Scott, M <i>Beta Dist.</i> M. Edith Bell, AI <i>Gamma Dist.</i> Ednah Wickson Kelley (Mrs W. F.) Ω	Alice E. Wadsworth, H	Mary E. S. Scott, M	Cecelia Agnes Law, I

GRAND COUNCIL
1891-1913

Term of office	President	Vice-president	Secretary	Treasurer	Editor
1901-03	Ednah Wickson Kelley (Mrs W. F.) Ω	<i>Alpha Dist.</i> Adelaide Hoffman Marvin (Mrs Walter) AZ <i>Beta Dist.</i> Alta D. Miller, T Grace Eagleson, AΓ <i>Gamma Dist.</i> L. Pearle Green, Φ <i>Alpha Dist.</i> Aurelie Reynaud Chapman (Mrs Carlton) AZ <i>Beta Dist.</i> Grace Eagleson, AΓ <i>Gamma Dist.</i> Marion Whipple Garrettsen (Mrs E. A.) Ω <i>Delta Dist.</i> Anna Harrison Nelson (Mrs L. F.) K	L. Pearle Green, Φ	Mary E. S. Scott, M Edith D. Cockins, AΓ	Edith D. Cockins, AΓ
1903-05	Ednah Wickson Kelley (Mrs W. F.) Ω	<i>Alpha Dist.</i> Mary M. Lippincott Gris- com (Mrs J. M.) AB <i>Beta Dist.</i> Emma Pearson Fulton (Mrs R. N.) B <i>Gamma Dist.</i> Josephine Barnaby, AΓ <i>Delta Dist.</i> L. Pearle Green, Φ Laura Hillis Norton (Mrs J. H.) H <i>Alpha Dist.</i> Eva Capron Wilson (Mrs E. H.) I <i>Beta Dist.</i> Sarah E. Cotton, B <i>Gamma Dist.</i> Jessie Macfarland Priestley (Mrs T. N.) P <i>Delta Dist.</i> Eva R. Hall, T Eva R. Hall, T	L. Pearle Green, Φ	Edith D. Cockins, AΓ	Caroline Comly Harris (Mrs E. F.) AB
1905-07	Marion Whipple Garrettsen (Mrs. E. A.) Ω		L. Pearle Green, Φ	Edith D. Cockins, AΓ	Clara E. Fanning, T
1907-09	Anna Harrison Nelson (Mrs L. F.) K		L. Pearle Green, Φ	Edith D. Cockins, AΓ	Charlotte Walker Stone (Mrs W. J.) H
1909-11	Anna Harrison Nelson (Mrs L. F.) K		L. Pearle Green, Φ	Edith D. Cockins, AΓ	L. Pearle Green, Φ
1911-13	Mabel Hale, I		L. Pearle Green, Φ	Martha Cline Huffman (Mrs Y. B.) P	L. Pearle Green, Φ

GRAND COUNCIL
1913-1930

Term of office	President	Vice-president	Secretary	Treasurer	Editor
1913-15	Ruth Haynes Carpenter (Mrs. L. F.) T	Hope Davis Mecklin (Mrs J. M.) AE	L. Pearle Green, Φ	Martha Cline Huffman (Mrs Y. B.) P	L. Pearle Green, Φ
1915-17	Hope Davis Mecklin (Mrs J. M.) AE	Hazel Allison Forde (Mrs E. M.) K	L. Pearle Green, Φ	Martha Cline Huffman (Mrs Y. B.) P	L. Pearle Green, Φ
1917-19	Hope Davis Mecklin (Mrs J. M.) AE	Hazel Allison Forde (Mrs E. M.) K Mary Ashby Fuller (Mrs J. L. H.) Ψ	L. Pearle Green, Φ	Martha Cline Huffman (Mrs Y. B.) P	L. Pearle Green, Φ
1919-22	Betty Newsom Florence, A H	Marjorie Benton Haviland (Mrs T. J.) Γ	L. Pearle Green, Φ	Marie Davis Thomson (Mrs H. F.) AI	L. Pearle Green, Φ
1922-24	Martha Cline Huffman (Mrs Y. B.) P	Jessie Baldrige Lebrecht (Mrs Hal) K	L. Pearle Green, Φ	Marie Davis Thomson (Mrs H. F.) AI	L. Pearle Green, Φ
1924-26	Jessie Baldrige Lebrecht (Mrs Hal) K	Vera McIntosh Bemis (Mrs C. A.) AA	L. Pearle Green, Φ	Jeanette Gemmill Grasett (Mrs D. B.) T	L. Pearle Green, Φ
1926-28	Jessie Baldrige Lebrecht (Mrs Hal) K	Vera McIntosh Bemis (Mrs C. A.) AA	L. Pearle Green, Φ	Jeanette Gemmill Grasett (Mrs D. B.) T	L. Pearle Green, Φ
1928-30	Elizabeth Hogue Moore (Mrs H. S.) Φ	Margaret Killen Banta (Mrs George, jr) AY	L. Pearle Green, Φ	Jeanette Gemmill Grasett (Mrs D. B.) T	L. Pearle Green, Φ

NATIONAL OFFICERS NOT ON GRAND CHAPTER OR GRAND COUNCIL

ALUMNÆ SECRETARY	ARCHIVIST	CATALOGUER
<p>1915-16 Helen Reed Keiser (Mrs R. L.) I</p> <p>1916-18 Alice Towne Deweese (Mrs F. M.) P</p> <p>1918— Hope Davis Mecklin (Mrs J. M.) AE</p>	<p>1899-03 Lenore Gould, T</p> <p>1903-09 Minna Stillman, Φ</p> <p>1909-13 Letitia Patterson Abrams (Mrs L. B.) Φ</p> <p>1913-19 Helen Van Uxem Cubberley (Mrs E. P.) B</p> <p>1919-26 Bernice Tompkins, Φ</p> <p>1926— Catherine Tillotson, A</p>	<p>1897-03 M. Edith Bell, AΓ</p> <p>1903-05 Caroline Comly Harris (Mrs E. F.) AB</p> <p>1907-09 Minna Stillman, Φ</p> <p>1915-25 Eva R. Hall, T</p>
ASSOCIATE ALUMNÆ SECRETARY		
<p>1924-27 Margaret Archdeacon Dar- rough (Mrs Paul) AO</p> <p>1927-29 Carol Merchant Lowe (Mrs Orton) M</p> <p>1929— Agnes Forsythe Bergstrom (Mrs D. W.) AΨ</p>		
EDITOR (before on G.C.)	EDUCATION CHAIRMAN	SERVICE BUREAU CHAIRMAN
<p>1885-87 Agnes Emery, K</p> <p>1887-89 Harriet Haskell McDonald (Mrs William) K</p> <p>1889-91 Emma Kemp Timberlake (Mrs B. H.) T</p> <p>1891-93 M. Philena Skinner Peck (Mrs E. M.) Δ</p>	<p>1897-01 Edna Wickson Kelley (Mrs W. F.) Ω</p> <p>1901-05 May K. Flannery, AB</p> <p>1905-07 Adelle Johnson Wilputte (Mrs Louis) AΘ</p> <p>1907-09 Anna Harrison Nelson (Mrs L. F.) K</p> <p>1909-11 Clara L. Carson, X</p> <p>1911-13 Edna Mertz Carman (Mrs P. D.) I</p> <p>1913-15 Katherine Lindsay, AΔ</p> <p>1915-19 St. Louis alumnae chapter</p> <p>1919-24 Catherine Planck Kircher (Mrs Paul) Δ</p> <p>1924-28 Lillian Hughes Neiswanger (Mrs William) AT</p>	<p>1903-15 Clara Lynn Fitch (Mrs George) K</p> <p>1915-19 Flora L. Cotton, AE</p> <p>1919-24 Estelle Riddle Dodge (Mrs) K</p>

Other national officers are listed as follows: Scholarship fund committee members, page 398; N.P.C. delegates, page 495; District presidents, page 227.

STATE CHAIRMEN

Authorized by the 1915 Grand Convention, several years elapsed (because of War demands) before a full staff was secured, so dates have not been given for the assuming of duties by the pioneer chairman in each state, a few began service in the Fall of 1915 but it was the Spring of 1918 before all states had chairmen

- Alabama—Louise Berry Haney (Mrs M. B.) AΦ; 1921, Irma Unruh, AΦ; 1926, Vida Lenoir Gardner (Mrs B.) AΦ; 1929, Anna F. Stay, BB.
- Arizona—Katherine Winaus Klene (Mrs L. W.) O; 1922, Jane Rider, BA; 1926, Edith Burtis, BA; 1928, Mary A. Christy, BA.
- Arkansas—Eloise Bramlitt Bowen (Mrs R. P.) AM; 1925, Darden Moose, AH; 1928, Catherine Switz Fulk (Mrs F. M.) A.
- California—Vesta Wagner Rudolph (Mrs S.) Φ; 1920, Edith Jordan Gardner (Mrs N. L.) Φ; 1921, Bernice Tompkins, Φ; 1924, Helen Abrams Troy (Mrs J. J.) Ψ; 1928, Hilda Palmer McCurdy (Mrs J. E.) B.
- Colorado—Mabel Baum Smith (Mrs C. W.) Φ; 1918, Helen Hollingsworth Shafor (Mrs H. H.) AT; 1921, Nellie Riedesel Poole (Mrs F. R.) AP; 1926, Josephine Martin Barteldes (Mrs A. G.) K; 1928, Virginia Thorp, K.
- Connecticut—Elizabeth Dean, X; 1922, Marguerite Weston Casey (Mrs L. J.) A; 1924, Thelma Edwards, A; 1926, Ruth Adams Tuckerman (Mrs F. B.) A.
- Delaware—Helen Harrison Brown (Mrs W. N.) AA; 1919, Mary Hoffman Curtin (Mrs G.) AA; 1920, Eleanor Annan Amos (Mrs C. D.) AA; 1921, Lelia Stout Woolford (Mrs C. M.) AA; 1923, Gertrude Turk Roberts (Mrs F. G.) AA; 1924, Claire Von Marees Stieff (Mrs G. N.) AA; 1925, Dorothy Wilson, AA; 1926, Flora Winkleman Wilson (Mrs D. H.) AA; 1928, Esther Donnelly Smith (Mrs R. T.) Ψ.
- D.C.—Margaret Connor Vosburg (Mrs E. D.) I; 1922, Marjorie Strong Waters (Mrs C. C.) Ψ; 1925, Clarice Ryther Kaufman (Mrs P) AE; 1929, Katherine Brundage Dean (Mrs W. C.) X.
- Florida—Alice Templin Rankin (Mrs H. W.) K; 1918, Louise Berry Haney (Mrs M. B.) AΦ; 1921, Bernice Kaufman, AH; 1927, Nina E. McAdam, BN.
- Georgia—Rose Tate Stewart (Mrs A. B.) AH; 1918, Louise Berry Haney (Mrs M. B.) AΦ; 1921, Bernice Kaufman, AH.
- Hawaii—Charlotte Hall, T.
- Idaho—Anna Skinner Winstead (Mrs C. E.) AA; 1919, Ada Wellsey St. Clair (Mrs C.) P; 1921, Florence Knepper Grice (Mrs O.) AΣ; 1922, Grace Darling, BΘ; 1922, Nov. Manilla Reed Gibbon (Mrs J. E.) BΘ; 1923, Eunice Keller Merrill (Mrs E. W.) BΘ.
- Illinois—Eva R. Hall, T; 1919, Catherine Planck Kircher (Mrs P.) Δ; 1921, Lucile Crissey, H; 1923, Harriet Fera, Δ; 1925, Helen Carney Fathchild (Mrs I.) T; 1926, Eva R. Hall, T.
- Indiana—Edestina Hendrix Rutherford (Mrs T.) B; 1919, Marjorie Hall Montgomery (Mrs W. H.) P; 1924, Edith Evans, AX; 1926, Helen Thomas Boberg (Mrs I. E.) B.
- Iowa—Bonnie Marshall, AA.
- Kansas—Ruth Kaster Webb (Mrs R. L.) AT; 1921, Dorothy Crane McKeever (Mrs A.) AT; 1926, Janet Edelblute, AT.
- Kentucky—Amarynthia Smith Luhman (Mrs G. B.) K; 1920, Marv Grundy, A; 1921, Cornelia Clark Newhall (Mrs S.) H; 1925, Agnes Porter Sawyer (Mrs A. B.) Δ; 1927, Helen Andrews Tafel (Mrs R. E.) P.
- Louisiana—Mabel Rose Sivewright Laurence (Mrs M. B.) AΦ; 1922, Miriam Delchamps Boulet (Mrs M. P.) AΦ.
- Maine—Edith Ackerman Dawson (Mrs S. F.) X; 1919, Amelia Shapleigh, I; 1921, Ethel Humphrey, A; 1924, Ruth Harrington Lane, (Mrs B. B.) A.
- Maryland—Helen Harrison Brown (Mrs W. N.) AA; 1919, Mary Hoffman Curtin (Mrs G.) AA; 1920, Eleanor Annan Amos (Mrs C. D.) AA; 1921, Lelia Stout Woolford (Mrs C. M.) AA; 1923, Gertrude Turk Roberts (Mrs F. G.) AA; 1924, Claire Von Marees Stieff (Mrs G. N.) AA; 1925, Dorothy Wilson, AA; 1926, Flora Winkleman Wilson (Mrs D. H.) AA; 1928, Esther Donnelly Smith (Mrs R. T.) Ψ.
- Massachusetts—Mary Wickwire Ingham (Mrs E.) AT; 1918, Amelia Shapleigh, I; 1919, Jessie Chase Eastham (Mrs M.) AΣ; 1921, Helen Baker Taft (Mrs C. H.) H; 1924, Lida Bassett Bird (Mrs H) AE.
- Michigan—Ruby Severance Gripman (Mrs R. B.) H; 1918, Harriet Dalrymple Day (Mrs F. C.) H; 1919, Mary Woodson Highley (Mrs M. Y.) H; 1923, Jessie Allen Hancock (Mrs J. E.) H.
- Minnesota—Nellie Thompson Williams (Mrs R. M.) T; 1926, May Earle Slocum (Mrs J.) T; 1928, Marguerite Strange Tuttle (Mrs L. S.) T.
- Mississippi—Louise Berry Haney (Mrs M. B.) AΦ; 1921, Irma Unruh, AΦ; 1926, Vida Lenoir Gardner (Mrs B.) AΦ; 1929, Anna F. Stay, BB.
- Missouri—Elinor Hall Horner (Mrs W. W.) AI.
- Montana—Esther Birely Morrison (Mrs E. B.) AN; 1920, Marguerite Bonner Sadler (Mrs H. L.) AN; 1929, Anne Cliff Cotton (Mrs W. S.) AN; 1926, Florence Catlin, AN.
- Nebraska—Alice Towne Dewese (Mrs F. M.) P; 1922, Florence Angle Reed (Mrs G.) P; 1924, Ruth Farnham Traphagen (Mrs V.) P; 1928, Ruth Miller, P.
- Nevada—Edith Clapp Snook (Mrs J. C.) Q; 1921, Euphemia Abrams Clark (Mrs W. E.) I.
- New Hampshire—Edith Ackerman Dawson (Mrs S. F.) X; 1919, Amelia Shapleigh, I; 1921, Ethel Humphrey, A; 1924, Ruth Harrington Lane, (Mrs B. B.) A.
- New Jersey—Anna Lippincott Miller Smith (Mrs W. E.) AB; 1919, Helen Coles, AB; 1920, Anna Lippincott Miller Smith (Mrs W. E.) AB; 1921, Helen Biddle Porter (Mrs W. G.) AB; 1924, Gladys Pell, AB; 1925, Lucy Lippincott Mears (Mrs C. S.) AB; 1926, Alletta Henderson (Mrs H. E.) X.
- New Mexico—Mary Alice Boyd, AO; 1921, Isabella Fyle Peters (Mrs L. S.) H; 1926, Edith Burtis, BA; 1928, Mary A. Christy, BA.
- New York—Elsa Bergen Williams (Mrs H. M.) AZ; 1919, Mabel B. Chapin, X; 1921, Mary Ashby Fuller (Mrs J. L. H.) Ψ; 1924, Christine Avery Rogers (Mrs C. A.) I; 1926, Ruth McClelland Lee (Mrs W. F.) I.

STATE CHAIRMEN—Continued

- North Carolina—Zaidee Theall Mayo (Mrs H.) I; 1919, Ramelle Smith Cannalay (Mrs R. G.) BB; 1920, Jennie Gary Austin (Mrs E. R.) BB; 1922, Zaida Theall Mayo (Mrs H.) I; 1923, Penelope McDuffie, AH; 1925, Sarah Cady Patten (Mrs W.) AE.
- North Dakota—Selma Hassell Lommen (Mrs A. M.) AH.
- Ohio—Ruth Bayer Schminck (Mrs L. H.) I; 1921, Louise Berry Haney (Mrs M. B.) AΦ; 1926, Lucile Pritchard Rogers (Mrs L. C.) Ψ.
- Oklahoma—Daisy White Patrick (Mrs A.) Ψ; 1921, Maude Shaddock Bynum (Mrs E. T.) M; 1924, Gladys Drennan Thompson (Mrs B. M.) AO; 1928, Virginia Ford Hood (Mrs F. R.) AO.
- Oregon—Eleanor McClaine, AE; 1920, Ella Dobie Hathaway (Mrs D. A.) AE.
- Pennsylvania—Gertrude Adams, AB; 1920, Dale Finley Dunham (Mrs B. D.) AΩ; Coral Merchant Lowe (Mrs O.) M; 1923, Leola Vancil Randall (Mrs K. C.) P; 1926, Coral Merchant Lowe (Mrs O.) M; 1927, Gertrude McCabe Harvey (Mrs W. M.) AB.
- Philippines—Edna Mertz Carman (Mrs P. D.) I.
- Rhode Island—Millicent Leete Snow (Mrs R. B.) AE; 1926, Florence Doane Harris (Mrs H. C.) AE.
- South Carolina—Zaidee Theall Mayo (Mrs H.) I; 1923, Penelope McDuffie, AH; 1925, Sarah Cady Patten (Mrs W.) AE.
- South Dakota—Mabel Perry Anderson (Mrs C.) AP; 1918, Bernice Swezey, AP; 1919, Helen Beede Sill (Mrs R. A.) AP; 1922, Dorothy Chaney Collins (Mrs G. R.) AP; 1923, Barbara Elrod Knittel (Mrs J. C.) AP.
- Tennessee—Ada Raines, AH; 1920, Stella Scott Vaughn, AH.
- Texas—Inez Gordon Henne (Mrs H. G.) AM; 1923, Maidel Baker, AO; 1924, Margaret Philbrook Neff (Mrs P. J.) K; 1926, Lois Foster Blount (Mrs G. A.) AΘ.
- Utah—Sallie Beasley Lawson (Mrs H. H.) Δ; 1921, Anna Rankin Cross (Mrs R. M.) K.
- Vermont—Mary J. Simpson, A; 1920, Irene Barrett, A; 1924, Ruth Harrington Lane (Mrs B. B.) A.
- Virginia—Marie Beard Scott (Mrs J. G.) I; 1920, Nannie W. Ames, BB; 1922, Lucy Ames Edwards (Mrs R. O.) BB; 1924, Cora Byrd Ames, BB; 1926, Emily M. Hall, BA.
- Washington—Marien Swezey, P; 1919, Vera McIntosh Bemis (Mrs C. A.) AA; 1921, Nellie Mae Dunlap White (Mrs E. A.) AA.
- West Virginia—Margaret Connor Vosburg (Mrs E. D.) I; 1920, Virginia Snider Romine (Mrs J. R.) AΔ; 1926, Grace Haymaker Horner (Mrs J. L.) AΔ.
- Wisconsin—Olive Simpson Whaling (Mrs H. B.) Ψ; 1920, Hester Harper Rumsey (Mrs A. E.) Ψ; 1924, Sada Buckmaster Roberts (Mrs J. W.) Ψ; 1926, Agnes Forsythe Bergstrom (Mrs D. W.) AΨ.
- Wyoming—Edith Clapp Snook (Mrs J. C.) Ω; 1921, Euphemia Abrams Clark (Mrs W. E.) I.
- Canada—Alice Ball Thomson (Mrs A.) Σ; 1924, Helen Walton, Σ; 1926, Elizabeth Walton, Σ.
- Foreign Chairmen—Lera Avison Larson (Mrs C. L.) E; 1924, Hathaway Gibbons Aleman (Mrs S. C.) AΦ.
- Africa—Ruth Hubbell Smalley (Mrs R.) A.
- Alaska—Mary Bowlby Ela (Mrs A. J.) P.
- China—Sara Bailev Sailor (Mrs H.) I; 1926, Grace Boggs Service (Mrs R. R.) Ω.
- India—Dorcas Hall, M.
- Japan—Amy Herdricks Shafer (Mrs L. J.) X.
- Korea—Susan Comstock Adams (Mrs E.) Ψ.

FROM ONE TO TWENTY-ONE

*"Each girl in Greekdom an emblem doth wear,
And sings of it songs of praise."*

THE sixty years of Kappa Alpha Theta record not only an extensive growth for the fraternity, but an equally extensive development of fraternities for both men and women. When Kappa Alpha Theta was founded there were 26 national college fraternities for men. The latest issue of *Banta's Greek exchange* lists 81 such organizations—about half of which have been founded since 1900 to meet the demand for enough fraternities for the rapidly growing student bodies. Within nine months of Kappa Alpha Theta's founding, Kappa Kappa Gamma was founded at Monmouth college in the neighboring state of Illinois. By 1900 there were fourteen national college fraternities for women, while the latest *Greek exchange* lists 44 such—five of which are of special character: two Catholic, two Jewish, and one Masonic. Twenty-two of these 44 make up National Panhellenic, for which doubtlessly most, if not all, of the other 22 will qualify in time, as they are still too new to have sufficient chapters, still have some chapters in junior colleges, etc. so cannot yet meet N.P.C. requirements.

The National Panhellenic group, 22 fraternities, has 1,009 chapters in 143 colleges. In the 59 colleges where Kappa Alpha Theta has chapters, she meets 599 chapters of other N.P.C. fraternities, an average of ten fraternities on each Theta campus. But the actual situation shows all N.P.C. and many other fraternities, on some campuses, and on a few only one or two nationals at present. And still every national is besieged by locals ambitious for national charter. Is the solution much longer chapter rolls, or many more fraternities? The latter seems to be the men's present answer. What will be the women's answer?

Tradition, backed by many facts, has it that in the beginning every fraternity was an enemy of every other fraternity; to steal each other's records, to "lift" each other's members, was a sport of college life. Certain it is that in the older fraternity

The Panhellenic Creed

Adopted by N.P.C. in 1915

WE, the fraternity undergraduate members, stand for good scholarship, for the guarding of good health, for wholehearted cooperation with our college's ideals for student life, for the maintenance of fine social standards and for the serving, to the best of our ability, of our college community. Good college citizenship as a preparation for good citizenship in the larger world of *alumnæ* days is the ideal that shall guide our chapter activities.

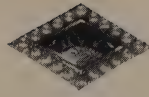
WE, the fraternity *alumnæ* members, stand for an active, sympathetic interest in the life of our undergraduate sisters, for loyal support of the ideals of our *Alma Mater*, for the encouragement of high scholarship, for the maintenance of healthful physical conditions in chapter house and dormitory, and for using our influence to further the best standards for the education of the young women of America. Loyal service to chapter, college and community is the ideal that shall guide our fraternity activities.

WE, the fraternity officers, stand for loyal and earnest work for the realization of these fraternity standards. Cooperation for maintenance of fraternity life in harmony with its best possibilities is the ideal that shall guide our fraternity activities.

WE, the fraternity women of America, stand for preparation for service through the character building inspired in the close contact and deep friendship of fraternity life. To us, fraternity life is not the enjoyment of special privileges but an opportunity to prepare for wide and wise human service.



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magazines others are always “rivals,” never “contemporaries” or other polite terms of today.

The first attempt to get the fraternities together seems to have been a meeting of officers of several fraternities in Philadelphia in 1883, which agreed to unite in calling a “Panhellenic council” in that city for July 4, 1884. Both men’s and women’s organizations were invited to send delegates. Anna Downey, Alpha, was selected to represent Kappa Alpha Theta, but before the obstacles of distance, expense, and news that other women’s fraternities were not planning to send delegates, she gave up the trip. As a matter of fact this “Panhellenic council” did not convene as “the agreed number of fraternities did not give notice of their intention to attend.”

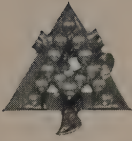
However, discussions of the proposed council in the fraternity press of the day was extensive, and brought about much of what the convention was planned to accomplish—interfraternity comity.

The earliest concrete result of such magazine agitation was an agreement here and there between chapters on a campus as to rushing and pledging. As early as 1885 there was such a compact between the women’s groups at Cornell; at Kansas they were “trying” a contract in the fall of 1887.

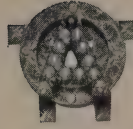
The first suggestion in the Theta magazine of any definite cooperation between women’s nationals is in the issue of November 1890. There in the exchange department an *Alpha Phi quarterly* quotation says: “Would not a new era be inaugurated in the history of fraternities among college women, if during the World’s fair in Chicago, these societies in the summer of 1893 should hold their annual conventions in the Garden city, and on a selected evening should join in a pan-hellenic banquet?” And the *Kappa Alpha Theta* editor says, after quoting the rest of the Alpha Phi article: “Kappa Alpha Theta heartily agrees with the proposed arrangement. Beside the



PANHELLENIC HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY



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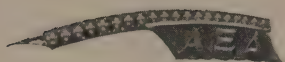
pleasure of meeting the members of sister fraternities . . . many questions of interest to all, foremost . . . that of raising the standard of all the women's fraternities, so that membership may be looked upon as an honor . . . the much mooted question of 'rushing' . . . and the pros and cons of keeping neutral for a specified time at the beginning of college year could be heard at such a gathering. By all means let us have a pan-hellenic conclave in 1893."

Then in the January 1891 *Kappa Alpha Theta*: "Much talk has lately appeared in the various Fraternity journals concerning Pan-Hellenism. . . . We talk of Pan-Hellenic Conventions, and yet when we come to look at them from all points of view, we can but see that, though such gathering of Greeks would be extremely pleasant, yet very little real practical good would be the result."

The "much talk" resulted in a decision on the part of the women not to wait until 1893. Kappa Kappa Gamma issued an invitation to Kappa Alpha Theta, Alpha Phi, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta, Delta Delta Delta, and Pi Beta Phi to send delegates to Boston, April 15, 1891, "to discuss methods for the betterment of fraternity conditions in the different colleges." Each accepted the invitation and sent three delegates.

The five committee reports of this meeting appeared in the July 1891 *Kappa Alpha Theta*. The committee on Interfraternity courtesy, recommended the annual publication of an 'Interfraternity Directory'; asked each fraternity to "make formal expression of its opposition to the practice of 'lifting' . . . defined as extending of overtures by one fraternity to a member in full connection with another"; also to express its opposition "to double membership without honorable dismissal"; and urged that the practice of pledging and initiating preparatory students be abolished.

The committee on jewelry and stationery recommended, that



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there be but seven fraternity jewelers, and three fraternity stationers, a committee of one member from each fraternity to select the honored jewelry firms in each of seven named cities, and the stationery firms in three of these cities; and that each fraternity not already provided with a seal adopt one as a "method of certifying to membership" on badge orders to be honored by jewelers.

The committee on World's fair, agreed "that the fraternities represented in North Western University" (note the spelling), "together with a committee from Gamma Phi Beta and Delta Delta Delta be considered a standing committee to have charge of Pan-Hellenism at the World's Fair in 1893." This committee "if practicable" was to set a date for "a fraternity excursion," to provide a reception banquet, or call a convention, and was to secure a "place of registration . . . where fraternity women may register their names."

The committee on Greek journalism, recommended an exchange of magazines between all chapters of fraternities; endorsed uniformity in dates of publications—each magazine to appear in October, January, April, and July.

The committee on Interchapter courtesy recommended "greater moderation in rushing, that chapters be more watchful that they may pursue no method that could be considered questionable or underhanded"; that a committee be selected at each college to "decide upon regulations for the control of pledging" and for the exchange of information as to officers, etc.

Then a standing committee on Pan-Hellenism was appointed, one representative from each fraternity, "in charge of the work of keeping the fraternities in touch." Kappa Alpha Theta's member of this committee was Margaret Smith Abbott (Mrs W. C.) Alpha, who, with M. Philene Skinner Peck (Mrs E. M.) Lambda, and Annie Florence Moon Hodder (Mrs F. H.) Iota, represented the fraternity at this gathering.



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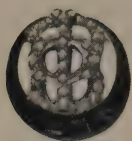


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The recommendations of this conference must appear like old friends to those who have attended an N.P.C. meeting, as they are, more or less, with us yet.

Miss Smith reported to the next Kappa Alpha Theta convention on this meeting: that Kappa Alpha Theta accepted all the recommendations except those regarding jewelers and stationers; Gamma Phi Beta refused ratification of any of the report and "withdrew entirely from all Pan-Hellenic cooperation"; to date Alpha Phi reported only on magazine exchanges, which it left to "the discretion of the editorial board"; Kappa Kappa Gamma too reported only on matter of exchanges, refusing to make such "on the ground of expense"; Delta Gamma and Delta Delta Delta approved exchanges and failed to report on other matters; Pi Beta Phi ratified entire report. While Kappa Alpha Theta had ratified all the report she had not exchanged magazines according to that recommendation and Miss Smith urged the ratification of that part be withdrawn, as "it is bad for our reputation not to live up to our agreement."

Then Miss Smith summed up: "A permanent Pan-Hellenic organization has thus far been impossible. The cooperation has not been strong enough to encourage the standing committee to hope for a second convention. I do not believe that Pan-Hellenic cooperation will prove practicable. Each fraternity prefers to work upon its own lines. A National Pan-Hellenic association among college women, however, would prove to be a great advantage as a means of fraternity culture and education, and this I would most strongly advocate. A biennial or triennial meeting of representatives of different fraternities, not to arrange for cooperation along certain lines, but to discuss topics of mutual interest, to indulge in free interchange of opinion, would lead to a broader and kindlier fraternity spirit and would do much to raise the standard of all participating fraternities."



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During the World's Fair, there was a Congress of fraternities, July 19 and 20, 1893, with one morning's sessions devoted to women's fraternities, where addresses were made by delegates of various fraternities, and time given to the discussion of a paper on *Ethics of fraternity*, which had been presented by Pi Beta Phi's delegate. In the afternoon there was a social meeting of national officers, and in the evening a Panhellenic reception at the New York building. Through the cooperation of Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta, Delta Delta Delta, and Pi Beta Phi, a fraternity booth was maintained in the organization room of the Woman's building, where fraternity women could register and rest.

Apparently the time had not yet come for Panhellenism to flourish, for nine years passed without further concrete steps toward that goal.

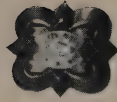
In the early spring of 1902 Chicago alumnae wrote the Grand president, Ednah Harmon Wickson Kelly (Mrs W. F.) Omega, requesting authority to call a convention of alumnae delegates from each women's fraternity to consider problems common to all, especially the rushing evil. Grand council gave enthusiastic consent to the request. But, before plans were completed, Kappa Alpha Theta received an invitation from the Grand president of Alpha Phi, Mrs Margaret Mason Whitney, to participate in such a meeting called for May 24, 1902 in Chicago. Thus it seems the urge for Panhellenism was at last active.

This "interfraternity conference" had delegates from Alpha Phi, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Pi Beta Phi, the same seven as had sent delegates to the Boston meeting eleven years earlier.

After much discussion of rushing troubles, the conference



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recommended a late pledge day, written invitations to membership, and privacy for all initiation ceremonies. It attempted to define rushing, and provided for another conference a year later.

This was the beginning of the annual, and, after 1915, biennial conferences known today as the National Panhellenic congress.

Today there are 21 national fraternities for women holding active membership in the congress, and one associate member. The organization is simple, an executive committee of three—chairman, secretary, and treasurer—fraternities in rotation holding the treasurership and the treasurer of one term advancing to the secretaryship the next, and finally to the chairmanship—thus there is continuity of administration, as was impossible in the early days, with only one officer, a secretary, with a change in the fraternity to hold this position every meeting. Expenses are met by a uniform yearly assessment on each fraternity.

What is this N.P.C.? A conference where one delegate (a national officer) from each fraternity meets other delegates (all national officers) each representing one of the other national Greek letter college fraternities for women. Twenty-two experienced fraternity officers—each of whose experience has been gained by working with fraternity girls in some division of the 143 colleges where these fraternities for women have chapters—gathered around a table to discuss fraternity problems, to ask each other questions, to absorb ideas from the experience of others, to plan together ways and means of bettering fraternity conditions and activities; back of them sit twice as many women as are at the table, the two visiting delegates permitted each fraternity, all fraternity officers—that is N.P.C. today.

The second Panhellenic conference, in 1903, authorized the forming of college Panhellenics in every college where two or



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more fraternities had chapters, the initiative in every case to be taken by the longest established chapter. It asked the member fraternities to agree that each of these newly organized college Panhellenics adopt a definite pledge day for its campus and that no student be asked to join a fraternity before she had matriculated.

In 1904 the first attempt at national standardization was made by the congress, defining a national fraternity as one "having at least five college chapters, all in institutions of full collegiate rank."

The 1907 congress was convinced by some enthusiasts that all rushing ills could be cured by sophomore pledging—but a few years' experiment proved that such a plan only trebled all the ills, so the congress right about faced and recommended a "short rushing period, prompt pledging, and then delayed initiations."

By 1914 it was generally recognized that "the value of N.P.C. cannot be measured by the resolutions it passes or the laws it enacts. . . . Much of the power of each congress lies in the frank and full discussion of problems not leading to definite action at the time, and in the constant exchange of methods between experienced officers of the fraternities."

Such a statement of values holds true now, fifteen years later. Recent years have seen one valuable added feature, cooperative studies of college and fraternity conditions the country over, as the basis for wise recommendations, and as a method of disseminating intelligent knowledge of fraternities and their functions.

The flexibility of this composite congress mind is one of its great assets. As soon as experience proves one of its plans or decisions had not been wise, it cheerfully reverses its position and tries a new experiment. Today, it is expected to advise on all interfraternity movements, to furnish information on all fra-

ternity matters, to aid Deans of women and other college administrators, to improve fraternity conditions everywhere, and is trusted as the embodiment of the best standards of the fraternity ideal.

To N.P.C. Kappa Alpha Theta's delegates have been—

- 1902-07 Mrs Laura Hills Norton, Eta
- 1908-09 L. Pearle Green, Phi, Grand secretary
- 1910-13 Eva R. Hall, Tau, Grand vice-president
- 1914-17 L. Pearle Green, Phi, Grand secretary
- 1919-21 Hope Davis Mecklin (Mrs H. M.) Alpha Epsilon,
Grand president
- 1921-26 L. Pearle Green, Phi, Grand secretary
- 1928 Jessie Baldrige Lebrecht (Mrs Hal) Kappa, Grand
president

The tables that follow list the N.P.C. fraternities, their present membership, the number of chapters each had in June 1929, and where Kappa Alpha Theta meets each of them. National Panhellenic wields a tremendous influence in the leadership of these 1,009 college chapters, which are banded together in 143 college Panhellenics.

(Badge pictures from *Baird's Manual*, used by courtesy of George Banta Publishing Company.)

WOMEN'S FRATERNITY CHAPTERS AT COLLEGES WHERE
KAPPA ALPHA THETA HAS CHAPTERS JUNE, 1929

KAΘ chapter	College	AX2	AAΠ	AΔΘ	ATΔ	AOΠ	AΦ	AΞΔ	BFA	X2	ΔΔΔ	ΔΓ	ΔZ	ΓΦΒ	KΔ	KKΓ	ΦM	ΣK	ΣΦB	ZTA	ΘT	
A.	DePauw	x					x															
B.	Indiana	x	x																			
Γ.	Butler	x	x	x																		
ΓΔ.	Ohio Wesleyan	x	x	x																		
Δ.	Illinois	x	x	x	x																	
H.	Michigan	x				x	x															
I.	Cornell					x	x															
K.	Kansas	x	x			x																
Λ.	Vermont																					
Λ.	Vermont																					
M.	Allegheny	x	x			x																
O.	So. California	x	x																			
P.	Nebraska	x	x	x		x	x															
Σ.	Toronto																					
T.	Northwestern	x				x	x															
T.	Minnesota	x	x			x	x															
Φ.	Stanford					x	x															
X.	Syracuse	x	x			x	x															
Ψ.	Wisconsin	x	x			x	x															
Ω.	California	x	x	x		x	x															
AB.	Swarthmore																					
AD.	Ohio State	x	x	x																		
AE.	Goucher					x																
AH.	Vanderbilt																					
AO.	Texas	x	x																			
AI.	Washington (St. Louis)	x																				
AK.	Adelphia			x																		
AL.	Washington (Seattle)	x	x	x		x	x															
AM.	Missouri	x	x			x																
AN.	Montana																					
AΞ.	Oregon	x	x			x	x															
AO.	Oklahoma					x	x															
AP.	North Dakota	x				x																
AP.	South Dakota																					
AZ.	Washington State	x	x			x																
AT.	Cincinnati	x		x	x																	
AT.	Washburn						x															
AΦ.	Newcomb		x																			
AX.	Purdue	x																				
AΨ.	Lawrence		x				x															
AΩ.	Pittsburgh																					
BB.	Randolph-Macon		x				x															
BΓ.	Colorado State																					
BA.	Arizona																					
BE.	Oregon State	x	x			x																
BZ.	Oklahoma State		x																			
BH.	Pennsylvania	x																				
BΘ.	Idaho	x																				
BI.	Colorado	x	x			x	x															
BK.	Drake	x																				
BA.	William & Mary	x																				
BM.	Nevada																					
BN.	Nevada																					
BO.	Florida	x	x			x	x															
BE.	California So. Br.	x	x	x		x	x															
BI.	Iowa	x	x																			
BP.	Michigan State	x					x															
B2.	Duke		x																			
BT.	So. Methodist					x																
	Denison																					
Total		38	30	10	24	26	28	29	15	41	43	35	33	28	35	41	27	44	27	3	32	8

N.P.C. MEMBERSHIP

Compiled, June, 1929

Fraternity	Number of College Chapters	Number Alumnae Chapters, Clubs, etc.
Alpha Chi Omega	52	70
Alpha Delta Pi	49	60
Alpha Delta Theta	17	6
Alpha Gamma Delta	39	54
Alpha Omicron Pi	36	35
Alpha Phi	30	27
Alpha Xi Delta	47	42
Beta Phi Alpha	15	
Chi Omega	85	42
Delta Delta Delta	75	71
Delta Gamma	43	80
Delta Zeta	54	21
Gamma Phi Beta	35	43
Kappa Alpha Theta	58	103
Kappa Delta	64	66
Kappa Kappa Gamma	59	90
Phi Mu	52	46
Pi Beta Phi	75	144
Sigma Kappa	41	30
Zeta Tau Alpha	60	58
Theta Upsilon	13	10
Associate Member		
Sigma Phi Beta	10	
Totals	1009	1098

AUTHOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

KAPPA ALPHA THETA'S *Handbook* published in 1911, said: "The work of gathering the data has revealed the lacunæ in Theta records. . . . The study has rescued a few events from oblivion."

Of this volume much the same may be said. Although many additional facts happily have been restored to Theta's record, there are still important details which remain in uncertainty. To the inquirer who may some day search them out, an alluring task remains!

How many Thetas have contributed thought and labor to the making of this book I cannot tell you. Much work already had been done before the history came into my hands; a large quantity of source material had been gathered, a file of Theta magazines, almost complete, and many photographs, had been collected, who contributed most of these I do not know. Hope Davis Mecklin (Mrs J. M.) Alpha Epsilon, while Grand vice-president planned the book. Flora Cotton, Alpha Epsilon, and Mabel Chapin, Chi, were her able assistants in collecting material. Ruth de Pledge Burgunder (Mrs R. M.) Alpha Lambda, was my immediate predecessor, devoting a year of untiring work to the collecting and arranging of material and planning the story's structure. I worked with her a part of that time and much of the plan I followed in writing the story was a result of her thought and our work together.

In my work of searching the oldest records I was aided particularly by Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Iota, my own chapter Kappa, Tau, Phi, and Alpha Lambda, whose archives yielded many treasures. Of individual Thetas whose attics, photograph albums, scrap books and memories added information, not only regarding their own chapters, but concerning the fraternity's history in general, the foremost were two of our Founders themselves, Bettie Locke Hamilton (Mrs E. A.) and Hannah Virginia Fitch Shaw (Mrs Archibald). Ida Allen Albaugh (Mrs A. E.) a sister, and Bernice Allen Jones (Mrs Frank) a niece, of Alice Allen Brant (Mrs T. J.) were of inestimable help; and the family of Bettie Tipton Lindsey (Mrs J. H.) especially her sisters, Mrs Maggie Young and Mrs Cora Lee Bourne, living in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, contributed valuable details. Ethel Atkins Nickerson (Mrs E. W.) Alpha Tau, visited Mrs Shaw many times and gathered many interesting facts about early Greencastle, old Asbury, and the first Thetas. She also went with me to Kentucky to visit Mrs Lindsey's family, where with her camera she secured needed pictures.

Bernice Tompkins, Phi, and Catherine Tillotson, Alpha, as national archivists, copied data from general archives. Eva Reed Hall, Tau, national cataloguer, loaned me much material. Helen Goode Bragg (Mrs Robert) Alpha Lambda, gathered material for the chapter on chapter houses. Ella Alexander Jerard (Mrs Basil) and Jean King, Alpha Sigma, gathered much data from chapters. Mary Tinsman Watts (Mrs Wayne) Eta and Rochester alumnæ, gathered data of distinguished Thetas. Many other Thetas provided facts and pictures.

ESTELLE RIDDELL DODGE

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